REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF LOWER BURMA

DURING 1885-86

AND ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF UPPER BURMA

DURING 1886.

IN FOUR PARTS:

Part I.—Lower Burma Summary.
" II.—Lower Burma Departmental Chapters.
" III.—Lower Burma Statistical Returns.
" IV.—Upper Burma.

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PART I.

LOWER BURMA SUMMARY.

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SUMMARY

OF

THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR LOWER BURMA FOR THE YEAR 1885-86.

Introductory.

In this report, as in the reports of previous years, rupees have been converted into pounds sterling at the conventional rate of Rs. 10 per pound. The record of police, judicial, jail, sanitary, and railway administration is that of the calendar year 1885, in other cases the year of report is the official year ending the 31st March 1886. Reference is occasionally made in this summary to matters of interest which happened between the close of the year of report and the date of writing. Upper Burma affairs are dealt with in a separate portion of the report. Detailed reference is not made to them in the portion dealing with Lower Burma except in the chapters on the Post Office and Telegraphs, which are administered by the same departmental authorities in Lower and Upper Burma.

Visit of the Viceroy.

2. The province was honoured during the year by a visit from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General. His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Dufferin, by the Commander-in-Chief, and by the Home and Foreign Secretaries, arrived in Rangoon on the 6th February, where he was received by the principal official and non-official residents of Rangoon. His Excellency left for Mandalay on the 8th and returned to Rangoon on the 22nd. On the 23rd the Viceroy laid the foundation-stone of the new Cathedral for Rangoon, witnessed an exhibition of national sports in Dalhousie park, and held a levée. He also received a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce, which presented a memorial setting forth the views of the commercial community of Rangoon on various matters connected with the administration of the province. On the 24th a Durbar was held, and memorials were presented by various persons and public bodies. In the evening a Ball, given under the auspices of the Reception Committee, was held in the Ripon Hall. The Viceregal party left Burma on the 25th February.

Legislation.

3. Only two Acts applying exclusively to Burma were passed by the Imperial Legislature during the year. The first of these Acts amended an error in the Municipal Act of 1884, the second made some minor alterations in the law regulating the Judicial Courts of the province. The object of the alterations was to relieve the Recorder of Rangoon of a portion of his work, which had become too heavy for a single Judge to perform.

Police.

4. The strength of the Police Force in 1885 was 7,281 men and its cost to provincial revenues £177,854. Resignations, dismissals, and punishments were rarer and rewards more

frequent than in the previous year. But the police administration of 1885, when judged by results, was not successful. Consequent on the war with the King of Ava the year was marked by a considerable increase in crime of a serious character. The crimes of murder, dacoity, robbery, house-breaking, and cattle-theft were all more frequent than in the previous year, and towards the end of December portions of the Shwegyin and Pegu districts were harried by considerable gangs of marauders in open revolt against the Government. Violent crime, technically so called, increased by 10 per cent. and was more prevalent than in 1885 in all the large districts of the province except Rangoon, Pegu, and Henzada. The freedom from crime which Rangoon enjoyed during the year was one of the few satisfactory features of the year's work. Petty crime increased, but the value of property stolen diminished very considerably, the figures being for 1885 £79,573 and for 1884 £103,616. There was a trifling improvement in detection during the year. The percentage of cases convicted to cases reported rose from 50 to 53, of persons convicted to persons arrested from 61 to 62. Since the close of the year under report radical changes have been introduced into the organization of the force. The failure of the police, as it existed up to the end of 1885, to deal with the disturbances which have prevailed during 1886 showed the necessity of such a reorganization. Accordingly the Indian element has been largely increased, the pay of the force has been raised, and training schools have been established. The object of these changes is to improve the personnel of the force, and to render it fit to cope not only with crime of an ordinary character, but also with any possible outbreaks of quasi-rebellion such as have marked the year 1886. In future the Burman portion of the force will be used principally for detective purposes, while the Indian portion will be available for duties in which courage and discipline are indispensable.

Criminal justice.

5. The work of the Criminal Courts increased considerably, 7,412 more cases, and 14,546 more persons having been brought before the Courts of the province than in the previous year. The principal increases were in petty cases and in cases under the preventive law. The number of persons called upon to give security to be of good behaviour increased from 2,176 to 4,194, the percentage of convictions from 67 to 73. The total number of persons brought before the Courts was 67,145. Of these 38,264, or 57 per cent., were convicted, 26,158, or 38·96 per cent., were acquitted or discharged. Criminal work was despatched with reasonable celerity and the average detention of witnesses was slightly shorter than in the previous year. The bulk of the criminal work of the province was, as usual, performed by the subordinate stipendiary magistracy, who tried 47,290 of the 67,145 persons brought to trial. Four thousand and thirteen persons were tried by District Magistrates and 15,842 by Benches of Honorary Magistrates. Important changes, the object of which was simplification of procedure, were introduced during the year in the procedure of Benches of Honorary Magistrates. The number of persons tried by Honorary Magistrates was more than double the number so tried in the previous year. The bulk of the punishments inflicted consisted of rigorous imprisonment and fine. Nine thousand three hundred and sixty-six persons suffered the former, 26,389 the latter punishment; 1,764 persons were sentenced to whipping. The results of criminal work, judged by the statistics of punishment, were more satisfactory than those of the previous year. Whipping was more

frequently inflicted, sentences to terms of imprisonment for a few days only decreased, and there was an improvement in the realization of fines. Three thousand nine hundred and fifty-five persons appealed during the year, 964 or 24 per cent. of whom were successful. These results were slightly more satisfactory than those of the last two years, in which the percentage of successful appellants was, in 1884, 29 and, in 1883, 26.

Jails.

6. The jail population of the province increased from 18,149 in 1884 to 21,153 in 1885. Of the latter number 15,101 were convicts, 5,181 were under-trial, and 871 were civil prisoners. In consequence of the large increase in the number of convicts the population of most of the jails of the province exceeded the nominal accommodation during portions of the year. The surplus population was generally housed in work-sheds or in jail hospitals. Overcrowding does not seem to have had a bad effect on the health of the prisoners, as the health of those jails in which population most largely exceeded the nominal accommodation was comparatively good. The number of "habituals" admitted increased from 902 to 1,062. The rules directing the segregation of prisoners of this class and their employment on the hardest kinds of labour were carefully observed. Discipline was well maintained during the year. Escapes were few and unimportant, the number of offences committed decreased, and there was a corresponding diminution in the number of punishments inflicted. Whipping was resorted to 488 times as against 609 times in 1884. The punishment of forfeiture of marks was inflicted less frequently than in the previous year, and the number of prisoners released who had gained remission by marks increased considerably. The cost of jail maintenance decreased from £45,777 to £41,867, the average cost for each prisoner from £6-16-3 to £6-1-4½. The decrease in cost was due partly to greater cheapness of food, partly to the partial substitution of dâl for meat in the dietaries of certain jails, a change which appears to have had a good effect on the general health of the prisoners. The net cash earnings of jails increased from £15,856 to £16,359. The largest profits were realized in the Moulmein and Bassein Jails. The health of the jail population deteriorated during the year. The ratio of daily average sick increased from 36·9 to 38·28, the ratio of deaths from 30·06 to 42·78 per mille. The abnormal unhealthiness of the jail population appears to have been mainly due to the unusually large number of sickly prisoners sentenced to short terms of imprisonment who were admitted during the year. There were severe outbreaks of cholera in the Bassein and Toungoo Jails. In the former jail 32 prisoners died, in the latter 12. The progress of the epidemic was arrested in both jails by the temporary removal of the prisoners into camp. The Reformatory at Paungdè was efficiently managed during the year.

Civil justice.

7. Civil litigation in Burma, outside Rangoon, is practically stationary. The total number of suits instituted during 1885 was smaller than the number instituted in the previous year, but slightly exceeded the average of the last five years. There was an increase in the number of suits on written and unwritten contract, and a decrease in the number of suits for money had and received, for goods sold, and for damages. The value of suits instituted rose from £376,611 to £482,550. The manner of disposal of suits varied but little from the manner of disposal in previous years. About 60

per cent. were disposed of without, about 34 per cent. with contest. The average duration of contested cases was in Rangoon 62 days, elsewhere 24 days; of uncontested cases in Rangoon 29, elsewhere 14 days. Of 11,012 applications for executions of decree made during the year 4,542 were wholly unfructuous, 5,556 were satisfied in whole or in part. The number of debtors imprisoned during the year was considerably less than the number imprisoned in the two previous years. The statistics of appeals were almost identical with those of 1884. The total receipts of all Courts of the province during the year were £54,181, the total expenditure was £57,094. The question of the re-organization of the superior Courts of the province was under consideration, but was not finally settled, during the year. A Bill for the creation of a Chief Court in Burma, which it is hoped will shortly become law, is now before the Legislature. The Bill provides for the appointment of at least three Judges, of whom one will be a Recorder, another a Judicial Commissioner, and the third either a Recorder or a Judicial Commissioner as circumstances may require. Power is taken in the Bill to increase the number of Judges if necessary.

Registration.

8. The disturbance to trade, which was caused by the political complications of the year, had an injurious effect on registration business. Twenty-five new sub-registration offices were opened, but the number of documents registered decreased from 9,498 in the previous year to 8,919 in 1885-86. The total value of property affected by registration was £1,608,822. Receipts from registration amounted to £2,458, expenditure to £1,338. Numerous and careful inspections of subordinate offices were carried out by the Inspector-General during the year. It is believed that these inspections have had a salutary effect in improving the quality of the registration work performed in subordinate offices.

Municipal.

9. Municipal administration made good progress during the year. There is reason to believe that the aversion to local self-government, which formerly prevailed to a considerable extent in the province, is giving way to a more enlightened feeling. Several towns were created Municipalities during the year and proposals for extending the Act to others were under consideration. In only a few cases was opposition shown to the introduction of the Act. With a view to fostering local self-government it was ruled during the year that the receipts from the capitation-tax collected in towns to which the Municipal Act applies should in all cases form a part of the municipal revenues. The balance to the credit of municipal funds at the beginning of the year amounted to £36,336. The year's receipts were £213,316, or slightly more than the receipts of the previous year. The year's expenditure, £222,648, also exceeded slightly that of the preceding year; the closing balance amounted to £27,004. The sources of municipal income were the same as in former years. £67,471 were derived from taxation, the principal and most productive tax being a tax on houses. Receipts from miscellaneous income, including grants from provincial and local funds, amounted to £145,845. Municipal incomes were spent principally on the promotion of education, and on medical relief, vaccination, conservancy, and public works. Municipal Committees continued to take much interest in education and to spend their income liberally in its promotion. The percentage borne by expenditure on education to total expenditure increased from

9·7 in 1884-85 to 11·9 in the year under report. The Rangoon, Akyab, Bassein, and Henzada Municipalities paid especial attention to this branch of municipal administration. The most noticeable feature of the municipal history of the year was the final adoption by the Rangoon Municipal Committee of a scheme for the drainage of Rangoon. The system adopted was one of surface drainage, which is known as Messrs. Shone and Ault's system. The cost of the projected works is estimated at £230,000, a sum which the Municipal Committee propose to raise by borrowing. Considerable progress was also made with a scheme for the gradual reclamation of low-lying land for the purpose of providing house-room for the rapidly growing population of Rangoon. When the scheme has been completely carried out a large area, which is at present uninhabitable, will be available for the erection of houses.

Forests.

10. The forest administration of 1885-86 was more successful financially than that of the previous year. The gross revenue amounted to £197,386, the gross expenditure to £115,095, leaving a net revenue of £82,291, or nearly double the net revenue of the previous year. The bulk of the increase in net revenue was contributed by receipts from sales of timber removed from forests by Government agency. In the Pegu circle the sales of Government timber at the Rangoon depôt exceeded the sales of the previous year by 10,420 logs, the greater portion of which were sold for shipment to India and Europe. Owing to the continued depression of the ship-building trade the price of teak in the home market was low throughout the year. Other forest operations call for few remarks. Fire-protection was successful over 152,358 acres of forest against 176,268 acres in the previous year. The falling off in the area protected took place in the Pegu circle, where much damage was caused by incendiarism. The area of reserved forests was increased by 530 square miles, 17,874 teak trees were girdled, and 35,443 tons of teak were extracted from the forests of the province during the year.

Mining industries.

11. The oil-mining industry in the Kyaukpyu district made no progress during the year. Operations were for some months practically suspended on the works of the defunct Boronga Oil Company. A coal-mining concession in the Thayetmyo district was made during the year to a Calcutta company called the Murray Coal-mining Company. A coal-field has long been known to exist in that district, but experts have hitherto declared it to be impossible to work the field at a profit. The operations of the Murray Company have not yet advanced beyond the stage of prospecting, but the Company hope that a seam will ultimately be discovered large enough to yield a remunerative outturn.

Art industries.

12. The development of Burmese art industries was promoted during the year on the lines laid down in former years. Art-competitions, as the result of which prizes were distributed, were held in April and October. The object of these competitions and of the other measures taken for the development of art industries is to encourage the formation of a national school of art. The productions of Burmese artists are already said to show improvement, both in design and execution, over the productions of past years, and connoisseurs, both in England and India, readily pay high prices for good specimens. A stimulus was given to the development of the

art industries of Burma by the opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition at South Kensington in the early part of 1886. Specimens of Burmese art-work in wood and ivory-carving, silver-work, and other minor forms of art industry were sent to the Exhibition.

Commercial marine.

13. There was a considerable increase both in the number and tonnage of the shipping which entered and cleared at the several ports of the province during the year. The number of vessels which entered was 2,807 with a tonnage of 1,411,679 tons; the number which cleared was 2,871 with a tonnage of 1,399,958 tons. The large majority of the vessels trading to this province are British craft. Eighty-six per cent. of the total shipping traded under the British Flag. Only one serious casualty to shipping, namely, the loss of a ship by fire, occurred in Burmese waters during the year. The conduct of pilots was on the whole good. Port funds were maintained at the same ports and were managed in the same manner as in former years. The income of the Rangoon port fund, which is administered by a Board of Commissioners, was £63,594, the expenditure £55,163. Several large works for the improvement of the port of Rangoon are in course of execution or under consideration. In order to defray their cost a loan of £89,404 is being raised. A portion of the Mergui archipelago, in the immediate vicinity of the port of Mergui, was surveyed during the year by the Marine Survey of India.

Trade.

14. The trade of the year 1885-86 was larger than that of the previous year. The total seaborne trade, excluding Government transactions, reached a total value of almost £18,000,000 as against about £16,000,000 in 1884-85. This increase was contributed mainly by foreign exports. Foreign imports decreased slightly, while the coasting trade was almost stationary. The increase in the value of foreign exports was due to a larger exportation of rice. In the former year large supplies of that grain were sent to the home market from Saigon and Bangkok. In the year under report exports from those ports were insignificant and the home market took proportionately larger supplies of Burma rice. There was also an increase in exportations to the Straits, the rice sent thither being principally required for the China market. In foreign imports there was a decrease. At the beginning of the year the Rangoon market was overstocked. There was consequently depression during the year and a falling off in some of the principal articles of import, such as oils, hardware, salt, and silk piece-goods. The inland trade of the province is carried on principally with Upper Burma and necessarily suffered from the political complications of the year. The total value of the trade was £4,033,405, being upwards of £1,000,000 less than in the previous year. The value of imports amounted to £2,125,717, of exports to £1,907,688. As regards imports the principal falling off took place in raw cotton, hides, and piece-goods, as regards exports in European piece-goods and salt. The exports of rice were large, as unfavourable harvests in Upper Burma had rendered a supply of foreign grain necessary.

Surveys and settlement.

15. Two survey parties, one a topographical party, the other a cadastral party, were at work in the province during the year. The former party surveyed 861 square miles of forest land in the Prome and Tharrawaddy districts; the latter party was occupied with

the survey of the Akyab district. Six hundred and sixty-one square miles were surveyed at a total cost of £17,889 and an average cost of 10¼*d.* per acre. Settlement operations were carried on in the Henzada district, the settlement of which was finished, and in the Akyab district. The total expenditure on survey and settlement work since the commencement of operations in February 1879 has been, on cadastral survey £308,429, and on settlement £188,377. Revised assessments were sanctioned during the year for portions of the Bassein, Henzada, and Prome districts. The revised rates will yield an increase of revenue of £8,849. The enquiries of Settlement Officers into the condition of the people in the Henzada and Akyab districts disclose a fairly satisfactory state of things. The people are as a rule in easy, in some parts in prosperous circumstances, and though a considerable portion of the agricultural population is in debt, most are involved to an inconsiderable extent. In Henzada about 27·62 per cent. of the agricultural population consists of tenants. The condition of tenants is said to be satisfactory and there is no rack-renting. Supplementary survey is now carried on in six settled districts containing 210 circles and a cultivated area of 1,989,418 acres. The cost of the survey during the year under report was ¾*d.* per acre. The work was on the whole satisfactorily carried out, although difficulties were experienced in some parts owing to the ignorance of thugyis. As better trained men take the place of thugyis who do not understand the new system it may be expected that the difficulties now experienced in working it will in great part disappear.

Agricultural.

16. Owing to financial pressure no agricultural experiments on a large scale were carried out during the year. The farm at Alôn was maintained for the purpose of experimenting on various kinds of manures. Experimental gardens were also maintained at Mergui and in the Arakan Hill Tracts, where endeavours are made to acclimatize various kinds of foreign products, such as Liberian and Arabian coffee, nutmegs, cardamoms, and the like. The Assistant Director of Agriculture was occupied during the greater portion of the year in endeavouring to introduce improved methods of cultivating and curing tobacco. He took up his headquarters on Shadaw island, the centre of the tobacco-growing district. He there cultivated a plot of tobacco after the approved American method for the purpose of demonstrating practically its superiority to Burman methods. He also distributed a large quantity of tobacco seed. His efforts are believed to have met with fair success; Burmese tobacco-growers appreciate the advantages of European methods and are beginning to adopt them. The reduction of the rate of taxation on land grown with tobacco is said to have stimulated to a considerable extent the growth of that product. Besides experiments with tobacco, experiments were made at Dabein, and afterwards at Kyauktaga, to test the practicability of introducing Indian dry-weather crops. Large advances were made to sugarcane cultivators in the Shwegyin district for the purpose of encouraging the cultivation of that staple. Owing to the disturbed condition of the district for a portion of the year but little progress was made, and at the end of the year large advances remained to be recovered.

Revenue.

17. The gross revenue demand of the province amounted to £2,381,065 and exceeded the demand of the previous year by £189,796. The bulk of this increase was contributed by customs revenue, which yielded a larger return than in former years in consequence of larger

shipments of rice to Europe and the Straits Settlements. The land revenue demand increased by £30,961, the area under assessment by 255,939 acres. Owing to exceptional causes the increase of area under assessment was unusually large. There was a slight increase in the capitation-tax demand and a slight falling off in the receipts from fishery revenue. The revenue authorities had special difficulties to contend with during the year in collecting the land and fishery revenue. Disturbances prevailed in some of the largest revenue-yielding districts of the province during the months of February and March, when the bulk of the land revenue is collected, and rendered the business of collection one of considerable danger. Nevertheless, owing to the satisfactory manner in which the thugyis performed their duty, the revenue was collected with fair punctuality and the outstandings on the 30th June 1886 were smaller than they have been in some previous recent years. The fishery industry was crippled during a portion of the year by a sudden fall in the demand for salt fish and by the disturbances which in some districts put a stop for a time to fishing operations. Consequently large arrears of rent were due from fishery lessees at the end of the year. It is hoped that in most cases the arrears will be collected during the current year. The area of fallow land paying a rate of 3*d.* an acre increased from 261,110 acres in 1884-85 to 276,018 acres in the year under report. The districts containing the largest fallow areas are those of Pegu, Bassein, and Amherst. In Pegu, however, the fallow area was less than in the previous years. In Bassein much land is left fallow in parts where the soil is too poor to suffer continuous cultivation; in Amherst the prevalence of cattle-disease in 1882 and succeeding years caused much land to be left uncultivated. Of the total cultivated area of the province about 87 per cent. is under rice-cultivation; the remainder is occupied with fruit and vegetable gardens, and with tobacco, sugarcane, and other minor crops. The cultivation of tobacco and sugarcane is increasing. The stamp revenue decreased slightly from £97,981 to £93,756, and the excise revenue from £292,757 to £273,985. The falling off in excise receipts was contributed by all sources of that revenue, namely, opium, distilleries, outstills, and toddy. The net revenue derived from opium decreased by 5·22 per cent. The efforts which have been made for some years to reduce the consumption of opium in Burma were continued during the year. One opium shop was closed and alterations were made in the rules, which have the effect of rendering it more difficult for opium-eaters to obtain the drug. The total quantity of Government opium sold diminished by 7·82 per cent.

Finance.

18. The finances of the province were administered under the five-years' contract, which dates from the 1st April 1882. In spite of large reductions of expenditure the provincial Government was (as had been predicted from the beginning) unable during the year 1885-86 to live within the income assigned to it under the arrangement of 1882, and a contribution of £77,823 from imperial funds was necessary to balance the provincial account at the end of the year. The gross revenue receipts during 1884-85 amounted to £2,732,654, being a net increase on the receipts of the previous year of £44,535, or 1·63 per cent. This increase was contributed by customs and forest receipts. Under land revenue, excise, and stamps there was a falling off. Receipts under the head "Imperial" increased by £96,049, those under the heads "Provincial" and "Local" decreased by £39,919 and 11,595

respectively The cost of the civil administration amounted to £1,587,966, being £35,034 less than in the previous year. The principal reduction of expenditure was under the head "Public works" The surplus available for imperial purposes was £1,051,775, or £151,164 more than in 1884-85 The net earnings of State railways amounted to £58,815 as against £82,172 in the previous year; the decrease was due to the opening of the new line to Toungoo. The interest on the capital expenditure for 1885-86 was £111,973. The receipts of incorporated local funds, that is to say, of the district cess fund, amounted to £96,922, expenditure to £102,856. The income of excluded local funds during the year was £56,734, the expenditure £60,324.

Public works and railways.

19. Owing to financial pressure only a small portion of the total revenue of the province was available for expenditure on public works. No large works were commenced, the money which was spent being devoted principally to repairs to existing buildings, roads, and other works. The total expenditure of the year, excluding expenditure from municipal funds, amounted to £241,655, a sum very much less than the amounts annually spent on public works during the last five years. Of this sum £47,596 were spent from imperial, £165,607 from provincial, and £28,452 from local funds, £47,672 in all were spent on imperial works. The bulk of this sum was spent in Rangoon on the erection of a new hospital for European troops. Expenditure on communications amounted to £68,732. Little was done beyond keeping the main lines of communication with their subsidiary roads in repair. Five large bridges were completed in the Tharrawaddy division on the Rangoon-Prome road. The only other work of importance which was executed during the year was a road from Tavoy to the Siamese frontier, on which £9,510 were spent. Expenditure on water communications was small. Some progress was made with the Sittang and Kyaikto canal, and some repairs were executed to the Pegu canal, which was damaged in December 1886 by a band of rebels. The year under report is noticeable as being the one in which the Sittang Valley State Railway was completed to Toungoo. The last section of the line, 73 miles in length, from Nyaunglebin to Toungoo, was opened on the 1st July 1885. The total capital outlay on this railway from the commencement of operations has been £1,323,488. At the end of the year 327 miles of railway were open in the province. The total revenue outlay on State railways during the year was £169,053, the total earnings £216,365. With the annexation of Upper Burma and the extension of the Rangoon-Toungoo line to Mandalay it may be expected that the earnings of the Toungoo line, which are already considerable, will increase largely and rapidly.

Post Office and Telegraph.

20. The telegraph system of the province was largely extended during the year, the extensions being principally due to the annexation of Upper Burma. There was an addition of 497 miles of line and 572 of wire, and the traffic increased by 16·85 per cent. of sent messages. The net profit to Government of the telegraph operations of the year was £32,910. The annexation of Upper Burma also increased largely the operations of the Post Office. Fourteen post offices were opened during the year, and the number of covers posted and delivered increased largely. A commencement was made with the organization of the postal system in Upper Burma. Post offices were opened at some of the principal stations and were largely used. The principal customers of the Post Office in Upper Burma are at present the

troops stationed in the province; but it is worthy of notice that the Burmese are already beginning to make use of the Post Office to a considerable extent.

Vital statistics and medical relief.

21. A small improvement took place in the registration of vital statistics. The number of births registered increased from 82,783 to 93,222, of deaths from 69,234 to 72,672, an increase which was more than proportionate to the increase in population. The province suffered much during the year from the ravages of cholera, which caused a larger number of deaths than in any year since 1873. The disease was most fatal in the towns of Pegu, Prome, Toungoo, and Moulmein. Smallpox, on the other hand, though it caused a large number of deaths, was not so virulent as in some previous years. The Irrawaddy division suffered most from this disease. Deaths from fevers numbered 34,070. Owing to the comparative immunity which the province, and particularly the large towns, enjoyed from the ravages of smallpox the work of vaccination was less vigorously carried on than in the two previous years. The total number of persons vaccinated was 63,516, the average of successful vaccinations 79·2. The total cost of vaccination diminished, but owing to the diminution in the number of persons vaccinated the average cost of each successful vaccination was larger than in the previous year. The cost of vaccination varies greatly in various districts, and lax supervision often enables vaccinators to neglect their duty. The necessity of insisting on the performance by vaccinators of a reasonable number of operations during the year has been impressed on district authorities. One new dispensary, at Maungdaw in the Akyab district, was opened in the course of the year. The number of patients treated at the hospitals and dispensaries of the province was 188,943. Owing to the greater cheapness of food expenditure on medical relief decreased by £2,200. The Rangoon Lunatic Asylum was efficiently conducted. It is managed by a Committee presided over by the Commissioner of Pegu. Rules for the management of the institution were published during the year. The population of the asylum was 254. Seventy-two patients were admitted and 40 were discharged. Of the latter 15 left the asylum completely, 23 partially cured. The year's expenditure amounted to £2,127.

Education.

22. Owing to exceptional causes the progress made during the year in educational matters, when judged by results, was not so considerable as it has been in previous years. Elementary was more successful than advanced education, the number of pupils who passed elementary standard examinations being larger, while the number who passed more advanced tests was smaller, than in the previous year. The apparent retrogression of advanced education may probably be ascribed to political disturbances. The provincial examinations took place in November and December, when the war with Upper Burma had disturbed men's minds in the large towns and had caused a considerable diminution in school attendance. There was consequently a proportional decrease in the number of passes at the examinations obtained by the large schools. In the interior of the province the excitement caused by political events was comparatively small and elementary education suffered but slightly. The number of schools of all kinds under inspection increased from 5,010 to 5,204, the number of scholars from 137,504 to 156,066. Of the scholars 165 were at the high stage of instruction, 1,785 at the middle stage, and 2,316 at the upper primary stage. The expenditure on edu-

PART II.

LOWER BURMA DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF LOWER BURMA

For the year 1885-86.

[*Note.*—In the Administration Report for 1882-83 the following subjects have been treated in a permanent form for reference :—

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In accordance with the orders of the Government of India these chapters are not reproduced in this report.]

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Changes in the Administration.

No changes of importance took place in the Administration of Lower Burma. The changes made in consequence of the annexation of Upper Burma are dealt with in the portion of the report which relates to that province.

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

2. The principal political events of the year are narrated in the portion of the report which deals with the Administration of Upper Burma and it is unnecessary in this place to give any account of the circumstances which led to the outbreak of war with Thebaw and the annexation of his territories to the British Crown. The Myingun Prince remained throughout the year at Pondicherry. Rumours were current from time to time that he had left or intended to leave for Burma and he was known to be communicating with adherents in this province. Until now, however, he has made no attempt to carry out the plans attributed to him and the probabilities of his making any have diminished since Upper Burma has become British territory. Relations with Siam were cordial throughout the year. Communications with the Government of that kingdom related almost solely to the extradition of criminals. In August 1885 Mr. Satow, Her Majesty's Resident and Consul-General in Siam, visited Rangoon and discussed with the Chief Commissioner various questions affecting the relations between Burma and Siam.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys, Settlements, and Waste Lands.

3. One cadastral and one topographical survey party were at work in the province during the year. The topographical survey party was engaged in mapping the forest reserves in the Tharrawaddy and Prome districts with a view to facilitating the preparation of working plans of the State reserved forests. Eight hundred and sixty-one square miles were surveyed at an estimated total cost of £11,470. The disturbed state of the country rendered necessary the withdrawal of this party before the close of the working season.

Cadastral survey.

4. The cadastral survey party continued the survey of the Akyab district with the following results:—

District in which party worked.	Total area cadastrally surveyed.		Total cultivated area included in foregoing.	Fields cadastrally surveyed.		Cost				Average total cost per acre, being column 10 divided by column 3.
	Square miles.	Acres.		Number.	Average area.	Of cadastral work.	Of advance survey.	Of revision survey.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Miles.	Acres.	Miles.	No.	Acres.	£	£	£	£	s. d.
Akyab ...	661	423,230	318	694,056	0·31	12,163	5,591	135	17,889	0 10⅛

The outturn of work was 99 square miles in excess of the outturn in the Akyab district in 1884-85, and the cost per acre was 10⅛*d.* against 11½*d.* in 1884-85. These results were very satisfactory in view of the difficulties which impeded the progress of survey operations. The work to be done was very scattered and, owing to an outbreak of cholera among the establishment in the previous season, the amount of ground prepared in advance was unusually small. The system of attaching to the survey camp holding-recorders from the Settlement Office to mark out errors and omissions in the traces made over to them by the amins in the field was so far successful that a revisional survey was not found necessary in the Henzada district, where the experiment was tried.

Settlement operations.

5. The settlement of the Henzada district was practically finished in the season of 1885-86. In Akyab there is still two seasons' work left. The total expenditure on survey and settlement work from February 1879, when operations began, up to the end of March 1886 has been as follows:—

	£
Cadastral survey	308,429
Settlement	188,377
Total ...	496,806

The area for which revised assessments have been sanctioned used to pay £350,229, and the increase of revenue levied under the settlement is £20,634. In some tracts, however, the maximum rates sanctioned at the settlement are not yet levied.

Sanctioned assessments of 1885-86

6 The revised assessments sanctioned in 1886 and taking effect from 1st July last gave the following fiscal results —

District.	Old land revenue.	Revised assessments		Increase or decrease of rates now to be levied as compared with old assessments.
		At maximum rates.	At rates now to be levied.	
1	2	3	4	5
	£	£	£	£
Bassein and Henzada	26,879	29,750	29,750	+2,871
Prome	1,853	2,417	2,331	+478
Total ...	28,732	32,167	32,081	+3,349

The new rates will remain in force for 15 years. The cultivated area, as disclosed by the survey and settlement, exceeded the area returned by the thugyis by—

13·03 per cent. in Bassein and Henzada;

42· per cent. in Prome.

Condition of the people.

7. The following table gives statistics of indebtedness in the Bassein, Henzada, and Akyab districts :—

District.	Number of cultivators examined.	Number of cultivators indebted.	Percentage of number of cultivators indebted to number examined.	Average amount of debt per person.	Remarks.
				£ s. d.	
Bassein and Henzada, 1884-85 ...	9,752	3,168	32·43	8 10 4 1/8	
Henzada, 1885-86	5,900	1,670	28·30	8 1 7 1/2	
Akyab, 1885-86	...	...	...	9 0 0	

In the parts of Bassein and Henzada which are protected by embankments the condition of the people is decidedly prosperous. They are as a rule comfortably housed and their standard of living is a high one. In the less fertile parts of Henzada district life is somewhat harder; but the proportion of persons in debt is smaller than in those tracts where land commands a higher value and any one, if he will, can place himself above want. In Akyab the standard of living among the people is comparatively low; but with this proviso their circumstances are sufficiently easy and there is no pinching. There is no evidence to show that the condition of the cultivator is one of decreasing comfort, but at the same time there is a marked absence of indications, such as were found in the Irrawaddy valley districts, that his condition is becoming more comfortable or that his standard of living is rising. More than half the cultivators are in debt; but only 11·37 per cent. are indebted to an amount which they would be unable to clear in a single year and 1·18 per cent. only are hopelessly involved.

Sub-tenants.

8. The following statistics relating to tenants are given by Settlement Officers for the tracts in which enquiries were made by them during the past season :—

District.	Number of tenants.	Area held.	Rent paid.	Revenue paid.	Total paid.	Incidence per acre.
		Acres.	£	£	£	s. d.
Henzada	3,541	20,305	6,967	3,067	10,034	9 10 1/4
Akyab	4,133	40,122	7,201	8,293	15,494	7 8 1/8
Total ...	7,674	60,427	14,168	11,360	25,528	8 5 1/4

In Henzada the percentage of tenants to the total number of cultivators is 27·62 and the percentage of land held by tenants to the total area under rice-cultivation is 20·16. The average holding is 5·73 acres in extent. Nearly one-third of the tenants rent land because their own holdings are too small for their support and many others are related to their landlords or are, in their turn, landlords in respect of land of their own which they let to others. So far as can be judged from the statistics compiled by the Settlement Officer the number of permanent tenants is not increasing to any considerable extent. Of those who let out their lands, about 14 per cent. belong to classes having no interest in common with the cultivators. In Akyab the figures given above include also tenants in large grants. Tenants are of the same class and social standing as landlords. It is reported that there is no appearance of rack-renting and that tenants do not stand in need of legal protection from landlords.

9. The following table contains figures showing the area brought under supplementary survey in each district to which the system has extended, the cultivated land affected by it, and the cost of the operations :—

Division.	District.	Number of circles.	Area in square miles.	Area under cultivation.			Cost of supplementary survey operations.	Cost per square mile of total area.	Cost per acre of cultivated area.
				Paddy.	Garden and miscellaneous.	Total.			
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£	£ s. d.	s. d.
Pegu	Hanthawaddy	30	1,326·36	338,012	25,328	363,340	1,064	0 16 0	0 0¾
	Pegu ...	40	2,100·65	642,690	10,050	652,740	1,808	0 17 2⅜	0 0¾
	Tharrawaddy	26	1,095·72	260,640	10,106	270,746	905	0 16 6¼	0 0¾
	Prome ...	63	700·7	185,722	16,315	202,037	518	0 14 7¼	0 0⅝
Irrawaddy	Bassein ...	45	2,093·29	389,941	19,889	409,830	1,671	0 16 0	0 1
	Henzada ...	6	181·31	76,294	14,431	90,725	286	1 11 6½	0 0¾
	Total ...	210	7,498·03	1,893,299	96,119	1,989,418	6,252	0 16 7¼	0 0¾

The cost per acre of cultivation, though much less than in 1884-85, is very high in the Bassein district, owing to the inclusion in the tract under settlement of a large area of waste land, which it is hoped will be reclaimed as soon as the Ngawun embankment is extended southwards. The high rate of cost per square mile in Henzada will, it is hoped, be materially reduced in 1886-87, when 16 more circles are to be brought under supplementary survey. The system worked fairly well except in Prome, where everything was backward. Complaints continue to be received of the unsatisfactory work of too many of the thugyis and taiksayes; but distinct progress is being made, and in course of time, when the old and useless men have been weeded out and a better trained class take their place, the work of the Superintendents and Inspectors will become less irksome. At present very close and constant supervision on their part is necessary in order to secure that maps and registers are kept correctly up to date. The conduct of Superintendents and Inspectors during the year was on the whole good. Owing to the disturbed state of portions of Lower Burma during a part of the working season of 1885-86 District Officers were unable to devote much time to the important task of checking supplementary survey work in the field. Little testing work in compliance with section 44 of the Directions to Revenue Officers was done except by a few Township Officers.

Survey marks.

10. In Bassein and Henzada the state of the permanent survey marks was fairly satisfactory; but there is reason to fear that in the Pegu division there has been much wanton destruction of the pipes which are used as survey marks, and a considerable expenditure will be necessary to replace the marks which cannot now be found.

Sale of holdings.

11. The statistics collected in the districts under supplementary survey concerning sales of land are as follows:—

District.	Number of cases.	Area in acres.	Average selling price per acre.
			£ s. d.
Hanthawaddy ...	1,246	24,968	0 17 0½
Pegu ...	2,095	53,677	1 4 1⅛
Tharrawaddy ...	2,628	16,012	1 18 5⅞
Prome ...	1,816	4,328	2 15 7⅜
Bassein ...	421	5,646	0 11 10⅛
Henzada ...	189	2,384	0 19 8⅛

These statistics are more complete than those compiled in former years; but as the sales noted in the year under report include also sales actually made, though not reported, in former years, a comparison cannot safely be made of those figures with the figures of former years. There would, however, seem to be marked indications of a steady increase in the price of land.

Tenant-occupancy.

12. The statistics collected regarding tenant occupancy are as follows:—

District.	Number of tenants.	Average area of tenancy.	Incidence of rent per acre.
			s. d.
Hanthawaddy ...	2,186	22·23	9 4⅛
Pegu ...	2,936	31·34	8 10⅛
Tharrawaddy ...	2,795	8·40	8 11⅞
Prome ...	974	4·29	8 11⅞
Bassein ...	7,019	11·68	5 5¾
Henzada ...	5,169	8·21	6 2⅛

It is impossible to make any deductions from a comparison of these figures with those given in the Report for 1884-85, inasmuch as, except in two districts, the areas to which the figures relate are not identical, and the figures of 1884-85 are now known to have been in some degree imperfect. It is, however, clear that the tenants form a very important portion of the cultivating agency, and the numbers show a disposition to increase. The number of tenants who have held land for over five years is very small. In districts where land is available the tenant ordinarily acquires land of his own as soon as he has made sufficient money to clear it. There is too much waste land in the country to make rack-renting possible at present.

Suits between landlords and tenants.

13. The subjoined return shows the number of suits instituted during the year of report between landlords and tenants.

Division.	Suits brought by landlords			Suits brought by tenants.
	For rent.	For ejectment.	Others.	
Pegu	17	4	1	...
Irrawaddy	50	30	5	...
Tenasserim	36	16	15	5
Arakan	42	1	5	...
Total ...	145	51	26	5

Grants of waste land under the old rules.

14. In former years large areas were granted for cultivation in the Akyab, Pegu, and Hanthawaddy districts under the Waste-land Rules of 1839—41 and 1865, and the Rules of 1863, for the sale of unassessed waste lands. The boundaries of the grants under the old rules in Pegu and Hanthawaddy have been determined by the settlement. Out of 57,669 acres comprised in 48 grants (of which 19 pay revenue) 26,088 acres are reported to be under cultivation. The whole of a small grant of 99 acres in Prome, and another which purports to comprise an area of 331 acres in Thôngwa, is cultivated. In the Arakan division during the year under report 10 grants were given up or resumed, chiefly for non-payment of revenue, and 18 were brought under settlement and are now held on leases issued under the Land and Revenue Rules. There remained in the Arakan division 45 grants, with an area of 91,494 acres, of which 51,730 acres are returned as under cultivation.

Area under exemption from revenue.

15. Pottah grants, of which the period of exemption had not expired in 1885-86, comprised an area of 186,430 acres, distributed as follows:—

	Acres.
Arakan	11,558
Pegu	68,252
Irrawaddy	68,648
Tenasserim	37,972

Grants aggregating 95,473 acres were given in 1885-86, as shown in the annexed table:—

Division.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Arakan	4,058	2,859	1,805	1,785	4,559
Pegu	29,321	10,170	21,794	18,844	30,700
Irrawaddy	19,121	9,675	16,758	38,079	44,977
Tenasserim	8,837	5,767	6,610	8,136	15,237
Total ...	61,332	28,471	46,967	66,844	95,473

At the close of the year under report, therefore, 281,903 acres were held temporarily exempt from revenue under pottah grants. Most of this will become liable to revenue within the next four years. Of the total area some 83,975 acres are situated in the Thôngwa district alone, where the reclamation of the Ma-ubin island and the continuation of the Irrawaddy embankment southwards have given a great stimulus to the extension of cultivation. The Irrawaddy Railway is mainly responsible for the large area (52,982 acres) held in the Tharrawaddy district under recently given pottahs, and the Sittang Valley Railway for the 11,310 acres granted in Shwegyin during the year under report.

Grants for religious and public purposes.

16. One hundred and eight grants with an area of 95 acres were made during the year for religious and public purposes. The land granted was for the most part waste and paid no revenue.

Special grants made by the Chief Commissioner.

17. The grants made since 1879 by the Chief Commissioner under special rules are shown in the following table :—

Division.	For religious purposes.		For cultivation purposes.		For other purposes.		Total.	
	Number of grants.	Area in acres.	Number of grants.	Area in acres.	Number of grants.	Area in acres.	Number of grants.	Area in acres.
		Acres A. P.		Acres A. P.		Acres A. P.		Acres A. P.
Arakan ...	118	82 15 8	67	1,078 10 6	124	29 6 9	309	1,141 0 11
Pegu ...	117	74 9 6	104	396 10 0	175	78 7 4	396	549 10 10
Irrawaddy ...	166	87 9 11	97	1,454 9 1	52	4 11 11	315	1,546 14 11
Tenasserim ...	75	78 4 8	28	1,249 10 11	21	11 12 9	124	1,339 12 4
Total ...	476	273 7 9	296	4,179 8 6	372	124 6 9	1,144	4,577 7 0

The grants made for purposes of cultivation are grants which exceed 100 acres in extent or for which a specially long period of exemption has been allowed.

III.—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

18. The following Acts affecting Burma were passed during the year by the Imperial Legislature :—

1885.

An Act to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1882, and other Acts.
An Act to correct an error in the Burma Municipal Act, 1884.
The Indian Sea Passengers Act.
The Indian Telegraph Act.
The Burma Courts Act, 1885.
An Act to amend the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879.
The Indian Securities Act.

1886.

An Act to amend the Indian Contract Act.
The Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act.
An Act to amend the Indian Registration Act.
An Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure and certain other Acts.
The Indian Tramways Act.
The Petroleum Act.
The Indian Securities Act.

Local Acts.

19. Of the Acts enumerated above only two affected Burma exclusively. The Act to amend an error in the Burma Municipal Act was passed for the purpose of correcting an error in section 58 of that Act and rendering the owners as well as the occupiers liable for certain taxes on property. The Burma Courts Act, 1885, was passed as a temporary expedient for the purpose of relieving the Recorder of Rangoon from overpressure of work pending the constitution of a Chief Court. The Act empowered the Chief Commissioner to vest in the Civil Judge of Moulmein and in the District Judges of Akyab and Bassein the insolvency jurisdiction which the Recorder had formerly exercised in those towns, and to transfer cases, or classes of cases, from the Court of the Recorder to that of the Judicial Commissioner.

The License-tax Amendment Act, popularly known as the Income-tax Act, which would under ordinary circumstances have applied to Lower Burma, has been excluded from operation in this province until March 1888.

Police.

The police force.

20. The total strength of the Police Force of Lower Burma in 1885 was 7,281 as against 7,287 in the previous year, and its cost to provincial revenues amounted to £177,854, being £2,144 less than its cost in 1884. The constitution of the police remained unaltered during the year, but changes took place in the numbers of the force in several districts. The principal change effected during the year was the abolition of the Railway police as a separate force, its members being absorbed into the police force of the various railway districts. The conduct of the police improved during the year and the service appears to have increased in popularity. The number of resignations was 746 as against 913 in 1884, of dismissals 239 as against 360, and of punishments, departmental and magisterial, 1,328 as against 1,527. The number of desertions increased slightly, from 45 in 1884 to 49 in 1885. The number of men rewarded increased from 207 to 352, the number holding good conduct stripes from 974 to 1,018, and the number who retired on pension or gratuity from 37 to 43.

State of crime.

21. There was an increase in cognizable crimes of all classes except Class IV (minor offences against the person), in which the number of cases diminished by five. The total increase was one of 4,994 cases and is accounted for mainly by an increase of 4,185 cases of Class VI (miscellaneous offences not otherwise classified). The increase in crime of a serious character was, however, considerable. Ordinary murders,

dacoities, robberies, hurt accompanied by aggravating circumstances, lurking house-trespass, house-breaking, and cattle-theft, all contributed to swell the total increase. Violent crimes, technically so called, increased by 10 per cent. The increase was contributed entirely by two of the most serious kinds of crime, namely, dacoity, in which there was an increase of 38, and robbery, in which there was an increase of 25. The amount of violent crime committed during 1885 exceeded the amount committed during 1884 in all the principal districts of the province except Rangoon Town, Pegu, and Henzada. In the Rangoon Town district crimes of violence decreased by almost 50 per cent., and the greater number of those which occurred were detected and brought to conviction. These results were due to the efficiency of police administration in Rangoon and to the cordial assistance rendered to the authorities by the town elders. As regards the rest of the province the largest increases occurred in Tharrawaddy, where dacoities increased by 11 and robberies by 21; in Hanthawaddy, where the number of those crimes increased by three and seven respectively; and in Thôngwa, where the numbers increased by nine and four. Similar, though smaller, increases took place in the other districts except Pegu, where the numbers neither increased nor decreased, and Henzada, where an increase of three dacoities was more than counterbalanced by a decrease of 10 robberies. In the month of December large gangs of marauders collected in the Shwegyin and Pegu districts and commenced a series of outrages, burning and looting peaceful villages, and committing many atrocities. Raising the Peacock standard and announcing themselves as a part of the royal army of Thebaw they succeeded in striking terror into the hearts of the people, and it became necessary to invoke the assistance of the military for their suppression. The contagion subsequently spread to other districts, but the history of these outbreaks of freebooters belong rather to 1886 than to 1885.

Petty crime.

22. There was a considerable increase in the number of cattle-thefts committed, namely, from 1,337 to 1,606 genuine cases. The increase was general throughout the province, but was most marked in the Pegu, Hanthawaddy, and Prome districts. The number of cases of ordinary theft was very slightly larger than in the previous year. The value of property stolen was £79,573 as against £103,616 in 1884, but the percentage recovered diminished from 43 to 35. The number of persons arrested for breach of excise and opium laws increased from 2,240 to 3,460, the percentage of convictions from 69 to 70.

Detection of crime.

23. The success of the police in the detection of crime of all descriptions was slightly greater in 1885 than in the previous year. The percentage of cases convicted to cases reported increased from 50 to 53, of persons convicted to persons arrested from 61 to 62. On the other hand the police were not so successful in the Courts during 1885 as in the previous year. The percentage of cases convicted to cases taken into Court and of persons convicted to persons put on trial decreased by one. The success of the police in dealing with violent crime decreased. The percentage of cases convicted to cases reported was smaller than in 1884 in all the most serious classes of crime. The percentage of persons convicted to persons put on trial was slightly better than in 1884.

Re-organization of the police force.

24. The disturbances which prevailed in Lower Burma during the early part of 1886 proved the inefficiency of the police force as it existed up till the end of 1885. Consequently, since the close of the year under report, the force has been re-organized on a new basis. The principal features of the re-organization are—

(*a*) an increase in the number of Indian police;
(*b*) an increase in the number of subordinate European officers;
(*c*) an increase in the pay of the lower grades and especially in the pay of sergeants or officers in charge of police stations;
(*d*) the establishment of training schools.

Henceforth the Burman portion of the police will be employed almost solely as a detective body; the Indian portion, which is recruited from among the fighting races of Upper India, will be employed on duties in which courage and discipline are indispensable. A reserve of these men is kept in each of the more im-

portant districts, and should be available at a moment's notice for the suppression of any serious outbreak of crimes of violence.

Criminal Justice.

General results.

25. The work of the Criminal Courts increased considerably during the year, thus—

	Offences reported.	Cases returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.
1884	43,406	38,554	32,683
1885	48,663	44,953	40,095
Increase ...	5,257	6,399	7,412

The principal increase took place in offences under special and local laws, of which 17,703 were reported as against 10,647 in 1884. The increase is mainly due to greater activity on the part of Municipal authorities in large towns in enforcing municipal byelaws, and is also partly due to an increase in the number of prosecutions under the Excise and Opium Acts consequent on the appointment of a Commissioner of Excise. There was a large increase in the number of prosecutions under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, the number of persons called on to give security to be of good behaviour having risen from 2,176 in 1884 to 4,194 in 1885, and the percentage of convictions from 67 to 73. The increase took place entirely in the Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions, in both of which the number of prosecutions on this account more than doubled. The greatest number of prosecutions were instituted in the Henzada, Bassein, and Tharrawaddy districts. The number of cases struck off as false was 3,710 during the year under review as against 4,852 in 1884 and 5,970 in 1883. These include cases instituted by complaint and rejected by a Magistrate under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure as well as cases reported to the police. The total number of persons brought before the Courts increased from 52,599 in 1884 to 67,145 in the year under report. Of these 38,264, or 57 per cent., were convicted as against 29,978, or 57 per cent., in 1884; 26,158, or 38·96 per cent., were acquitted or discharged as against 20,376, or 38·7 per cent., in 1884. From these figures it appears that the percentages of convictions and acquittals in 1885 were almost identical with those in 1884; but offences of the more serious descriptions were less successfully dealt with than in 1884.

Disposal of work.

26. The criminal work of the province was despatched with reasonable celerity. In the Courts of Session outside Rangoon the average duration of cases was 42 days as against 46 in 1884; in Magistrates' Courts the average duration was in Rangoon 2½, and in the rest of the province 7 days. These averages are identical with those of the previous year. The number of witnesses examined in Magistrates' Courts increased largely outside Rangoon. In Rangoon they diminished by 34·7 per cent., thus—

	1884.	1885.
Rangoon	16,831	10,990
Elsewhere	101,247	120,305
Total ...	118,078	131,295

27. The following statement shows the Courts by which the bulk of the magisterial work of the province was disposed of:—

Persons brought before—	1885.	1884.
Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates ...	47,290	40,908
Benches of Honorary Magistrates... ...	15,842	7,841
District Magistrates	4,013	3,850

The increase of work fell to a very great extent on the Honorary Magistrates. In Rangoon Honorary Magistrates tried almost as many persons as were tried by all the Magistrates of Rangoon put together in 1883; in the rest of the province the percentage of persons disposed of by Honorary Magistrates to total disposed of increased from 8·83 to 11·18. Important changes were introduced during the year in the procedure in Honorary Magistrates' Courts. Bur-

mese, the language almost invariably spoken by Honorary Magistrates, was declared to be the language of such Courts; Benches on which 1st or 2nd class Magistrates have a seat were invested with summary jurisdiction; and all such Benches were empowered to prepare the record and judgment of cases tried summarily by means of the Bench Clerk. In consequence of these modifications of procedure the number of persons whose cases were disposed of summarily by Honorary Magistrates increased from 2,567 to 6,848. The number of persons under trial before Sessions Courts was 991 as against 1,114 in 1884; 631 persons were committed to Courts of Session as against 776 in 1884. The falling off is to be ascribed partly to the decrease of crime in Rangoon, partly to less successful detection of crime. The results of trials in Sessions Courts were slightly worse than in 1884. In Moulmein Town and in the Pegu division the percentage of convictions was considerably below the average of other divisions.

Punishments.

28. The following table shows the punishments inflicted during the last two years:—

	Persons sentenced.	
	1884.	1885.
Death	75	62
Transportation	162	153
Rigorous imprisonment	9,166	9,366
Simple imprisonment	224	308
Fine	21,492	26,389
Whipping	1,352	1,764

The decrease in capital sentences and in sentences of transportation corresponds to the slight decrease which took place in crime of the most serious descriptions; the large increase in sentences of fine is occasioned by the increase in the number of petty offences. The increase in the number of whippings and the decrease in the percentage of imprisonments for a very short term were satisfactory features of the year's criminal work.

The amount of fines imposed in 1885 was larger and the percentage of realization greater than in 1884. The amount given in compensation was also larger, thus—

	Amount imposed.	Amount realized.	Percentage of amount realized to amount imposed.	Amount awarded in compensation.	Percentage of amount given in compensation to amount realized.
	£	£		£	
1885	37,084	25,201	67·96	3,791	15·04
1884	36,073	23,188	64·28	3,452	14·89

In the Court of the Honorary Magistrates, Rangoon, £1,066 were realized out of £1,173 imposed.

Appeals.

29. Three thousand nine hundred and fifty-five persons appealed during the year as against 3,442 in 1884. The following statement shows the manner in which appeals were disposed of:—

Total number of persons who appealed	3,955
Appeals rejected	1,583
Sentence confirmed	1,216
Sentence reversed, reduced, or modified	964
Percentage of rejections of appeal	38·76
Percentage of confirmations of sentence	30·75
Percentage of reversions, &c., of sentence	24·37

In 1884 29 per cent. and in 1883 26 per cent. of the persons who appealed were successful.

Jails.

General statistics.

30. At the beginning of the year the jails of the province contained 6,799 prisoners. The total numbers of convicts, under-trial prisoners, and civil prisoners admitted to jail during the year were 15,101, 5,181, and 871 as against 12,927, 4,433, and 789 in 1884. Although the number of convicts in confinement during the year increased by upwards of 2,000, the daily average convict population was only 207 more in

1885 than in 1884. This is partly due to the fact that the increase in the number of admissions took place entirely among convicts sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding one year, while the number sentenced to terms of more than one year decreased, partly to the fact that an unusually large proportion of the convicts admitted in 1885 were received in the last quarter of that year. At the close of the year there were confined in the various jails 7,441 convicts, 674 under-trial prisoners, and 53 civil prisoners.

Accommodation.

31. The jails of the province provided accommodation for 7,467 prisoners; the average daily number to be accommodated was 6,896. Moulmein and Tavoy were the only jails in which the number of prisoners did not at some period of the year exceed the accommodation. In the Bassein, Henzada, and Thayetmyo Jails, in which the overcrowding was greatest, the daily average number of prisoners was larger than the number for whom accommodation is provided. In the jails in which overcrowding took place the surplus convicts were generally accommodated in worksheds, or in the jail hospital. The total amount spent on jail buildings was £3,008. This expenditure was incurred on alterations, additions, and repairs.

Judicial statistics.

32. The number of persons released on appeal during the year was 512 as against 518 in 1884. The number of previously convicted prisoners admitted increased from 1,760 to 2,038, the percentage to total number of convicts admitted from 16·08 to 16·35. The number of 'habituals' admitted was 1,062 as against 902 in 1884, but the percentage of habituals who received enhanced punishment decreased from 87 to 82. The rules which regulate the treatment of habituals were carefully observed by the jail authorities and criminals coming under that definition were segregated as much as possible and put to the hardest kinds of labour.

Juvenile prisoners.

33. During 1885 24 boys were admitted to the Reformatory, which contained at the beginning of the year 43 and at the end 48 inmates. The general condition of the school was satisfactory. The health of the boys was good during the year, the number of punishments inflicted decreased, and only one boy, who was re-captured, escaped.

Discipline.

34. Fifteen prisoners, of whom six evaded re-capture, escaped during the year under report. Only one prisoner escaped from the inside of a jail. The escapes were of an ordinary character, and no outbreaks, or attempts at outbreak, took place during the year. The total number of offences committed decreased from 8,487 in 1884 to 6,761 in 1885. There was a corresponding decrease in the number of punishments inflicted. The punishment of whipping was resorted to 488 times as against 609 times in 1884. The rules regarding its infliction were carefully observed in all jails. The decrease in punishments took place chiefly under the heads "Reduced diet" and "Solitary confinement with reduced diet." These punishments were awarded, the former in 907, the latter in 961 cases, while in 1884 the former punishment was inflicted 1,482, the latter 2,214 times. The principal decrease took place in the Rangoon and Moulmein Jails, where the medical attendants are said to object to such punishments on physiological grounds.

Marks system and prisoner warders.

35. During the year under report revised rules for granting rewards to prisoners, which have since been published, were under discussion. Provision has been made for acquainting prisoners periodically with the amount of remission which they have earned; the classes of offences which may be punished by forfeiture of marks are defined; and a scale is fixed according to which marks may be forfeited in proportion to the gravity of the offences committed. The punishment of forfeiture of marks was inflicted less frequently in 1885 than in the previous year, while the number of convicts released during the year who had gained remission under the system increased from 685 to 1,073. The average number of convicts employed as prisoner warders increased from 346 in 1884 to 417 in 1885; the total number so employed was 1,006. An endeavour was made during the year to utilize convict warders more largely on intramural duties, the object in view being to gradually decrease the number of paid warders, at the same time increasing the pay of those who are retained.

Financial.

36. The total cost of maintaining and guarding prisoners decreased from £45,777 in 1884 to £41,867 in the year under report. The average cost of each prisoner was £6-1-4¼ as against £6-16-8 in 1884. The principal saving took place under the head "Rations" and was due partly to the greater cheapness of food during the year and partly to the employment of pulse as an alternative item of diet with meat and fish. The Bassein and Thayetmyo Jails were the most economically managed. In Bassein the average annual cost of each convict was £5, while the average net earnings of those employed upon manufactures amounted to nearly £4 each. The average number of prisoners employed on manufactures increased from 2,969 to 3,465. The net cash earnings increased from £15,856 to £16,359, an increase which was due to the large profits earned from manufactures in the Moulmein and Bassein Jails.

Health statistics.

37. There was a serious deterioration during the year in the health of the jail population. The ratio per 1,000 of average strength of prisoners admitted to hospital decreased slightly, but the ratio of daily average sick increased from 36·9 to 38·28, and the ratio of deaths from 30·06 to 42·78 per mille. The number of deaths from cholera increased from 32 to 61, of deaths from bowel complaints from 47 to 86, and of deaths from fever from 8 to 15. It appears that this deterioration was not due to overcrowding. Although nearly every jail contained at one time or another more prisoners than it could nominally accommodate, except at Henzada, Shwegyin, Myanaung, Sandoway, and Ma-ubin, no actual overcrowding occurred; and at four of these five jails the health of the prisoners was comparatively good, the fifth being the leper jail at Myanaung. The deterioration in the health of the jail population was mainly due to the circumstance that a much larger number of convicts sentenced to six months' imprisonment, or less, were admitted in 1885 than in 1884. Prisoners of this class generally contribute the majority of deaths in jail; but during the year under report the mortality among them was exceptionally high. Out of an average number of 1,811, 149 died as against 88 out of an average number of 2,009 in 1884. There were outbreaks of cholera in several jails, the most severe being in the Bassein and Toungoo Jails. In the former jail out of 63 cases 32 proved fatal; in the latter there were 20 seizures, 12 of which resulted in death. Both in Bassein and Toungoo the prisoners were removed soon after the outbreak of the epidemic to temporary quarters beyond the jail. The adoption of this precaution arrested the progress of the disease in both jails. The experiment of introducing pulse into the prison dietary as an alternative for fish and meat was continued during the year under review and proved a success. The prisoners are said to like it and it appears to agree with them, as the percentage of prisoners who had lost weight when discharged was smallest in those jails in which pulse was most frequently issued.

Civil Justice.

Statistics of regular suits.

38. The following table shows the number of regular suits instituted in Rangoon and in the rest of the province. The large decrease in the number of suits instituted in Courts subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner is partly explained by the fact that no statistics are forthcoming from four Courts in the Shwegyin district, the records of which were destroyed by rebels in December last. The number of suits instituted in those Courts probably amounted to about 1,000 :—

	Suits instituted in			Total.
	The Recorder's Court.	The Court of Small Causes, Rangoon.	Courts subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner.	
1884	212	5,116	30,148	35,961
1885	254	5,752	27,961	33,967

The work of the Recorder's Court was carried on during the year by one Judge, an additional Recorder having sat for a few days only. Soon after the beginning of the year it was found that one Judge was unable to cope with the rapid increase of work. In order to relieve the pressure an Act was passed which authorized the Chief Commissioner to devolve on the District Judges of Moulmein, Akyab, and Bassein the insolvency jurisdiction which the Recorder exercised in those towns under the Burma Courts Act. The same Act empowered the Chief Commissioner to transfer to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner any particular cases or classes of cases pending in the Court of the Recorder. In spite of the relief afforded by this Act the work in the Recorder's Court was still too heavy for one Judge to dispose of. Accordingly an additional Recorder was appointed at the end of 1885, and two Recorders have been sitting from that date until the present time. A Bill for creating a Chief Court in Lower Burma, which will consist of at least three Judges, is now before the Legislative Council and will, it is hoped, shortly become law. The number of cases instituted in Courts subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner, even if allowance is made for the number omitted owing to the destruction of records in the Shwegyin district, is less than the number instituted in 1884, but is slightly above the average of the five years from 1880 to 1884 (28,495). The number of suits on written and unwritten contract increased considerably. The principal decreases took place in suits for money had and received, for goods sold, and for damages. The value of suits instituted increased from £376,611 to £482,550. The increase was contributed in nearly equal proportions by the Rangoon Courts and by the Courts in the rest of the province. The increase in Rangoon corresponded to the increase in the number of suits instituted. In the mofussil it was due to the unusually large value of a few suits instituted at Kyaukpyu and to the more frequent institution of suits of large value in the Irrawaddy division and in Moulmein. Of the suits instituted 58·07 per cent. were valued at less than £5.

Disposal of work.

39. The following table shows the manner of disposal of civil suits :—

	Number.		Percentage to total number.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
Without trial	8,292	7,532	22·59	20·68
Without contest	14,165	14,271	38·6	40·16
By arbitration	56	71	·15	·2
With contest — for plaintiff	8,725	8,424	23·78	23·71
With contest — for defendant	3,991	3,840	10·88	10·81
Pending at end of year	1,469	1,595	4·	4·49
Total ...	36,698	35,533	100·	100·

The average duration of contested cases was in Rangoon 62 days, in the Courts outside Rangoon 24 days; of uncontested cases, in Rangoon 29, elsewhere 14 days.

Execution of decrees.

40. Eleven thousand and twelve applications for the execution of decrees were made to the Courts during 1885. The following statement shows how applications have been disposed of during the last two years :—

	Number.		Percentage to total number of applications.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
Satisfaction obtained in full	3,284	3,397	33·65	30·85
Satisfaction obtained in part	1,737	2,159	17·79	19·61
Wholly infructuous	4,051	4,542	41·51	41·24
Transferred or pending	688	914	7·05	8·3
Total ...	9,760	11,012	100·	100·

The number of applications for execution of decrees increased by upwards of a thousand, but the results obtained were slightly worse than in 1884. Upwards of 50 per cent. of the applications for execution of decrees were made in the four towns of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, and Bassein. The amount realized increased from £39,280 to £55,876, the increase taking place mainly in Courts subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner. There was a considerable decrease the number of debtors imprisoned, the figures for the last three years being 597, 657, and 522 respectively. On the other hand sales of immovable property increased from 492 to 655.

Appeals.

41. The total number of appeals before the Courts during the year was almost the same as in 1884, the numbers being 1,666 in 1884 and 1,698 in 1885. The results of the appeals were also almost identical with the results of the previous year.

Cost of litigation.

42. The cost of litigation outside Rangoon during the year under review differed but little from the cost last year. The following table shows the total sums paid as costs in each class of cases and the percentage borne by the costs to the total value of cases :—

Class of case.	Total value of cases.	Total costs of cases.	Percentage of total costs to total value.
	£	£	
Original suits	310,476	43,788	14·1
Appeals	29,660	5,700	19·22
Execution of decrees	174,461	3,432	1·97
Miscellaneous	126,610	3,517	2·78

The total receipts of all the Courts of the province are given as £54,181, the total expenditure as £57,094.

Registration.

43. The number of Registrars' offices (18) remained unchanged during the year, the number of sub-registration offices increased from 70 to 95. Owing to exceptional causes this increase in the number of offices was not accompanied by an increase in the amount of registration performed. The total number of documents registered during the year was 8,919 as against 9,498 during the previous year, being a decrease of 6·1 per cent. The principal decrease took place in compulsory registrations of immovable property, in which there was a falling-off of 9·29 per cent. Optional registrations of immovable property and registrations of movable property increased by 24·08 and 2·61 per cent. respectively. The decrease was greatest in Rangoon and was, no doubt, due to political causes. During the last three months of the year, when war with Upper Burma was either imminent or actually being carried on, trade was almost at a standstill. The other registration districts in which the falling off was largest were—

Akyab.	Thayetmyo.
Tharrawaddy.	Amherst.
Thôngwa.	Toungoo.

Shwegyin.

In the—

Pegu,	Henzada,
Bassein,	Moulmein,

districts there was a considerable increase in the amount of registration performed. The total value of property affected by registration increased from £1,608,822 to £1,665,228, or 3·51 per cent. This increase is contributed entirely by movable property, the value of immovable property affected by registration having slightly decreased.

Receipts from registration rose from £2,448 to £2,458, expenditure from £1,286 to £1,338. The increase in expenditure is mainly due to the increase in the number of small sub-registration offices in which the expenditure invariably equals or exceeds the receipts. Proposals for altering the rates of fees in force in Burma were under consideration during the year and a revised table of fees has been brought into force, with effect from May 1886. The effect of the changes introduced is to increase the fees paid on documents of high value and to diminish the fees paid on those of small value.

Inspection.

44. The post of Inspector-General of Registration was held during the year by Mr. Copleston. It is believed that benefit has resulted to the province from the appointment, and that the numerous and careful inspections carried out by Mr. Copleston have had a good effect in increasing the interest taken by Registration Officers in registration work and in improving the quality of the work performed in subordinate offices.

Municipal Administration.

General.

45. The Municipalities of the province were administered in accordance with the provisions of the Burma Municipal Act, 1884, which came into force on the 1st December of that year. The towns of Sandoway, Kyaukpyu, and Zalun were created Municipalities during the year. A concession in the matter of taxation, which had hitherto been made only to the seven large Municipalities of long-standing, was extended during the year to all towns to which the Municipal Act applied, or to which it might in future be extended. The concession consisted in the transfer to the revenues of municipal towns of the capitation-tax or land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax collected in those towns. Municipal authorities were much occupied during the year in the framing of rules. General rules were framed by the local Government for the regulation of elections, the collection and assessment of taxes, the preparation of budget estimates, and for other miscellaneous matters. Rules were framed by individual Municipalities to regulate the conduct of business and to provide generally for matters, such as the registration of births and deaths, the inspection of lodging-houses, and the supervision of markets, slaughter-houses, and burial-grounds, which come within the sphere of municipal control and administration.

Financial.

46. The following table shows the financial position of the Municipalities of the province at the beginning and end of the year:—

Town.	Opening balance.		Income.		Expenditure.		Closing balance.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Rangoon	21,782	23,377	129,438	134,704	127,843	140,171	23,377	17,910
Moulmein ..	894	356	12,628	12,756	13,166	12,807	356	305
Akyab	2,927	265	10,866	11,420	13,528	11,554	265	131
Prome	6,119	1,350	14,416	13,020	19,185	13,665	1,350	705
Bassein	1,775	2,403	13,563	12,469	12,935	14,021	2,403	851
Toungoo	705	504	8,593	9,658	8,794	9,183	504	979
Henzada	1,444	1,418	6,552	6,771	6,578	5,952	1,418	2,237
Pegu	4,296	4,182	7,869	4,620	7,983	7,023	4,182	1,779
Paungdè	1,190	911	2,339	2,117	2,618	2,352	911	676
Yandoon	621	-57	1,951	2,189	2,629	1,907	-57	225
Kyaukpyu ..	1,124	1,442	2,075	1,972	1,757	2,375	1,442	1,039
Sandoway ..	292	185	1,650	1,620	1,757	1,638	185	167
Total ..	43,169	36,336	211,940	213,316	218,773	222,648	36,336	27,004

The total municipal income of the province was slightly larger than that of the previous year. Expenditure also increased slightly, owing principally to an increase in Rangoon. In most of the other towns expenditure decreased considerably.

The total municipal receipts under the several major heads during the last two years are shown in the following table :—

Head of receipt.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	£	£
Taxes on houses and lands	33,284	34,656
Taxes on vehicles	4,119	5,492
Tolls on ferries	2,700	2,332
Conservancy-tax	8,481	9,126
Lighting-rate	7,233	7,053
Water-rate	7,203	8,812
Total income from taxation ...	63,020	67,471
Fines	2,708	2,877
Miscellaneous	48,404	49,184
Grants from provincial and local funds	73,223	67,351
Debt accounts	24,585	26,433
Total income ...	211,940	213,316

47. The following table shows the sums spent on each major head of expenditure together with the proportion which expenditure on each item bears to the total expenditure :—

Head of expenditure.	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Amount.	Percentage of total expenditure.	Amount.	Percentage of total expenditure.
	£		£	
General establishment	11,984	5·5	12,016	5·4
Public safety (including street-lighting, fire-engines, &c.) ...	12,123	5·5	9,279	4·2
Public health (including conservancy, water-supply, hospitals, vaccination, &c.).	72,998	33·4	72,701	32·7
Public instruction	21,201	9·7	26,583	11·9
Public convenience (including road-making)	53,061	24·2	52,134	23·4
Debt account	42,850	19·6	46,766	21·
Contribution to local or provincial funds	1,037	·5	1,160	·5
Miscellaneous	3,519	1·6	2,009	·9
Total ...	218,773	...	222,648	...

48. The Rangoon Municipal Committee consisted of 19 elected and 6 appointed members; of these 10 were Europeans and 15 Asiatics. Fifty-three meetings of the Committee were held during the year, of which 7 were special, 6 ordinary, and 40 sub-committee meetings. During the year new rules were passed for the registration of births and deaths, for the regulation of lodging-houses, for the control of burial-grounds, and for carrying out the purposes of the Act generally. The finances of the Municipality were in a satisfactory condition. The year opened with a credit balance of £23,377. The municipal income, excluding debt accounts, amounted to £110,492, the expenditure, similarly calculated, to £95,714. The year closed with a credit balance of £17,910. There was an increase in receipts from most sources of income, the net increase amounting to £1,429. The incidence of ordinary revenue and receipts per head of population was 16*s.* 5⅝*d.*, of taxation proper 7*s.* 1⅜*d.* Of the municipal income £12,024 were devoted to

Rangoon.

the promotion of education, £15,366 to the payment of interest and liquidation of debt, £6,239 to medical relief, £10,706 to sanitation, £12,742 to street-watering, lighting, and water-supply, and £44,199 to miscellaneous public works. Educational expenditure increased largely, owing principally to two exceptional items of expenditure, namely, £1,500, which were paid away in a single building-grant, and £2,103, which were spent in building a school-house at Pazundaung for the accommodation of the Government normal school. The schools maintained and aided by the Municipal Committee were successfully conducted. A large number of passes were obtained at the provincial examinations, both by pupils of the Municipal schools and by pupils of indigenous schools receiving aid from municipal funds, and the results-grants earned by indigenous schools exceeded by £570 the sum so earned in the previous year. The medical expenditure of the year decreased by upwards of £1,200, a decrease which was mainly due to greater cheapness of food. The attendance at the hospital varied but slightly from the attendance of the previous year. The year was on the whole a healthy one in Rangoon, the death-rate being 25 per mille, or 3 per mille less than the average death-rate of the last five years. Owing to the immunity from smallpox which the town enjoyed the number of vaccinations performed decreased considerably. No large works were carried out during the year, the sum spent on public works being expended chiefly in improving, extending, and repairing communications. A sum of £8,200 was spent in purchasing the building known as the Ripon Hall, which will in future be used as a municipal office. Some progress was made with the scheme for the reclamation of low-lying land which was drawn up in 1884, and the question of an effective system of drainage for Rangoon, which has been under discussion for several years, was further considered. It was decided to adopt a system of surface drainage combined with a high-pressure water-service known as Messrs. Shone and Ault's system. The cost of introducing this system into Rangoon is estimated at £230,000, a sum which the Committee propose to obtain by borrowing.

Moulmein.

49. The Moulmein Municipal Committee consisted of 4 *ex-officio* and 11 elected members. Ten ordinary, 18 special, and 38 sub-committee meetings were held during the year. At the commencement of the year the funds of the Municipality were in an embarrassed condition. The year opened with a nominal credit balance of £356, but the unsettled claims against the Committee amounted to £3,208. The total receipts during the year amounted to £12,756 as against £12,628 in the previous year. The total expenditure of the year amounted to £12,807 as compared with £13,166 in 1884-85, but the expenditure of 1885-86 included the defrayal of the debts bequeathed by the previous year. The bulk of the municipal income was spent on administration, sanitation, medical relief, street-lighting, and maintenance of communications. The Municipal Committee were occupied during the year in devising measures to restore an equilibrium in their finances. To this end additional taxes were imposed, all expenditure which was not absolutely necessary was foregone, and retrenchments in various directions were carried out. In consequence of these measures the municipal finances were at the close of the year in a fairly satisfactory condition.

Akyab.

50. The Akyab Municipal Committee consisted of 12 elected and 3 *ex-officio* members, 5 of whom were Europeans and 10 Asiatics. Six ordinary, 7 special, and 26 sub-committee meetings were held during the year. The municipal income of the year amounted to £11,419 as compared with £10,866 in the previous year. The incidence of total income was 6*s.* 8⅝*d.* per head of population, of taxation 1*s.* 7⅞*d.* Of the municipal income £784 were spent on administration, £1,457 on repayment of interest and principal of debt, £2,690 on education, £1,573 on medical relief, £1,385 on sanitation, and £2,270 on public works. There was a closing balance of £131. Much progress was made in educational work during the year. An upper and lower primary school and a Mahomedan primary school were established at a cost of £223, increased expenditure was incurred on account of the Municipal girls' school, and the boarding school, which was opened last year, was rendered self-supporting.

51. The Prome Municipal Committee consisted at the close of the year of 4 official and 12 elected members. The elective system was introduced during the year. Considerable interest was taken in the elections, and they are believed to have resulted in the appointment of a strong and representative Committee. Five ordinary, 13 special, and 31 sub-committee meetings were held during the year. The balance to the credit of the municipal fund at the beginning of the year was £1,350. The year's income amounted to £13,020. £1,300 of this sum were contributed by the Government loan of 1883. The balance of the loan left undrawn at the end of the year was £67. The incidence of taxation was 1*s.* 4⅜*d.*, of income 9*s.* 0½*d.* per head of population. The municipal expenditure amounted to £13,664; of this sum £1,461 were spent on education, £796 on medical relief, £2,005 on sanitation, £7,119 on public works, and the balance, £2,284, on administration and miscellaneous expenditure. Of the sum spent on public works £4,767 were devoted to completion of and repairs to the water-works and drainage system. During the year under report water was supplied, though not regularly, to the town from the water-works. It was found necessary to incur considerable expenditure in repairs as well as for the purpose of correcting defects in the drainage system. It is matter for regret that the construction of these works was in some respects defective and that they have not completely answered the purposes for which they were erected. On the whole, however, it is beyond question that the water-works and the drainage system have conferred benefit on the town, and experience in working them will, it may be hoped, render it possible to remedy the defects which have been found to exist.

Prome.

52. The number of members on the Bassein Municipal Committee remained unchanged during the year. Twelve ordinary, 6 special, and numerous sub-committee meetings were held. The income of the Committee during the year under report amounted to £12,469, the expenditure to £14,021 as against £12,935 in 1884-85. The closing balance was £851. Expenditure on education increased by nearly £600. The Municipal middle school was raised during the year to the high school standard, extensive improvements were carried out in school buildings, and special attention was paid to promoting the education of girls.

Bassein.

53. The Toungoo Municipal Committee, which consisted of 3 *ex-officio* and 10 elected members, held 12 ordinary, 8 special, and 46 sub-committee meetings during the year. The year opened with a credit balance of £504. The year's receipts amounted to £9,658, the expenditure to £9,183, the closing balance to £979. The income of the Municipality increased by £1,065, an increase which was contributed mainly by municipal tax, slaughter-house receipts, and sales of liquor licenses. Expenditure increased by £389. The expenditure on education and medical relief was considerably in excess of the expenditure on those objects in 1884-85. The town was visited during the year by an epidemic of cholera, which lasted from July to November, and which was no doubt due in part to defective sanitary arrangements. The necessity of taking some practical steps towards the improvement of the sanitary condition of their town has been impressed on the Committee.

Toungoo.

54. The Henzada Municipal Committee consisted of 3 *ex-officio* and 10 elected members. Eleven ordinary and 5 special meetings were held during the year. The balance to the credit of the municipal fund at the beginning of the year was £1,418, the year's receipts amounted to £6,771, being an increase of £219 on the income of the previous year. The total expenditure of the year amounted to £5,952. Money was well spent in erecting a public latrine, in deepening town wells, in metalling the roads, and improving the bazaar. Street-lighting is to be introduced in the current year. The Committee paid much attention to the promotion of education. The position of the Municipal school was improved and larger sums than formerly were spent on the salaries of masters and on results-grants, scholarships, and aided schools.

Henzada.

55. The Pegu Municipal Committee, which consisted of 5 *ex-officio* and 8 appointed members, held 11 ordinary, 10 special, and 6 sub-committee meetings during the year. The

Pegu.

nominated Committee has been replaced by an elected Committee from the 1st Januuary 1887. The opening balance of the municipal fund was £4,182, the year's receipts £4,620, the year's expenditure £7,023, the closing balance £1,779. £5,093 were expended on public works, of which £1,850 were devoted to the prosecution of a drainage scheme, £782 to the reclamation of an unhealthy part of the town, and the rest to smaller works and repairs of roads and buildings.

Paungdè.

56. The Paungdè Municipal Committee, which was formed on the 24th November 1884, consisted of 9 members, 7 of whom were appointed by name and 2 *ex-officio*. Eight special and 13 ordinary meetings were held during the year. The opening balance amounted to £911, the year's receipts to £2,117, the expenditure to £2,352, the closing balance to £676. The expenditure was of an ordinary kind. The Committee spent largely on education and with good results. The total expenditure on this account amounted to £711, or £63 more than last year. A good middle school, as well as an upper and lower primary school, is maintained. At the last departmental examinations 3 pupils passed the middle school standard, 11 the upper primary, and 16 the lower primary.

Yandoon.

57. The Yandoon Municipal Committee consisted of 9 nominated and 3 *ex-officio* members. Ten ordinary and 3 special meetings were held during the year. The municipal fund opened the year with a debit balance of £57. The year's receipts amounted to £2,189, the expenditure to £1,907; the closing balance was £225. The equilibrium of municipal finances was restored by a reduction of expenditure on public works to an extent of upwards of £600. The Committee had under consideration during the year a scheme for raising the Municipal school from the primary to the middle class standard. This scheme is now being carried out.

Kyaukpyu.

58. Kyaukpyu was constituted a Municipality on the 31st August 1885, and a Committee consisting of 2 *ex-officio* and 9 nominated members was appointed. The elective system was introduced on the 1st January 1887. Twelve ordinary and 5 special meetings were held during the year. The year opened with a credit balance of £1,442; the year's receipts amounted to £1,972, the expenditure to £2,375, of which £723 were spent on education and £1,305 on public works.

Sandoway.

59. Sandoway was constituted a Municipality on the 4th June 1885. The Committee consisted of 1 *ex-officio* and 8 nominated members, who held office till the close of 1886, when they were succeeded by an elected Committee. Nine ordinary and 5 special meetings were held during the year. The municipal receipts, of which £1,100 consisted of a contribution from provincial funds, amounted to £1,620, the year's expenditure to £1,638. The greater portion of the municipal income proper is derived from bazaar rents and school fees. No taxes are levied in the town. The bulk of the municipal income was expended on education, medical relief, and public works.

Town Committees.

60. During the year under report Sandoway, Kyaukpyu, and Zalun were raised to the status of Municipalities. As the prescribed system of keeping municipal accounts and returns was not introduced into Zalun during the year that town is included among the towns administered by Town Committees in the present report. The following is a list of the towns whose affairs were managed by local Committees:—

	Population.		Population.
Ramree	.....	Myanaung	5,416
Thônzè	1,986	Zalun	4,687
Gyobingauk	837	Thayetmyo	16,097
Shwedaung	12,873	Allanmyo	5,825
Ngathainggyaung	2,289	Thatôn	6,888
Lemyethna	5,355	Kawkareik	2,185
Ma-ubin	1,178	Shwegyin	7,519
Pantanaw	6,174	Kyaikto	1,932
Danubyu	5,800	Tavoy	18,872
Kyangin	7,565	Mergui	8,638

The functions and powers of these Committees were the same as in former years. The Committees continued to supervise their local affairs in a satisfactory manner. The total balance at the credit of the towns enumerated above

at the beginning of the year was £16,193. The year's receipts were £26,078, the year's expenditure £30,358. £8,588 were spent on education, £8,499 on medical relief, £9,713 on public works. The closing balance amounted to £11,911. The finances of most of the towns are in a satisfactory condition. The funds of Shwegyin and Thônzè are, however, somewhat embarrassed. In Shwegyin, owing principally to excessive outlay on education, expenditure has for some years past exceeded income and the fund is now dangerously close to bankruptcy. The Thônzè town fund closed with a deficit balance of £13. The Committee appear to have been too lavish in expenditure on education and public works. The necessity for greater carefulness in future has been impressed on both these Committees.

Military.

Regular troops.

61. At the beginning of the year there were stationed in the province 5,319 troops of all arms. Of these 2,035 were Europeans and 3,284 Natives. At Rangoon there were the 2nd Battalion of the Somersetshire Light Infantry, the 6-1st Southern Division. Royal Artillery, the 5th Madras Native Infantry, and a detachment of Madras Sappers and Miners. At Thayetmyo there were stationed the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, the 5-1st Southern Division and the 6-1st South Irish Division, Royal Artillery, and the 26th Madras Infantry. At Toungoo there were a wing of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, the 8-1st London Brigade, Royal Artillery, and the 3rd Punjab Light Infantry. Moulmein was garrisoned by a wing of the 9th Madras Native Infantry, the headquarters of the regiment being stationed at Port Blair, in accordance with orders issued by the Government of India in January 1885. In March 1886 the military force in Lower Burma consisted of 1,181 European and 2,050 Native troops. There were by that time considerable changes in the personnel of the regiments, a portion of the Liverpool regiment, the 3-1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, the 3rd Madras Infantry, and the 16th and 18th Bengal Infantry forming part of the garrison, while some of the previously named troops had gone to Upper Burma. The disturbances in the province owing to the annexation of Upper Burma rendered it necessary to station small detachments of troops at various points throughout the Pegu, Irrawaddy, and Tenasserim divisions to uphold order. The railway being now open from Rangoon to Toungoo, the latter station ceased to be an ordnance depôt early in 1886.

Volunteers.

62. The Volunteer force consists of the Rangoon Rifles with a company at Akyab and another at Bassein, and two cadet companies at headquarters; the Rangoon Artillery; the Burma State Railway Corps with headquarters at Rangoon and companies at Prome, Pegu, and Toungoo; the Moulmein Rifles with a company at Tavoy and another at Mergui, and two cadet companies; and the Moulmein Artillery. The nominal strength of this force at the close of the year was 1,033 men and 231 cadets. The aggregate capitation earnings of the force for 1885 were £2,613. When General Prendergast advanced on Mandalay in November 1885, several members of the Mounted Company of the Rangoon Rifles and some members of the Rangoon Artillery volunteered for field service and accompanied the expedition. Great credit attaches to the Volunteers generally for the praiseworthy spirit they showed in doing night patrol and other duty at their several stations during the excitement which accompanied and followed the occupation of Mandalay. Their services in the larger towns were of much value to Government at an anxious time.

Marine.

63. The Indian Marine steamer *Enterprise* was stationed at Rangoon from the beginning of May 1885 to the close of the year for general duty. The river gun-boat *Irrawaddy* was also in Rangoon until the middle of October 1885, when she proceeded with the Field Force to Upper Burma, where she has since remained.

Her Majesty's man-of-war *Woodlark* arrived in Rangoon at the end of May 1885 and remained till March 1886. In August 1885 she proceeded up the river as far as Thayetmyo to give her officers and men an opportunity of gaining ac-

quaintance with the conditions of inland navigation in Burma. Later on, when hostilities broke out against Upper Burma, the men-of-war *Bacchante*, *Turquoise*, *Sphinx*, *Mariner*, and *Ranger* also came to Rangoon, where they remained for some time. During their stay the *Sphinx*, *Mariner*, and *Ranger* each paid a visit of about a week to Moulmein. The *Ranger* also visited Bassein twice, making a considerable stay on the second occasion, February, to give confidence during the disturbances in the Bassein district. The *Sphinx* and *Ranger* also paid short visits to Akyab in January and February respectively.

Two foreign men-of-war—the Austrian gunboat *Nautilus* and the French vessel *Champlain*— touched at Rangoon in November and December 1885. The former also visited Moulmein.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

Village records.

64. No change was made in the manner of preparing and maintaining village records. In districts to which the supplementary survey system has been extended a complete set of the circle registers prepared during the year by each thugyi is filed annually in the headquarters office; and each thugyi keeps in a tin-lined box supplied by Government the circle register of holdings and revenue-roll, the register of grants, and the annual area statement. The records in the hands of thugyis are generally in good order. Considerable progress was made during the year in the classification and arrangement of all revenue records in district offices. The revenue records of three townships of the Shwegyin district were destroyed by rebels in December 1885.

Famine and precarious revenue.

65. Famine is unknown in Burma and there are no entire districts of which the revenue can be called precarious. There are indeed high lands which in a year of short rainfall suffer from drought, and low lands in which cultivation is occasionally hindered by inundations. But these lands do not form well-defined tracts and they bear a very small proportion to the whole cultivated area of the country. The rules which permit the remission of revenue on lands where the crops have been spoilt by drought or inundation, and which allow untilled fields to be assessed at a very low rate (three pence per acre), are sufficiently liberal to render further measures for the relief of agricultural distress as a rule unnecessary. During the year under report, however, it was found necessary to make some concessions to cultivators in parts of the Thayetmyo district. That district is not favourable to rice-cultivation and a succession of short harvests, occasioned by drought, had caused distress in the Thayetmyo and in part of the Mindôn township. The concessions consisted in the grant to cultivators whose crops had failed, or who had been unable to till their lands, of certain privileges connected with the extraction of cutch, timber, and minor forest produce.

Fodder reserves and arboriculture.

66. The disturbances which occurred during the last three months of the year in several districts of Lower Burma interfered seriously with the reservation of land for grazing purposes. The area of grazing-grounds demarcated up to date in each division was—

	Acres.
Arakan	7,221
Pegu	92,269
Irrawaddy	116,924
Tenasserim	163,422
Total ...	379,836

These figures do not include an area of 17,623 acres which was temporarily demarcated in the Bassein district. If the proposals of the Settlement Officer are carried out, a further area of 25,608 acres will be set apart for grazing reserves in the more recently settled circles. Two grazing-grounds were reserved in Mergui.

Government farms.

67. The Alôn farm was maintained during the year under the supervision of Dr. Romanis for the prosecution of experiments regarding the value of different kinds of manure. The Kyauktan farm was closed and the land of the farm was allotted to cultivators. The headquarters of the Assistant Director of Agriculture (Mr. Cabaniss) were transferred to the island of Shadaw in the Henzada district near Kanaung. Mr. Cabaniss spent most of his time (from October 1885 until May 1886) in the centre of the principal tobacco-growing district of the province, visiting the different islands and churs along the river, distributing seed, and introducing among the cultivators the system of drying tobacco in the shade. He also cultivated experimentally a plot of tobacco in Shadaw island with a view of showing in practice the system he sought to introduce. His endeavours to

introduce the improved system of drying tobacco, which greatly enhances the value of the crops, were attended with fair success. Liberian coffee continued to be successfully cultivated in the Mergui garden and a number of young coffee trees were distributed during the year to applicants. The Arabian coffee plant did not thrive, being evidently not suited to so damp a climate as that of Mergui. Of the other plants cultivated in the Mergui garden nutmegs and tea did well, cardamoms were not a success, and it was doubtful whether the climate is suited to cocoa and vanilla. In the Arakan Hill Tracts tea, cinnamon, Arabian coffee, Liberian coffee, and betel-vines were cultivated. Coorg coffee, as well as cocoa and cardamoms, will be tried during the current year. Although the experiments show that the products now in the gardens thrive well, little has yet been done to induce the hillmen to take to the cultivation of any of them.

Distribution of seed.

68. About 1,000lbs. of American maize seed were distributed during the year. The cultivators who tried it were much pleased with it. Although the plant does not yield as many cobs as the indigenous variety, the cobs are much larger. It is found that to ensure a heavy crop four times as much seed as is sown in America has to be put into the ground. About 40lbs. of Havannah and 10lbs. of Virginia tobacco-seed—enough to plant 800 acres—were also distributed.

Dry-weather crops.

69. Experiments were made during the year at Dabein on the Toungoo Railway line to test the practicability of growing Indian dry-weather crops in Burma. The experiments were not successful, and the Hindustani cultivators who tried them were removed to Kyauktaga, where similar experiments are now being made on fresh soil.

Sugarcane cultivation.

70. The efforts made in former years to encourage the cultivation of the sugarcane and the manufacture of jaggery in the Shwegyin district were continued during the year under report, and £1,782 were advanced to sugargane growers in the Bilin township of that district. The progress of cultivation was hindered and the recovery of advances was rendered difficult by the outbreak of rebellion among the Shans in December 1885. One of the most influential of the Shans in the Bilin valley joined the rebels and drew many after him. In consequence of these defections and of the prevailing disquiet nearly £950 of the advances made during the past two seasons have yet to be recovered. In consequence of the unsettled state of the Shwegyin district no further advances have been made.

Agricultural implements.

71. Endeavours to introduce new agricultural implements were attended with small success. Six Watt ploughs were taken by cultivators on trial, five of the harrows devised by Mr. Cabaniss were lent as models, and five more were made and used by cultivators. Two horse-power threshing machines were imported from America. One of them, which was tried near Rangoon, did not work well, while the other, which was sent to Paungdè, was pronounced a success. A new mill for pressing sugarcane was tried at Wanetchaung. The mill works well, but is costly, the price paid for it being £51. Messrs. Thomson and Mylne, from whom it was procured, hope to be able to construct similar mills at a cheaper rate.

Cattle and sheep-breeding and veterinary establishments.

72. There is no cattle-breeding establishment in the province. It has been shown that under favourable circumstances and proper management such an undertaking as a sheep-farm can be profitably conducted in the drier parts of the province, and the stock of the farm which was formerly maintained at Allanmyo has been sold to private persons, who propose to continue the enterprize. Now that Upper Burma is open to them the chances of success are increased. Twenty-three veterinary assistants were at work in the province during the year. Three men were dismissed for misconduct, one died, and two resigned. The Veterinary Instructor was employed on other duty for a part of the year and eventually went on leave; consequently the work of the young cattle-doctors suffered from want of supervision. Fortunately there was less cattle-disease than in the previous year.

Horse-breeding.

73. Of the four Government stallions one was sold during the year to the Allanmyo Town Committee, one died, and a third was sold as no longer fit for stud purposes. A stallion was bought for Tharrawaddy, where he has been in much request. The Bassein Municipality and the Allanmyo Town Committee also bought a horse each; the latter died and the former is to be sold as there is no work for him in the district. The progeny of these Arab stallions are much prized by the Burmese.

Agricultural and fiscal statistics.

74. The total cultivated area of Lower Burma is estimated at about 4,600,000 acres, thus—

	Acres.
Total area assessed and cultivated	4,113,152
Total area assessed and left fallow	276,018
Cultivated area not assessed or not fully assessed at present, about	210,830
Total ...	4,600,000

Of this area about 3,700,000 acres are under rice.

Rice trade statistics.

75. The following table give the quantities of rice exported from Lower Burma to all parts in each of the past nine years :—

Year.	Exports of Cargo Rice from British Burma in tons to			Total.
	Europe and America.	India, China, and Straits.	Upper Burma.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1878	552,898	236,566	53,323	842,787
1879	609,238	193,056	41,837	844,126
1880	684,070	165,771	5,677	855,518
1881	754,467	164,714	5,243	924,424
1882	801,639	238,227	39,764	1,079,630
1883	754,414	156,390	37,840	948,644
1884	632,835	130,966	87,127	850,928
1885	694,018	234,820	96,363	1,025,201
1886 { Actuals for 11 months / Estimate for one month }	662,000	292,000	73,000	1,027,000

In the crop estimate made at the close of November 1885 it was reckoned that the outturn of the rice-harvest would not be more than an average one and that about a million tons would be available for export in 1886. This figure will probably be exceeded by about 27,000 tons, in which case the total exports will be larger than in any previous year except 1882.

Other sources of rice-supply..

76. The latest information from Bengal shows that between the 1st January and the 30th November of this year 308,034 tons of rice have been exported thence, compared with 299,986 tons and 282,793 tons during the corresponding periods in 1884 and 1885.

Saigon.

77. The large exports of rice (117,760 tons) from Saigon to Europe in 1884 were quite exceptional and were due to the circumstance that China and Java needed less foreign rice than usual. In 1885 both these countries suffered from floods and required much assistance; only 24,530 tons of rice went from Saigon to Europe. This year, down to the middle of November, no rice whatever has been shipped to Europe, the entire exportable surplus of a somewhat scanty crop being needed for Eastern markets.

Bangkok.

78. The crop reaped in Siam at the end of 1885 is believed to have been a poor one owing to want of rain at the proper season, and no rice had been shipped at Bangkok for Europe down to the middle of November 1886.

The only circumstances, apparently, under which Saigon and Bangkok can ever be able to throw much rice on the markets of Europe will be when China, Java, Japan, and the Philippine islands have unusually good harvests and need

less foreign grain; but it is safe to assume that, even under the most favourable circumstances, these countries will continue for many years to come to be large customers of Saigon and Bangkok, and that the chances of the latter proving dangerous competitors with Burma in the rice markets of Europe are still very remote.

Weather and Crops.

79. Except in the northern districts of the Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions, where the crops suffered much from drought, the rainfall was sufficient and well distributed. The export districts gave promise of an excellent harvest and the estimated gross export for the year would probably have been considerably exceeded, had not heavy rain fallen early in February 1886, when the paddy was for the most part still on the threshing-floor, and caused serious damage, rendering no small quantity of the grain unsaleable and affecting the colour and quality of the rest. The following statement shows the rainfall in inches in the ten chief rice-producing districts:—

	January to May.		June to September.		October to December.		Total.	
	1885.	Mean.	1885.	Mean.	1885.	Mean.	1885.	Mean.
Akyab ...	5·38	16·87	164·51	163·32	20·51	17·4	190·4	190·59
Hanthawaddy ...	6·67	11·88	87·84	73·95	9·06	8·05	103·57	93·88
Pegu ...	7·88	11·38	103·81	97·82	6·97	11·12	118·66	120·32
Tharrawaddy ...	5·	9·98	68·2	81·27	3·1	10·59	76·3	101·84
Prome ...	3·97	4·92	24·18	30·9	5·33	4·7	33·48	40·52
Thôngwa ...	7·58	11·81	69·65	70·07	8·81	11·48	86·04	93·36
Bassein ...	7·16	10·88	101·55	87·12	9·33	14·64	118·04	112·64
Henzada ...	6·03	8·57	77·09	70·74	8·04	7·09	91·16	86·4
Amherst ...	9·78	18·92	172·33	161·22	8·25	11·19	190·36	191·33
Shwegyin ...	5·74	12·81	116·66	109·76	8·6	11·33	131·	133·9

Horticulture.

80. The Rangoon Agri-Horticultural Society made but little progress during the year and there was a considerable diminution in the number of members. The funds of the Society, whose principal sources of support are contributions from provincial and local revenues, are in a solvent condition, but the small amount of members' subscriptions collected is matter for regret. Experiments were made during the year with various kinds of plants and trees, and large nurseries were formed of several species of ornamental trees, such as mahogany. When the plants are sufficiently mature they will be distributed to Municipalities and to the public. A considerable sum was realized during the year by the sale of plants and flowers. The lower story of the museum was enclosed during the year and some additions were made to the zoological collections. There was a decrease in the number of persons visiting the collections during the year and the receipts from visitors fell off by £42.

Forests.

Results of the year's work.

81. The area of reserved forests was increased by 530 square miles as against 183 square miles in 1884-85. Fire-protection was successful over 152,328 acres against 176,268 acres in that year. The Karen cultivators planted 1,907 acres of taungya ground with

teak, bringing up the total area of these plantations to 9,148 acres. The number of teak trees girdled was 17,874, and of other kinds 550, as against 18,146 and 6,009 respectively in 1884-85. The quantity of teak extracted during the year was 35,443 tons, or 12,565 tons less than in 1884-85. The gross revenue of the year was £197,386 and the gross expenditure was £115,095, leaving a net revenue of £82,291 against £45,875 in 1884-85.

Reservation of forests.

82. The area added to the reserved forests of the Pegu circle during the year was 90 square miles only. From this have to be deducted 16 square miles of the Thayetmyo East Yoma reserve bordering on the old frontier line, which were thrown open in order to encourage settlers from Upper Burma. In the Tenasserim circle the Kaleinaung reserve of 460 square miles, in the Tavoy district, was sanctioned during the year. On the 31st March 1886 the area of the reserves in the Pegu circle was 3,295 square miles and in Tenasserim 1,176 square miles, or a total area, after rectification of previous figures, of 4,471 square miles, of which 422 square miles are subject to Karen *taungya* privileges. Measures for the reservation of further large areas in both circles are in progress.

Forest surveys.

83. The operations of the Topographical Survey Party under Mr. Hörst, which were carried on during the year of report in the Tharrawaddy and Prome districts, had to be abruptly abandoned in the middle of April, when the locality was overrun by dacoits, who cruelly murdered four members of the survey establishment. The area actually surveyed was 131 square miles on the 2-inch scale and 199 miles on the 4-inch scale, besides other subsidiary work. The cost of the work is estimated at £11,470, or £34-15-0 a mile—£4-19-0 a mile in excess of the cost in 1884-85.

Working plans.

84. The working plans of the Kôn Bilin, Kadin Bilin, and Môkka Bilin reserves were completed during the year and have been carefully considered by a Committee of Forest Officers. Owing to the unsettled state of the country and the want of maps, the Working Plans division did no field work during the past season.

Offences against forest rules.

85. Offences against forest rules in the Tenasserim circle rose from 79 in the previous year to 113, in all of which, except 12, convictions were obtained. In Pegu the number was 22 cases in excess of the number in the year before. The extra protective staff on the Salween river sanctioned in 1884 was of service, but it is not considered that so large an additional establishment is now needed, and orders have been issued for its reduction, by which a saving of £18-4-0 a month will be secured.

Forest fires and fire-protection.

86. Much damage was done to the forests in the Pegu circle during the dry season of 1885-86 by dacoits. Out of 111,929 acres the protection of which was attempted, only 77,414 acres were saved from fire at a cost of £965 against 102,638 acres protected in the year before at a cost of £1,046. The mischief, which was generally wilful, was done mainly in Prome and Tharrawaddy divisions. It has been very serious in the latter, where reserves are most numerous. In the Tenasserim circle very little damage was done. Out of 77,292 acres 74,944 were protected at a cost of £472.

Reproduction and improvment of forest growth.

87. The Magayi and Kyetpyugan teak plantations in the Rangoon division were enlarged by 21 and 32 acres respectively, at a cost of about £1-4-0 an acre, and the plants are said to be thriving. Satisfactory progress was made with the cultivation of teak in taungyas. In Tenasserim 464 acres of taungya grounds were planted with teak by the Karens, three-fourths of the area being fully stocked with plants. In the Pegu circle the taungya area planted was 1,705 acres, at an average cost per acre of £1-0-3¾. In parts of the Prome and Tharrawaddy divisions some 260 acres were planted with teak and cutch in about equal proportions.

Girdling operations.

88. In the Tenasserim circle 1,930 teak trees inside and 368 trees outside reserves were girdled during the year, besides 250 padauk trees. In the Pegu circle 15,576 teak and 300 pyinma trees were girdled.

Revenue and expenditure.

89. The gross forest revenue of the year was £197,386, or £30,288 more than in 1884-85. It was derived from the following sources:—

		1884-85.	1885-86.	Increase or decrease.
		£	£	£
From timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency		125,677	160,378	+ 34,701
From timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.	Timber	18,580	11,986	− 6,594
	Firewood and charcoal ...	140	83	− 57
	Bamboos	435	368	− 67
	Grazing and fodder grass	22	25	+ 3
	Other minor produce ...	8,704	7,035	− 1,669
Confiscated, drift and waif wood		7,948	11,543	+ 3,595
Duty on foreign timber and other foreign produce...		3,097	2,511	− 586
Miscellaneous		2,495	3,457	+ 962
Total ...		167,098	197,386	+ 30,288

In Tenasserim the actual receipts from sales of Goverment timber were £13,330 below the estimate. This was due to the fall in the price of teak in Moulmein and to other exceptional causes. In Pegu the sales of Government timber at the Rangoon depôt were in excess of those of the previous year by 10,420 logs, the greater portion of which was sold for shipment to India and Europe. The large falling off in receipts from timber taken direct from the forests by consumers was due to the panic caused by the disturbances which took place towards the close of the year.

90. The charges of the year, compared with those of 1884-85, were—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	£	£
(A) Conservancy and works	93,973	87,500
(B) Establishment	27,250	27,595
Total ...	121,123	115,085

The net revenue of 1885-86 was £82,291 as against an expected surplus of £80,000, a result which may be considered satisfactory in view of the many adverse influences which impeded the progress of work throughout the year.

Timber removed from forests.

91. The quantities of timber of all kinds removed from British forests during the year were as follows:—

	Teak.	Other kinds.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
By Government agency	32,073	4,341	36,414
By purchasers and under trade permits	331	41,584	41,915
Under free permits	437	866	1,303
By lessees of forests	2,602	381	2,983
Total ...	35,443	47,172	82,615
Outturn of 1884-85 ...	48,008	84,782*	132,790
Decrease in 1885-86 ...	12,565	37,610	50,175

A profitable business was done in pyingado logs, which were supplied in the form of sleepers to the Bengal and Madras State Railways. Teak was so cheap that the quantity of timber of other kinds removed by purchasers and permanent holders was little more than one-half the quantity extracted in the previous year.

Imports and exports of teak.

92. The quantity of teak imported into Tenasserim from foreign forests in 1885-86 was 117,099 tons, or 41,004 tons less, and into Pegu 73,346 tons, or 7,647 tons less than in the former year. The depressed state of the market and consequent unwillingness of money-lenders to make advances to foresters, and the Upper Burma Expedition and subsequent disturbances were, no doubt, the chief causes of the decline.

The quantity of teak exported from Rangoon and Moulmein was about 20,000 tons in excess of the exports of the previous year. The figures are—

	From Moulmein.		From Rangoon.		Total		
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Average value per ton.
		£		£		£	£ s. d.
1884-85 ...	95,849	857,912	52,128	488,966	147,977	1,341,878	90 1 4¼
1885-86 ...	105,240	830,916	63,368	537,233	168,608	1,368,149	81 0 2¾

The destinations of the exports of 1885-86 were as follows:—

Destination.	Amount. Tons.
Bengal	28,298
Bombay	66,789
Madras	23,275
Other Indian ports	2,516
Europe	46,378
Ports within the province	1,357

Mines and Quarries.

Earth-oil.

93. But little progress was made during the year with the earth-oil industry and operations on a large scale in the Kyaukpyu district were under suspension. The question to whom the rights of the defunct Boronga Oil Company now belong has not yet been decided, various parties having asserted their claim to them. Until the questions in dispute are settled there is no prospect of a revival of extended operations. Individual wells continue to be worked by native owners after native methods.

Coal-mining.

94. The negotiations with a Calcutta company, called the Murray Coal Company, for the grant of a coal-mining lease in the Thayetmyo district, which had been pending since 1883, were concluded during the year. A lease was executed, which grants to the Company for a period of 30 years all coal existing in a tract of land measuring 8½ square miles near Tôndaung village in the Thayetmyo district. The Company covenant in return to pay a nominal rent on the land actually being worked, and further to pay a royalty of two annas on every ton of coal extracted after the 1st January 1895. The lease contains further provisions for the purpose of securing the mining rights of neighbouring villages and gives power to the Chief Commissioner to cancel the lease if the grantees fail within a fixed period to work the concession. The operations of the Company have not yet proceeded beyond the stage of prospecting. A member of the Company has been carrying on work during the year, but the results attained so far can hardly be said to be satisfactory. The seams of coal found are too small to yield a remunerative outturn and, consequently, no works on a large scale have yet been started. The Company, however, have not abandoned hope of discovering a seam which can be worked at a profit and it is as yet too early to pronounce on the prospects of their undertaking.

Lead-mining.

95. Further progress was made during the year by Mr. W. Law in the formation in London of a Company to work a lead-mining concession at Titawlè in the Tenasserim division. The Company is said to have been floated, but it has not yet commenced mining operations. A prospecting lease was also granted to Mr. Law over a tract of land in the vicinity of the land in respect of which mining concessions have been granted. No action was taken during the year under report on this lease.

Limestone.

96. Limestone continues to be quarried by convicts at the Tôndaungwaing quarry in the Amherst district. The stone obtained is used for road metalling and is believed to be also suitable for building. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining workmen skilled in dressing the stone it has not yet been used for the latter purpose. Marble in considerable quantities is found in parts of the Amherst district and in islands off

the Mergui coast, but no attempt has been made to quarry it, as the distance from any market where the outturn could be disposed of renders it impossible to do so at a profit.

Manufactures.

Art industries.

97. The art industries of the province have been fully described in previous years and there is little to record under this head during the year of report. The scheme for the encouragement of art industries, which was developed some years ago, continued to be worked on the lines originally laid down. The improvement of art work after Burmese models has been sedulously fostered. Workmen are provided with photographic models of good work, servile imitation of non-Burman work is discouraged, and effort is made to secure the development of a thoroughly national school of art. All the best workmen now devote their energies principally to the production of work which is Burmese in character, and their productions during the year have, with few exceptions, been Burmese in shape, design, characteristics, and details. Competitions in art work are held from time to time and prizes are awarded for the best work of silversmiths, wood-carvers, and "kalaga" makers and their pupils. Two such competitions were held during the year under report, the first in April, the second in October. Prizes to the amount of £120 were offered at the first, and to the amount of £105 at the second competition. The value of the prizes distributed as the result of the first competition was £62, the value of those distributed after the second competition was £63. During the year the best workmen were fully employed. There is a considerable demand among connoisseurs, both in England and India, for Burmese art work of the best class, and some work was also done for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington. The improvement which has taken place during the last few years in the quality of the workmanship has had, as might be expected, an effect on the demand. The customers of the art workmen have become much more discriminating than formerly. They prefer quality to quantity and are willing to pay proportionately high rates for good work. Consequently there has been an improvement in the quality of the workmanship of the silversmiths in Rangoon and Thayetmyo. The quality of the work produced in Moulmein, where there is but a small European demand, is inferior. Of the artists who work under the supervision of the Art Officer master silversmith Maung Shwe Yôn of Rangoon is said to be the best. He finishes his work fairly to time, keeps regular accounts, completes his orders in rotation, and has apprenticed pupils. The other artists are, as a rule, unpunctual and unbusinesslike. It may be hoped that this defect, which is inherent in the Burmese character, will be gradually corrected as the demand for good work increases and competition becomes more severe.

Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

98. Collections representative of Burmese art were sent to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition during the year. The collections sent comprised silverwork, jewellery, wood-carving, ivory-work, silk, lacquer, and cotton goods, and embroidered hangings or "kalagas." The silverwork consisted of specimens of Burmese silverware, both ancient and modern, and of some fine specimens of Shan and Shan-Zimmè ware. The jewellery included a large collection of characteristic jewellery from Arakan and numerous specimens of native handiwork from Rangoon and other parts of the province. The Burmese wood-carving art was represented at the Exhibition by a handsome screen, which was a specimen of Burmese wood-carving of the best class, and several other pieces of carving, such as a gong-stand, a carved steering chair, and a sideboard. The ivory, silk, cotton, and lacquer-work included carefully selected and characteristic specimens. Besides art products the province of Burma contributed to the Exhibition models of agricultural implements, of fishing appliances, of implements used in various industries, such as oil-presses, sugar-mills, rice-mills, and winnowers, and specimens of tools used by Burman artificers in various trades. Full-sized models of men and women of the tribes indigenous to Burma dressed in native costumes, with specimens of the houses and domestic appliances of those tribes, were also sent for inclusion in the Ethnological court of the Exhibition.

Commercial Marine.

99. Owing to the large increase in the exports of rice in 1885-86 the shipping employed in the province during that year increased considerably both in number and tonnage. The totals for the last three years are as follows :—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1883-84	5,326	2,679,145
1884-85	5,099	2,377,248
1885-86	5,678	2,811,637

These totals were divided over the several ports of the province in the manner detailed in the following statement, more than half the tonnage falling to Rangoon, and the bulk of the other moiety having entered and cleared at Moulmein, Akyab, and Bassein :—

Ports.	1883-84.				1884-85.				1885-86.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	V.	Tons.	V.	Tons.	V.	Tons.	V.	Tons.	V.	Tons.	V.	Tons.
Rangoon ...	939	711,513	893	696,349	850	621,881	840	641,655	906	724,619	890	719,602
Akyab	448	177,758	449	182,760	427	165,416	393	163,580	437	183,463	418	187,194
Bassein	117	104,675	115	105,844	83	76,357	78	79,969	140	131,186	118	125,853
Moulmein ...	471	221,610	536	222,800	464	184,918	489	197,440	554	242,500	592	238,271
Smaller ports ...	643	127,474	715	128,362	691	122,354	784	123,178	770	129,912	853	129,038
Total ...	2,618	1,343,030	2,708	1,336,115	2,515	1,171,426	2,584	1,205,822	2,807	1,411,679	2,871	1,399,958

Of the vessels included in this statement 3,513, with a carrying capacity of 2,390,427 tons, were British or British Indian craft, 367, with a carrying capacity of 360,949 tons, were foreign craft, and 1,798, with a carrying capacity of 60,261 tons, were Native craft. Eighty-six per cent. of the total shipping traded under British colours.

Vessels engaged in the foreign trade.

100. The shipping employed in the foreign trade aggregated 1,376 vessels and 1,325,310 tons in the year under report against 1,149 vessels and 1,075,225 tons in the year immediately preceding, and formed 47·14 per cent. of the whole tonnage engaged in the trade of Burma during the year. The increase in the quantity of shipping employed on the foreign trade corresponded to the increase in exports which took place during the year and was due to the large increase in the exports of rice to Europe and the Straits Settlements.

Suez canal traffic.

101. In the steam traffic *viâ* the Suez canal there was an increase of 35 vessels and 42,403 tons, 28 vessels of 36,968 tons having entered from Europe, and 153 of 206,481 tons having cleared, against 29 of 40,124 tons and 117 of 160,922 tons respectively in 1884-85.

Vessels engaged in the coasting traffic.

102. There was a considerable increase in the shipping engaged in the coasting trade during the year under report both in number and tonnage as compared with the previous year. There was increased traffic with Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, and there was a considerable increase in the quantity of shipping employed on the inter-provincial trade. The following are the figures of the last two years: in 1884-85, 3,950 vessels of 1,302,023 tons; and in 1885-86, 4,302 vessels of 1,486,327 tons. Of the gross number engaged in the coasting traffic during 1885-86 2,246 were steamers with a tonnage of 1,306,707, 353 were sailing vessels of 126,516 tons, and 1,703 were Native craft of 53,104 tons. In 1884-85 the numbers were 1,978, 307, and 1,665, and the tonnage 1,147,764, 97,514, and 56,745 respectively.

Ship-building in the province.

103. Ship-building can hardly be said to exist as a separate industry in this province. Two small vessels, representing 293 tons, were built in Burma during the past year against

three vessels, aggregating 214 tons, in the previous year. Six vessels of 755 tons were first registered in 1885-86 against eight vessels of 561 tons in 1884-85.

Wrecks and casualties.

104. There were few serious accidents to shipping during the year. The Italian barque *Attilio* was stranded in August 1885 at the entrance to Akyab harbour. The cause of the accident was anchorage in an insecure position, for which the pilot was to blame. The ship was ultimately got off. An enquiry was held at Rangoon into the loss by fire at sea of the British ship *Charles Worsley* shortly after leaving Chittagong. The Captain and crew were acquitted of blame. A number of trifling accidents of various kinds happened to vessels both when in pilotage charge and under other circumstances, but none of them were of such a character as to need special mention.

Port funds.

105. Port funds are maintained at the ports of Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein, Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Tavoy, and Mergui. The income and expenditure of the port fund of Rangoon during the year of report as compared with the previous year were—

Income.		Expenditure.	
	£		£
1884-85	68,080	1884-85	70,947
1885-86	68,594	1885-86	55,168

The port dues on shipping entering the harbour, having been reduced from four annas to three annas a ton on the 1st January 1885, were considerably less in 1885-86 than 1884-85, in spite of the fact that a larger number of steamers and a much larger number of sailing vessels came into Rangoon in the year of report. On the other hand Harbour-masters' and pilotage fees increased considerably. The income from wharves and jetties and from Strand bank rents was almost the same as in the year before. The expenditure of the year was of an ordinary character. A new jetty was put up at Creek road, Pazundaung creek, at a cost of £500, and the work of reclaiming and filling up the Strand bank west of Godwin's road was continued, the total sum spent on this work during the year amounting to £2,118. Various projects for the improvement of the port were in course of execution or under consideration during the year. The principal of these were fixed moorings for the harbour, additional jetty accommodation at Crisp street, and a new buoy-vessel. In order to defray the cost of these and other schemes the Government of India has sanctioned the raising by the Port Commissioners of a loan of £89,404. The other port funds of the province are administered by the Deputy Commissioners concerned and are all in a healthy state. Loans bearing interest have been made by Government to the Akyab and Moulmein funds to enable them to carry out sundry port improvements.

Marine surveys and tidal observatories.

106. The Marine Survey of India made a survey on a scale of 2-inches to the mile of that portion of the Mergui archipelago, in the immediate vicinity of the port of Mergui, which comprises the most intricate portion of the beaten track. The southern portion of the archipelago has still to be surveyed and the work will be resumed during the current year. The Elephant Point work was interrupted last season owing to the survey party having accompanied the Field Force to Upper Burma in November 1885. Periodical surveys of different parts of the Rangoon harbour and river were made by the Assistant Port Officer, but no serious changes in any of the channels were discovered. The tidal observatories at Rangoon, Amherst, and Moulmein worked well throughout the year, although there were occasional stoppages through parts of the mechanism getting out of order.

Pilot service.

107. Fourteen pilots were employed at Rangoon at the beginning of the year. One left during the year for other duty, and a probationer was appointed near the close of the year. There were eight European and seven Native pilots at Moulmein. One of the latter retired. At Bassein there were five European and two Native pilots, and at Akyab,

four European pilots. One of the latter was dismissed during the year. The general conduct of the body of pilots was good and no serious accidents occurred. New rules for Moulmein under the Pilots Act came into force at the close the year.

Seaborne Trade.

108. The condition of the seaborne trade of the province was more prosperous in the year under report than in the previous year. That year had been marked by severe depression, which reduced the total value of seaborne trade by upwards of £2,000,000. In the year under report trade, though it did not reach the height to which it attained in the exceptionally prosperous years of 1882-83 and 1883-84, showed a very considerable increase in value over that of 1884-85. The increase was the more satisfactory, because the depression which prevailed in 1884-85 cannot be said to have yet terminated and because the war with Upper Burma had an injurious effect on trade of all kinds during the last three months of the year. The total seaborne trade of the year, excluding Government transactions, amounted in value to almost £18,000,000 as against £16,000,000 in the previous year. This increase was contributed mainly by foreign exports, which rose from 5¼ millions to 6¾ millions in value. There was a small decrease in the value of foreign imports, while the coasting trade remained almost stationary. The channels of trade were much the same as in previous years. Nearly 70 per cent. of the trade of the province passes through Rangoon, almost the whole of the rest through Moulmein, Akyab, and Bassein. Of the latter ports Bassein appears to be the most flourishing. During the year under review the value of its exports increased 80·86 per cent. in the foreign and 796·33 per cent. in the coasting branch.

Import trade.

109. The following table shows the import trade of the province, both foreign and coasting, excluding Government transactions, for the last five years:—

		Foreign.	Coasting.	Total.
		£	£	£
1881-82	...	3,293,300	3,091,600	6,384,900
1882-83	...	3,723,000	3,066,600	6,789,600
1883-84	...	3,807,500	3,505,900	7,313,400
1884-85	...	3,695,400	3,127,000	6,822,400
1885-86	...	3,419,800	3,296,300	6,716,100

The decrease in imports was due to over-importation in previous years and to failures among native merchants in the bazaar. These failures were so frequent and often for such large sums that during the year a system of cash payments took the place of the credit system, which had formerly prevailed. The introduction of this system, which is in itself a more healthy one than that which previously obtained, necessarily caused considerable disturbance to trade and had the effect of reducing its extent. There was an increased trade in a few of the chief articles of import, namely, cotton goods, ships and parts of ships, and woollen piece-goods. On the other hand there was a considerable falling off in silk piece-goods, raw silk, hardware, metals, oils, and coals. The increase in cotton and woollen goods appears to have been due principally to speculative importations, as at the close of the year merchants are said to have had large unsold stocks on their hands. As regards the articles which have been imported to a smaller extent than in the previous year, the decrease may in most cases be ascribed to over-importation in former years. At the beginning of the year the local market was largely overstocked, especially with oils, hardware, salt, and silk goods. Consequently there was but little importation during the year under report. Trade in these articles is said to be now becoming more healthy. Trade was carried on with the same foreign countries as in former years. There was a decrease in traffic with the United Kingdom, France, the Straits Settlements, and the United States. The total value of the imports from Germany was almost the same as in 1884-85. Trade with Italy, on the other hand, increased by upwards of 100 per cent. Larger supplies of cotton and silk goods were obtained from that country, and consignments of woollen goods, of which it sent none in the previous year, were also obtained.

Coasting imports.

110. There was a revival in the coasting import trade of the province during the year, the value of such imports having increased from £3,127,000 to £3,296,300. The increase was contributed by betelnuts, tobacco, jute, gunny-bags, and foreign cotton goods imported from Bengal, Bombay, and Madras. There was a slight falling off in the value of imports from provincial ports.

Export trade.

111. The following table shows the value of exports from this province during 1885-86 and the four previous years:—

	Foreign.	Coasting.	Total.
	£	£	£
1881-82	6,575,000	1,482,000	8,057,000
1882-83	7,033,000	1,805,000	8,838,000
1883-84	6,573,000	2,147,000	8,720,000
1884-85	5,287,000	2,077,000	7,364,000
1885-86	6,780,000	2,273,000	9,053,000

It will be seen that the total value of foreign and coasting exports has been larger than in any previous year, and has exceeded the value of those exports in the previous year by 1¾ millions. The increase is due almost entirely to a larger trade in rice. The quantity of rice exported both to Europe and to the Straits and China increased very considerably. The shipments of rice to Europe were larger than the shipments of the previous year by 205,604 tons, valued at £1,092,400; those to the Straits Settlements, China, &c., increased in amount by 67,840 tons, valued at £419,124. The large increase in exports to Europe cannot be attributed to a rise in prices in the European market, where low prices ruled throughout the year. The increase is due partly to a decrease in the competition of Saigon and Bangkok, which sent much smaller supplies to the European market than in the previous year, partly to the fact that the small exports of 1884-85 had left a large surplus stock in the province. The large increase in exports to the Straits Settlements and China was caused by a more active demand. During June and July, and again in September and October, large sales of white rice were effected at very favourable prices. The increased demand was attributed to inundations in China. The export trade in other articles of merchandise either decreased or remained practically stationary. There was a decrease in exports of cotton and hides, which is attributed to a falling off in supplies from Upper Burma. There was a small decrease in exports of cutch, owing to the unfavourable condition of the home market. The teak trade was almost stationary. The quantity of teak exported increased to a very slight extent and there appears to be no immediate prospect of a rise in prices. During the year the market in the United Kingdom was in an unsatisfactory state, the demand for teak was small, and prices showed a downward tendency.

Coasting exports.

112. The export trade in the produce of the country coastwise increased in value during the year under report by 9·4 per cent. as compared with its value in the previous year, and was larger than it has been for many years past. Exports to Bengal decreased largely, but there was an increase which more than made up for the decrease in exports to Bengal, Bombay, and Madras. The increase in exports to Bombay was due to the fact that that market took larger supplies of rice, teak, and cotton and woollen piece-goods, while Madras took larger supplies of gram, pulse, and teak. Sind also, which had no dealings with Burma in 1882-83, has now a considerable trade with this province, principally in teak. The trade in oil also increased, 1,074,688 gallons having been exported as against 1,003,478 in the previous year. This increase is due to larger supplies of petroleum from Upper Burma, which is shipped both in its crude state and also after it has been refined in the Rangoon Oil Company's distillery. There was an increase in the quantity of teak exported coastwise, but owing to a still further fall in prices, the value of the total quantity exported was but very slightly in excess of that of the quantity exported in 1884-85.

Inland Trade.

Inland trade.

113. The war with Upper Burma and the consequent unsettled state of the country beyond the old frontier during the last five months of the financial year had a damaging effect on trade. The registration of trade between Upper and Lower Burma was carried on throughout the year at the stations at which trade used to be registered before the annexation of Upper Burma. It is proposed to continue to record the passage of trade at those stations for some time to come.

The total value of the traffic of the year under report was £4,038,405 against £5,111,498 in 1884-85 and £4,924,672 in 1883-84. The imports in the three years were valued at £2,125,717, £2,737,322, and £2,616,554 respectively, while the exports were of the value of £1,907,688, £2,374,176, and £2,308,118.

River routes.

114. The bulk of the traffic was conveyed, as in former years, over the Irrawaddy, to a great extent in the steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company. There is also a considerable boat traffic; during the year 7,405 boats passed up and 5,949 down the river as against 7,120 and 7,135 in the previous year. The aggregate tonnage was in 1885-86 148,078, in 1884-85 160,000 tons.

Imports.

115. In the value of the imports by the Irrawaddy there was a decrease of £461,779, chiefly in raw cotton, cutch, hides, cotton and silk goods, pickled tea, and sugar unrefined or jaggery. The decline in the cotton and silk piece-goods trade is due to the increasing import of European goods. European manufactures, though not so durable as those of Burman make, are so cheap that the poorest peasant can afford to buy them, and it is probable that they will finally drive Burman manufactures of this class almost completely out of the market. The decrease in jaggery is entirely due to the disturbing influence of the war. Had the conditions of trade remained the same as in former years, the trade in this article, which has grown largely during the last two years, would probably have again increased during the year under report. The decrease in the trade in pickled tea is attributed to the hostile relations between Burma and the Shan States, from which supplies are derived. The only article of merchandize the import of which increased largely was grain, *i. e.*, wheat, gram; and pulse. The cultivation of wheat is said to be extending in Upper Burma and it finds a ready sale in Lower Burma, where it is preferred to Indian wheat. There is a large demand for gram and pulse in the Madras presidency, which took during the year 260,669 maunds of pulses. The import trade by the Salween and Sittang rivers increased, larger quantities of timber having been floated down them than in the previous year.

Exports.

116. The export trade decreased largely both by the Irrawaddy and by the Sittang. The principal decreases took place in cotton, silk, and woollen piece-goods, in raw silk, and in salt. The falling off was principally due to the disturbing influence of the war with Upper Burma. The export of rice was very large and nearly reached the amount exported in 1884-85. The rice season in Upper Burma was an unfavourable one, as that of the former year had been, and large supplies from Lower Burma were required to make up the deficiencies of local production.

Land routes.

117. The import trade over land routes fell off enormously. The value of the trade which passed Allanmyo and Toungoo, the stations at which the bulk of the trade of this kind is registered, was little more than one-third as large as the value of the trade which passed those stations in the previous year. The principal decrease was in imports of cattle. In exports the falling off was small, as the decrease of imports *viâ* the Thayetmyo district was nearly counterbalanced by an increase of imports *viâ* the routes in the Tenasserim division.

Public Works.

118. The total expenditure from all sources, excepting municipal funds, on public works in Lower Burma during the year 1885-86 amounted to £241,655 and is detailed in the following statement :—

Head of charge.		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local Funds. Incorporated.	Local Funds. Excluded.	Total provincial and local.	Total heads of charges.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Military ...	Original works	29,440	...	...	...	...	39,823
	Repairs ...	10,383	...	...	...	...	
2. Civil buildings	Original works	...	17,186	621	...	17,807	28,298
	Repairs ...	...	10,442	49	...	10,091	
3. Communications —Land.	Original works	...	19,018	11,011	...	30,029	68,732
	Repairs ...	...	36,155	2,548	...	38,703	
4. Communications —Water.	Original works	...	6,171	2,462	...	8,633	12,513
	Repairs ...	...	3,827	53	...	3,880	
5. Embankments	Original works	...	8,868	270	...	9,138	16,954
	Repairs ...	...	7,809	7	...	7,816	
6. Miscellaneous public imprvts.	Original works	...	269	7,177	...	7,446	8,348
	Repairs ...	...	447	455	...	902	
7. Tools and plant		595	3,750	292	...	4,042	4,637
8. Establishment		7,178	51,490	3,507	...	54,997	62,165
9. Profit and loss		...	175	...	...	175	175
Total ...		47,596	165,607	28,452	...	193,659	241,655

Military works.

119. The total expenditure on imperial works in Lower Burma during the year amounted to £47,672 and was distributed under the following heads :—

Heads.	Grants. Original as per budget orders.	Grants. Final.	Outlay.
	£	£	£
Original works	27,237	29,360	29,440
Repairs...	13,350	11,220	10,421
Establishment	7,305	7,310	7,218
Tools and plant	608	610	598
Total ...	48,500	48,500	47,672

The outlay under budget heads at military stations was—

Military stations.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Moulmein	162	601	137	11	911
Rangoon	27,870	4,128	5,770	478	38,246
Thayetmyo	677	4,057	852	71	5,657
Toungoo	545	1,584	383	32	2,544
Tharrawaddy...	186	13	36	3	238
Camping-grounds, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	29,440	10,383	7,178	595	47,596

Moulmein.

120. At Natmaw three platforms were completed for the battery, one 80-pounder gun mounted, and a magazine was completed. At Moulmein new lightning-conductors were erected on the Native Infantry guard magazine.

Rangoon.

121. The new station hospital for European troops at Rangoon, with its subsidiary buildings, was completed at a cost of £21,917. Three sets of quarters for European officers, with out-houses, were nearly completed. Considerable progress was made with the Monkey Point battery. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 gun emplacements advanced to the following height above the proposed ground-level of completed battery :—

Fortifications.

Nos. 1 and 2	3 feet.
No. 3	7 feet.
Nos. 4 and 5	2 feet 6 inches.

All the expense magazines were brought up to the springing of the arches, the main magazine was completed as far as the floor-level and asphalted, a commencement was made with the towers at the right and left flank of the battery, the passage through parados was laid with 1½ feet of concrete, and the concrete in the foundations of about half the enclosure wall was completed. The special defences in the Rangoon river were completed during the year, and the store buildings for submarine mining service at Monkey Point were completed and handed over to the Military authorities.

Thayetmyo.

122. Only a few petty works were executed at Thayetmyo.

Toungoo.

123. The works executed at Toungoo were insignificant. The station hospital was moved to the south end of the European lines into buildings formerly used as married barracks, Infantry and the old hospital buildings were altered and arranged to fit them for married barracks. A shed was erected for 22 elephants and a few petty works were carried out.

Civil Buildings.

Head of charge.		Provincial.	Local Funds. Incorporated	Local Funds. Excluded.	Total.	Total head of charge.
		£	£	£	£	£
1.—Civil Buildings ...	Original works ...	17,186	621	...	17,807	28,298
	Repairs ...	10,442	49	...	10,491	
	Total ...	27,628	670	...	28,298	

Civil buildings.

124. The total expenditure on civil buildings amounted to £28,298, of which £17,807 were spent on original works and £10,491 on repairs.

Post and Telegraph.

125. The only work done in connection with the Postal and Telegraph Departments consisted in the erection of a telegraph-office at Myawadi on the Siamese frontier, which was nearly completed at the end of the year, and in slight additions to the telegraph-office at Ma-ubin, and the post-office at Moulmein.

Administration.

126. Under the head Administration a court-house, with police, telegraph, and treasury offices under the same roof, was completed in Pegu at a total cost of £11,751, of which £6,972 were spent during the year. Combined court-houses and police thanas were built at Hlègu, Payagale, Kawa, and Kyauktan at a cost of £2,946, and at Taikkyi at a cost of £870. A temporary roof was built over the treasury at Sandoway and out-houses for the circuit-house at Mergui were erected.

127. The works carried out under the heads Law and Justice and Police were few and insignificant. Witness-sheds were erected at Moulmein and Zalun, some additions were made to the Courts of the Deputy Commissioner and Myoôk, Tharrawaddy, a lightning-conductor was erected on the police magazine at Moulmein, and police thanas were built at Ônhnè and Kagan.

Law and Justice—Police.

128. Improvements and alterations on a small scale were made at several of the jails of the province. Four sets of quarters for jail overseers were constructed in the front part of the jail guard-house at Rangoon and a cook-shed was erected in that jail. Warders' quarters were constructed at Bassein and a work-shed at Thayetmyo. A new hospital and out-houses were nearly completed at Akyab. A commencement was made with the enlargement of the Henzada Jail, which has been for some time too small for the number of prisoners which it is required to accommodate. Some alterations were carried out in the Paungdè Reformatory.

Jails.

129. The works for educational purposes executed during the year consisted in the erection of a normal school at Moulmein at a total cost of £1,490, of which £886 were spent during the year under report, and in some slight additions to the Rangoon College for the purpose of providing room for the science class.

Education.

130. Owing to financial exigencies expenditure on communications during the year was largely reduced and little was done beyond keeping existing lines of communication in repair. The expenditure on original works was £67,708 less, that on repairs was £4,635 more than the expenditure of the previous year. The following table shows the details of expenditure :—

Communications—Land.

Head of charge.		Provincial.	Local funds. Incorporated.	Local funds. Excluded.	Total.	Total head of charge.
		£	£	£	£	£
Communications—Land	Original works ...	19,018	11,011	...	30,029	68,732
	Repairs ...	36,155	2,548	...	38,703	
	Total ...	55,173	13,559	...	68,732	...

131. The work done on the principal line of communication, namely, the Rangoon-Prome road, consisted mainly in repairs. In the Rangoon division metal was renewed on seven miles of the road. In the Tharrawaddy division five bridges, one with one opening of 120 feet and two of 40 feet over the Kantha stream, one with a single opening of 90 feet over the Gamôn stream, a third with a single opening of 100 feet over the Minbu stream at Thitnapa, a fourth with one opening of 80 feet and two of 20 feet over the Bobin stream, and a fifth with a single opening of 100 feet over the Minhla stream, were completed during the year. The first four of these bridges were provided with brick abutments and wrought-iron superstructure, the fifth with brick and wrought-iron superstructure. The total cost of the Kantha bridge was £6,261, of which £1,169 were spent during the year of report, of the Gamôn bridge £2,749, of which £73 were spent during the year, of the Minbu bridge £8,487, of which £206 were spent during the year, of the Bobin bridge £2,872, of which £551 were spent during the year, and of the Minhla bridge £3,887, of which £78 were spent during the year.

Rangoon-Prome road.

132. The road which leads from Tavoy to the Siamese frontier was nearly completed. An expenditure of £9,510 was incurred on it during the year, and it was widened to a breadth

Tavoy division.

of 6 feet throughout, except in the part lying between the 72nd and 107th miles. The Sandut road, 5 miles in length, was constructed at Mergui at a cost of £140 from local funds.

Amherst division.

133. Want of funds prevented the execution of any large works in this division. The 5th and 6th miles of the Kyando and Kawkareik roads were metalled, and earthwork was laid on the 11th mile. Side drains were cut on the Shwegyin and Hlaingbwè road and metal was laid down; £348 were spent on the Thatôn and Theinzeik road. The Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs spent a small sum in erecting bridges on the Amherst and Tavoy road.

Rangoon division.

134. Metal was renewed on one mile of the Thamaing road. Some works were also carried out at the cost of local funds. Road metal to the value of £199 was collected on the Kanbè and Thôngwa road, and eight timber bridges were built. On the Dala and Tunte road earthwork was completed on the 13th and 17th miles at a cost of £217, and a small quantity of laterite was collected for road metal.

Tharrawaddy division.

135. The only provincial expenditure, beyond that incurred on the Rangoon-Prome road, consisted in the re-dressing of the earthwork on the Natmauk road, 7,000 feet long, and in the spreading of metal thereon for a path 6 feet in width. Some small works were executed at the cost of local funds. Metal was spread and consolidated in three small branch roads from the Paungdè and Hmattaing road; a short road was made from the railway station at Letpadan to the court-house; a short road from the new to the old town of Letpadan was metalled; and earthwork was thrown up and clay road metal was burnt for 7,000 running feet of the Thônzè and Sanywe road.

Bassein division.

136. The works carried out in the Bassein division consisted mainly in the dressing and metalling of village roads at Dedayè, Wakèma, and Kyaiklat. Besides these works the Chaungdwin road was metalled, burnt clay metal was collected on the Ma-ubin-Zalegale road, and some temporary bridges on the latter road were replaced by permanent wooden structures. The expenditure detailed above was incurred from local funds.

Henzada division.

137. Provincial expenditure consisted in the completion of a timber bridge over the Daya chaung at a total cost of £273, of which £7 were spent during the year. Local funds expenditure consisted in the spreading of metal on the Neikban-Ingabo, Kyangin-Petyè, and Duya roads, in the erection of two brick culverts on the Kyangin-Petyè road, in the clearing of jungle and the erection of bridges on the road from Athôk to Inye, and in the completion of the earthwork and bridging of the road from Duya to Daunggyi. A small quantity of road metal was also collected on the latter road.

Pegu division.

138. The Waw and Payagyi road was nearly completed from provincial funds, and the road from the railway station at Tawa to the Pegu river, opposite the mouth of the Pegu canal, was completed. From local funds the expenditure was as follows. The first section of the Hlègu-Dabein road, 5 miles long, was completed, the second section was nearly completed, and the road from the Bogyôk creek to the Syriam pagoda was completed, with the exception of laying down the road metal. Progress was also made with the erection of bridges. An iron bridge, with concrete abutments, was built on the road between Thabyegôn and Kyauktan to complete the communication between these places, the approaches to the Mèklainggyi bridge were completed at a cost of £204, and a wrought-iron bridge, with piled abutments, was erected over the Tumyaung stream on the road from Thatakwin. £1,159 in all were spent from excluded local funds on roads and culverts.

Shwegyin division.

139. Expenditure in the Shwegyin division, both provincial and from local funds, was chiefly devoted to the improvement of communications in and to railway towns. The expenditure from provincial funds was as follows. The earthwork and bridging of the railway feeder road from Kadôk to Pyuntaza were completed, the road from Pazunmyaung, on the Sittang river, to the Nyaunglebin railway station was

metalled, and a timber bridge, 200 feet long, was partly built. Besides this, road metal was collected and partly laid between Tazôn and Kadôk, on the Pegu and Toungoo road. The cost of the following works was defrayed from local funds. A rest-house for travellers was completed at Pazunmyaung and the principal roads in the railway towns of Deiku and Paungdawthi were completed, with the exception of the spreading of road metal. Roads were constructed in the railway towns of Pyuntaza, Nyaunglebin, Peinzalôk, and Chauktaya, and a survey was made for a railway feeder road from Pyuntaza to Penwègôn.

Toungoo division.

140. Three groins were constructed from provincial funds in the Kun river to divert the current from the abutment of the timber road bridge, which forms part of the Pegu and Toungoo road. The expenditure from local funds consisted in the draining of the new roads and sites for houses in the railway town of Ôktwin.

Arakan division.

141. A commencement was made with the erection of a 100-feet space bow-string bridge over the Letwedet chaung on the Naaf and Mayu road. Three cast-iron cylinders for piers were sunk to the required depth, and the iron-work necessary for the construction of the bridge was brought to site. Metal was also collected for two miles of the Kyauktaw and Mahamuni road. The above expenditure was provincial. The expenditure from local funds consisted chiefly in the erection and renewal of bridges. Seven timber bridges were re-built on the Minbya-Myaungbwè and five on the Myohaung-Myaungbwè road. Some timber bridges were also renewed on the Kyauktaw-Mahamuni road. Besides this, the approaches were completed to the screw-pile bridges over the Parabaw, Langadaung, and Nyaungbinzeik creeks, and the Tharè stream. The earthwork was completed of a short road connecting the landing stage at the junction of the Dorattha and Tan creeks with the Ramree ghât road.

Communications—Water.

142. The total expenditure was as follows:-

Head of charge.		Provincial.	Local Funds. Incorporated.	Local Funds. Excluded.	Total.	Total head of charge.
		£	£	£	£	£
Communications—Water	Original works ...	6,171	2,462	...	8,633	12,513
	Repairs ...	3,827	53	...	3,880	
	Total ...	9,998	2,515	...	12,513	

The principal work under the head of water communications, which is now being carried out, is the Sittang and Kyaikto canal, which is to be 14 miles in length. £5,067 were spent on it during the year. Five miles of excavation were completed to the full section of the canal and three miles were partly excavated. The bed of laterite that crosses the canal near Mukamu was removed. Quarters for the Assistant Engineer in charge of the Kyaikto subdivision, in which the canal is situated, were completed at a total cost of £400 and an expenditure during the year of £230.

Heavy expenditure was incurred owing to the damage done to the Pegu canal by rebels. On the 19th December a detachment of marauders from the main body, which had risen in rebellion in the Shwegyin district, cut the Abya embankment and burnt the lock-gates at Myitkyo. The damage thus done caused the level of the water in the canal to fall. Until the end of the official year the canal was only navigable for very small boats during neap-tides, but at spring-tides, when the Tawa lock was not closed for repairs, fairly large boats passed through the lower portion of the canal, the breach in the Abya embankment, and the Abya creek into the Sittang river. In consequence of the fall of water occasioned by the damage done it was possible to excavate the parts of the canal

between the 30th and 38th miles, which had silted up, and to execute special repairs to the lock-gates at Tawa, and to the Minywa flood-escape. The total expenditure on special repairs during the year was £2,481.

But little was done during the year in the way of clearing creeks. An expenditure of £390 was incurred in improving the waterway between Paung and Palat, and the Pamamyitta creek, and creeks in the Ma-ubin island were cleared of brushwood, weeds, and such like obstacles to the passage of boats. A dredging machine was employed in the Panlaung creek from the middle of November to the middle of January. A large quantity of material was dredged, but the holes made filled up again and little permanent good was done. A sum of £238 was also expended in dredging a shoal in the bed of the Ngawun river opposite to the Ngawun village to enable the river steamers from Bassein to reach Henzada. Some repairs, which cost £350, were executed in the Tunte canal.

Progress was made during the year in the provision of facilities for steam traffic. Landing stages for river steamers were completed at Paletwa, Rathedaung, Letmaseik, and Ramree in the Arakan division, and for steam-launches on the Dôndami, Gyaing, and Salween rivers, and on the right bank of the Pegu river at Dabein, Dezat, Thayetpinchaung, Tawa, Tôngyi, and Kawa. £260 were spent in constructing a pontoon bridge and approaches at the stone wharf at Tavoy, and an additional span was put into the approach to the landing stage at Kyauktaw in the Akyab district. Some rocks were blasted in the Tan creek to enable the steamer *Hasty* to pass with safety.

Agricultural embankments.

143. The following table shows the expenditure on agricultural embankments during the year:—

Head of charge.		Provincial.	Local Funds.		Total.	Total head of charge.
			Incorporated.	Excluded.		
		£	£	£	£	£
Embankments	Original	8,868	270	...	9,138	16,954
	Repairs	7,809	7	...	7,816	
	Total ...	16,677	277	...	16,954	

The works executed consisted mainly in the upkeep of existing embankments. No large extensions of the embankment system of the province were carried out during the year. In the Bassein division £1,406 were expended in completing the extension of the Ngawun embankment from Zibingwin to Tabu and £270 in raising and strengthening the villagers' bund between Kaku and Payagyi. In the Henzada division £1,032 were spent in retiring the Irrawaddy branch of the Henzada embankment and in raising the crest of the Ngawun embankment. £82 were spent on improvements to sluices and £106 on the removal of the Lemyethna bungalow from its original site, which was annually flooded, to a site behind the present embankment. In the Shwegyin division the embankments on the west bank on the Sittang river and on the right bank of the Aingdôn creek were raised and strengthened, and the Yenwè, Pagaing, and Kadat rivers, and part of the Sittang river, were surveyed with the view of improving the drainage of that district. The cost of these works was £3,112. In the Tharrawaddy division the Kyaukse weir was repaired and extended, and the weir and banks of the Kadat stream were protected with rubble stone. In the Thayetmyo division an embankment was constructed on the Bayè chaung at a cost of £337 and an expenditure during the year of £187.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

144. The expenditure under the head Miscellaneous public improvements was as follows :—

Head of charge.		Provincial.	Local Funds. Incorporated.	Local Funds. Excluded.	Total.	Total head of charge.
		£	£	£	£	£
Miscellaneous public improvements.	Original works ...	269	7,177	...	7,446	8,348
	Repairs ...	447	455	...	902	
	Total ...	716	7,632	...	8,348	

In the Pegu division £729 were spent on the drainage of the town of Pegu, £331 on wells, culverts, and sundry small works, and £398 on quarters for the schoolmaster in the same town. In the Shwegyin division a bazaar was completed at Nyaunglebin at a cost of £673. In the Henzada division a slaughter-shed and a school-house were constructed at Kyangin at a total cost of £286 and an expenditure during the year of £205. A school-house was erected at Myanaung at a cost of £71, and a meat and fish bazaar at Zalun at a cost of £451. In the Thayetmyo division a hospital was completed at Allanmyo at a total cost of £446 and an expenditure during the year of £287. The works executed in the Arakan division were the following. A temporary light-house was completed on Oyster island at a total cost of £1,997, not including the light, and an expenditure during the year of £78 ; and a house was built upon the island for European light-keepers at a cost of £46. The temporary light-house is 70 feet above the ground and the light was first exhibited on the 6th April 1885. In the port of Akyab £765 were spent on additional and temporary landing stages, and £137 in remedying the damage done to the stone pier by the cyclone of 1885. The Akyab Municipality having decided not to erect an iron bridge over the Satyogya creek, a quantity of iron-work, which had been purchased for the work, was taken over from the Municipality at cost price. It will be used to erect a bridge over the Pegu river.

Establishment.

145. The establishment charges of the year amounted to £62,210 against a total expenditure of £241,331. The percentage of establishment to gross expenditure was 25·78 per cent.; to expenditure on works it was 35·69 per cent.

Railways.

146. At the commencement of the year under report the Sittang Valley line was open as far as Nyaunglebin on the 93rd mile, and on the 1st July 1885 the remaining section of 73 miles was opened to passenger and goods traffic. The total mileage in the province open at the close of the year was 327 miles. Progress was made during the year with the preparation of the estimates and project for a line from Henzada to Bassein. There is no probability, however, of a commencement being made with this line for some time to come. In March the survey of the proposed line from Toungoo to Mandalay was begun. No large improvements were carried out on the existing lines of railway during the year. On the Irrawaddy line 16 timber bridges were replaced by wrought-iron structures and bridges over the Ôkkan and Kantha streams were completed. A military siding was laid on the river bank at Prome for the Upper Burma Expeditionary Force, and block-houses were erected for defensive purposes at the principal watering stations on the Irrawaddy line and at the chief large bridges on the Sittang line. On the Sittang line a siding, 4½ miles long, was constructed from the Kanyutkwin station, on the 123rd mile, to Messrs. Darwood and MacGregor's saw-mill at Minlangu. The siding was opened in November 1885.

The only serious accident during the year occurred in July on the Sittang line through an engine being derailed and overturned by running over a bullock. Damage was caused to the engine and to several passenger vehicles, but for-

tunately no passengers were injured, as all were in the rear carriages of the train. The driver and fireman escaped with comparatively slight injuries.

The Railway Volunteer Corps has considerably increased in numbers during the year and on 31st March 1886 was of an enrolled strength of 335 against 266 at the same period in 1885. Of the former number 152 were extra-efficients and 128 efficients. During the recent operations in Upper Burma the Volunteers rendered valuable assistance to Government in taking guards in Rangoon, Insein, Prome, and Pegu, and in manning a patrol train which ran for some time on portions of the line which were believed to be exposed to danger.

147. The capital outlay on State railways during the past calendar year is shown in the following table:—

Account heads.	Irrawaddy Railway.	Sittang Railway.	Total.
	£	£	£
Preliminary expenses ...	...	...	...
Land ...	...	-2	-2
Construction of line ...	14,067	77,239	91,306
Ballast and permanent-way ...	447	28,696	29,143
Stations and buildings ...	2,129	20,617	22,746
Plant ...	...	2,981	2,981
Rolling-stock ...	6,260	49,597	55,857
Establishment ...	853	10,235	10,588
Total Final Heads ...	23,256	189,363	212,619
Suspense ...	...	-47,594	-47,594
Total ...	23,256	141,769	165,025
Less Receipts on Capital account ...	...	200	200
Total outlay ...	23,256	141,569	164,825

148. The capital outlay from the commencement of operations to the end of December 1885 has been as follows:—

Account heads.	Irrawaddy Railway.	Sittang Railway.	Total.
	£	£	£
Preliminary expenses ...	5,659	23,080	28,739
Land ...	22,705	4,461	27,166
Construction of line ...	386,998	527,023	914,021
Ballast and permanent-way ...	431,151	322,121	753,272
Stations and buildings ...	192,753	106,776	299,529
Plant ...	40,599	31,934	72,533
Rolling-stock ...	217,491	138,779	356,270
Establishment ...	108,314	95,048	203,362
Total Final Heads ...	1,405,670	1,249,222	2,654,892
Suspense ...	...	75,325	75,325
Total ...	1,405,670	1,324,547	2,730,217
Less Receipts on Capital account ...	624	1,059	1,683
Total outlay ...	1,405,046	1,323,488	2,728,534

The general estimate of the Sittang Railway was closed on the 31st December 1885, after which date the capital accounts of both lines were amalgamated.

The suspense balance has been reduced during the year by £47,594, of which sum £35,490 is due to stores issued to Revenue and Capital works. The other suspense heads have been considerably reduced by adjustments of outstandings. The bulk of the balance of £75,325 in suspense consists of £23,619 worth of locomotive stores and £47,343 worth of general stores.

149. The revenue transactions relate to the Irrawaddy and Sittang lines. The several sections of the Sittang line were opened to traffic on the following dates:—

Rangoon to Pegu ...	...	46½ miles on 27th February 1884.
Pegu to Pyuntaza ...	...	41½ miles on 3rd July 1884.
Pyuntaza to Nyaunglebin	...	5 miles on 1st August 1884.
Nyaunglebin to Toungoo	...	73 miles on 1st July 1885.

150. In the following table a comparison is made between the outlay on revenue account in 1884 and 1885 :—

Head of account.	Outlay in 1884.	Outlay in 1885.	Difference. More in 1885.	Difference. Less in 1885.
	£	£	£	£
Maintenance of way, &c.	37,360	64,195	26,835	...
Locomotive expenses	37,719	41,516	3,797	...
Carriage and wagon expenses	8,966	8,956	...	10
Traffic expenses	29,481	30,354	873	...
General charges	13,433	22,144	8,711	...
Steam-boat service	...	...	...	...
Special and miscellaneous expenses	1,390	1,888	498	...
Total ...	128,349	169,053	40,704	...

The increase in expenses in 1885 over 1884 are attributable almost entirely to increased mileage and to the maintenance charges for the 73 miles of the Sittang line opened to traffic in July. A part of the increase may also be ascribed to the arrangement whereby all construction establishment was charged from the date of opening to Revenue. A special item of expenditure was the cost of running pilot-engines in advance of the up and down night mail-trains when danger to the mail-train was apprehended, and of running an armoured patrol-train in connection with the precautionary measures taken to protect the line. The special expenditure incurred on this account amounted to £1,200.

Earnings.

151. The following table shows the earnings for the years 1884 and 1885 :—

Head of account.	1884.	1885.	Difference. More in 1885.	Difference. Less in 1885.
	£	£	£	£
Coaching	125,228	127,172	1,944	...
Goods	82,443	83,593	1,150	...
Electric telegraph	1,021	1,040	19	...
Sundries	1,850	4,560	2,710	...
Total ...	210,542	216,365	5,823	...

The increase is due chiefly to the Sittang line, both on the section worked throughout the year and on that opened in July. The earnings would, probably, have been considerably greater had it not been for the disturbed condition of the country both before and after the annexation of Upper Burma. When quiet has been restored and trade from the Shan States has revived, it may be expected that the traffic passing over the Sittang Valley line will increase largely and rapidly.

Telegraphs.

152. The telegraph system of the province continues to be administered in two divisions. There was an addition of 497 miles of line and 572 miles of wire during the year; the total mileage open at the end of the year was 2,090 and 4,162 miles in the two divisions. Ten licensed and 19 Government offices were opened, leaving at the close of the year 49 Government and 49 licensed offices open to the public. There were also 36 offices not open to the public. The traffic increased by 16·85 per cent. in sent messages, which realized a profit of £32,910 to Government. The additions to the line and wire and number of Government offices were mainly owing to the annexation of Upper Burma. The line from

Sinbyudaing *viâ* Amya to Siam has been finally closed at the request of the Government of Siam, that *viâ* the Bôntè Pass from Sinbyudaing being made the permanent line instead. Another line to Siam from Moulmein *viâ* Myawadi was completed during the year, but was not brought into use as the Siamese had not completed the section from Rahaing to Myawadi. A considerable amount of damage was done to the lines in the Shwegyin and Pegu districts by marauders during December and January, and the disturbances which prevailed in those districts rendered necessary the postponement of the annual repairs.

Post Office.

Imperial post.

153. For the first nine months of the official year postal operations were confined almost entirely to Lower Burma, the only post office in Upper Burma being that maintained at Mandalay. With the annexation of Upper Burma the imperial post was extended to that province, and the whole of Burma was formed into one circle under the direction of a Deputy Postmaster-General. During the year 14 post offices, most of them in Upper Burma, were opened and six were closed. There was a very large increase in the number of covers of all kinds sent out for delivery. In Lower Burma alone the increase was one of 82 per cent., the number of covers sent out being in 1884-85 4,024,622 and in the year under report 7,312,604. The greater portion of this increase was due to the large influx of troops during the year. There was also a large increase in the value of money orders and of value payable articles posted, an increase which may be ascribed to the same cause. The post office organization of Upper Burma is as yet in its infancy, but a satisfactory commencement was made during the last three months of the year under report. On the occupation of Mandalay two post offices were opened, one in the Palace, the other on the river bank, and shortly after a head post office was opened in the merchants' quarter. Post offices were also opened at Bhamo, Myingyan, Minhla, and Ningyan, and sub-post offices in other places. The distribution of a large number of military detachments over the country increased greatly the labours of the post office, as it was necessary to provide for the despatch of letters to each detachment. An enumeration of postal articles delivered in Upper Burma was made during the second week of February. The number of letters delivered during that period was 21,850, the number delivered during the corresponding period of the previous year was about 200. A satisfactory feature of the post office administration of Upper Burma is the readiness which the Burmese show to avail themselves of postal facilities. Before the annexation hardly any Burmese correspondence passed through the post office, at the end of the year it is believed to have ranked next in amount to English correspondence.

District post.

154. The work of the district post increased slightly during the year under report. There was a net increase of five post offices, 91 letter-boxes, and three village postmen, and the number of miles over which the district post was carried increased by 180. The number of articles posted increased from 93,435 to 116,142 and the percentage of covers returned undelivered was slightly less than in the previous year. There was a marked increase in the number of money orders issued and in the number of registered articles, packets, and parcels despatched. The number of service letters posted was also larger than in 1884-85. The cost of the district post increased by £351, or about 6 per cent.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

1.—*Revenue.*

155. The gross revenue demand of the province during the year 1885-86 amounted to £2,381,065. These figures, compared with those for the preceding year, show an increase of £189,796, equivalent to 8·6 per cent. Customs revenue shows a large increase of £131,360. The increase was due partly to the fact that the rice season of the previous year was a late one, but mainly to a better harvest during the year of report. There was a satisfactory increase in land and forest revenue. Excise revenue alone decreased to any considerable amount.

156. The subjoined table shows the figures of demand for the year of report compared with those of the preceding year :—

Item of revenue.	1884-85.			1885-86.			Increase or decrease in net demand.
	Demand.	Remission.	Net demand.	Demand.	Remission.	Net demand.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Land revenue ..	707,145	1,809	705,336	738,106	1,890	736,216	+30,880
2. Customs ..	445,224	..	445,224	576,584	..	576,584	+131,360
3. Capitation-tax ..	315,790	2,934	312,856	319,296	3,110	316,186	+3,330
4. Excise ..	221,671	..	221,671	209,979	..	209,979	−11,692
5. Forests ..	167,098	..	167,098	197,386	..	197,386	+30,288
6. Stamps ..	157,554	..	157,554	160,300	..	160,300	+2,746
7. Fisheries ..	118,356	1,052	117,304	116,812	394	116,418	−886
8. Miscellaneous ..	28,982	..	28,982	26,717	..	26,717	−2,265
9. Marine ..	16,453	..	16,453	22,821	..	22,821	+6,368
10. Land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax ..	9,693	19	9,674	9,687	17	9,670	−4
11. Salt excise ..	3,303	..	3,303	3,377	..	3,377	+74
Total ..	2,191,269	5,814	2,185,455	2,381,065	5,411	2,375,654	+190,199

157. The following figures show the total receipts of the public treasuries in Lower Burma during the last few years :—

Year.	Imperial and provincial.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1875-76	1,787,954	121,027	95,832	2,004,813
1878-79	2,019,277	90,405	108,891	2,218,573
1880-81	2,259,597	239,463	134,960	2,634,020
1881-82	2,548,880	251,591	196,438	2,996,909
1882-83	2,599,154	305,917	175,498	3,080,569
1883-84	2,611,469	265,773	249,950	3,127,192
1884-85	2,489,324	248,964	209,255	2,947,543
1885-86	2,499,819	223,121	194,400	2,917,340

Incidence of taxation.

158. The incidence of taxation per head of population may be taken to be—

	s.	d.
On account of imperial and provincial funds	10	$8\frac{7}{8}$
On account of municipal and local funds	1	$10\frac{3}{4}$
All funds ...	12	$7\frac{5}{8}$

There is no reason to believe that the present taxation of Lower Burma presses unduly upon the people, although the rate is about double that levied in India generally.

Land revenue.

159. The following statement shows for each division the total area under assessment and the revenue demand thereon during the past five years :—

Total Area of Land under Assessment and Revenue Demand.

Division.	Description of land.	1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
		Acres.	£	Acres.	£	Acres.	£	Acres.	£	Acres.	£
Arakan ...	Cultivated land	522,446	98,303	529,389	98,509	554,455	102,096	573,808	102,192	650,431	105,384
	Fallow land	4,416	55	8,757	110	3,651	46	7,134	89	4,056	51
Pegu ...	Cultivated land	1,347,752	267,556	1,385,500	270,396	1,471,527	283,986	1,526,314*	290,391	1,627,863	308,525
	Fallow land	56,565	707	95,925	1,199	98,527	1,232	130,594	1,633	134,698	1,684
Irrawaddy ...	Cultivated land	1,055,911	196,121	1,081,496	197,307	1,140,400	204,994	1,137,270	206,559	1,191,417	213,863
	Fallow land	26,467	331	44,882	561	29,236	365	64,798	810	77,477	968
Tenasserim ...	Cultivated land	626,218	104,596	595,371	98,626	602,161	99,398	634,729	104,739	643,441	106,884
	Fallow land	36,835	460	66,654	833	66,354	829	58,584	732	59,787	747
	Total ... Cultivated land ...	3,552,327	666,576	3,591,756	664,838	3,768,553	690,474	3,872,121	703,881	4,113,152	734,656
	Total ... Fallow land ...	124,283	1,553	216,218	2,703	197,768	2,472	261,110	3,264	276,018	3,450
	GRAND TOTAL CULTIVATED AND FALLOW LAND.	3,676,610	668,129	3,807,974	667,541	3,966,321	692,946	4,133,231*	707,145	4,389,170	738,106

* Revised figures.

Since 1881-82 the assessed area has increased by 922,893 acres and the revenue assessment by £82,441. The increase in 1885-86 was abnormally large and was mainly due to the following causes. A considerable area of land which had been granted under the Waste-land Rules of 1839—41 in the Akyab district was brought under assessment, the correct areas ascertained by cadastral survey were made the basis of assessment in Prome and North Bassein, and the amount of pottah lands brought under assessment for the first time on the expiry of the revenue-free period was larger than usual, especially in Tharrawaddy and Hanthawaddy.

Fallow area.

160. The area paying a rate of 3*d.* per acre as fallow amounted to 276,018 acres in the year of report as against 261,110 acres in 1884-85. The increase was most marked in Prome, where 15,125 acres were thrown out of cultivation by drought as against 891 acres in the previous year. In Bassein there was a further increase of 15,303 acres, but the fallow area in that district (58,521 acres) is by no means excessive when the poorness of the soil in parts of the district is taken into account. Formerly cultivators, after obtaining one or two crops from their land, abandoned it altogether, to resume it after a few years. They are now gradually learning to appreciate the advantage of retaining the land in their hands by paying the fallow rate, and shifting cultivation is decreasing. In Pegu the area of fallow was reduced by 11,174 acres, a large proportion of the land left fallow in 1884-85 having been again brought under cultivation. The area of fallow in the Amherst district has decreased, but is still large (55,225 acres). The prevalence of cattle-disease in 1882 and subsequent years caused much of this land to be left untilled, and about one-fifth of the whole area of fallow consists of land which has been thrown out of cultivation by the action of the sea.

Paddy-land and areas under other cultivation.

161. The following table shows for the past five years the cultivated revenue-paying land under the three main heads:—

Division.		1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Paddy-land ...	Arakan ...	446,445	453,359	464,296	463,903	480,572
	Pegu ...	1,301,201	1,371,330	1,459,773	1,539,555	1,646,499
	Irrawaddy ...	956,031	993,841	1,036,230	1,064,671	1,123,109
	Tenasserim ...	531,831	531,701	533,785	555,671	564,632
	Total ...	3,235,508	3,350,231	3,494,084	3,623,800	3,814,812
Taungya land (hill gardens).	Arakan ...	25,596	25,144	26,402	28,972	30,658
	Pegu ...	12,530	15,010	13,790	14,660*	14,372
	Irrawaddy ...	28,276	32,804	31,468	34,406	30,356
	Tenasserim ...	56,972	54,528	57,148	57,188	56,492
	Total ...	123,374	127,486	128,808	135,226*	131,878
All other lands ...	Arakan ...	54,821	59,643	67,408	88,067	143,257
	Pegu ...	90,586	95,085	96,501	102,693	101,690
	Irrawaddy ...	98,071	99,733	101,938	102,991	115,429
	Tenasserim ...	74,250	75,796	77,582	80,454	82,104
	Total ...	317,728	330,257	343,429	374,205	442,480
Total	Arakan ...	526,862	538,146	558,106	580,942	654,487
	Pegu ...	1,404,317	1,481,425	1,570,064	1,656,908*	1,762,561
	Irrawaddy ...	1,082,378	1,126,378	1,169,636	1,202,068	1,268,894
	Tenasserim ...	663,053	662,025	668,515	693,313	703,228
Total of Province ...		3,676,610	3,807,974	3,966,321	4,133,231*	4,389,170

* Revised figures.

This table does not represent with exactness the real area sown or planted with rice, inasmuch as assessed grants, of which rice is the staple crop, are shown under the head "All other lands." Moreover in most taungyas rice is sown

together with other crops, such as cotton and sessamum. The proportion of land under paddy is about the same as in last year, namely, 87 per cent. of the whole cultivated area. Fruit and vegetable gardens extended over 254,095 acres, or about 5·8 per cent. of the cultivated area of the province. Orchard and garden cultivation generally pays very well. There was a satisfactory increase in the extent of land planted with tobacco, 20,351 acres against 18,187 acres in 1884-85, due partly to the separate classification of taungya and tobacco land in the Arakan Hill Tracts, and in some measure to extension of cultivation in the Henzada district, where the Assistant Director of Agriculture has done good work in showing the cultivators how by improvement in the method of curing the leaf largely enhanced profits can be obtained. There is reason to hope that good results will follow the reduction of the revenue rate on miscellaneous cultivation to two shillings per acre in Henzada and the most recently settled districts. The only other staple of which the cultivation is considerable is sugarcane. Nine thousand three hundred and fifty-six acres were returned as under cultivation with sugarcane during the year against 7,332 acres in 1884-85. It is probable that these figures are below the truth.

Collection of the land revenue.

162. The following table shows the demand, remissions, and collections in each division up to the end of the financial year, or 31st March 1886, and up to the end of the agricultural year, or 30th June :—

Land Revenue Demand and Collections, 1885-86.

Division.	Demand on account of year under report.			Outstandings of previous year.			Collections up to 31st March 1886 from			Uncollected on the 31st March 1886 from			Further remissions up to 30th June 1886.	Further collections up to 30th June 1886.	Balance uncollected on 30th June 1886.
	Gross demand.	Remissions.	Net demand.	Total previous outstandings.	Outstandings remitted during the year under report.	Net previous outstandings.	Net demand.	Net previous outstandings.	Total collected.	Net demand.	Net previous outstandings.	Total uncollected.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Arakan	105,435	22	105,413	20,321	491	19,830	91,954	19,815	111,769	13,459	15	13,474	947	11,613	914
Pegu	310,209	426	309,788	44,576	1,168	43,408	240,689	43,345	284,034	69,094	63	69,157	3,955	58,308	6,988*
Irrawaddy... ...	214,831	1,298	213,533	26,542	481	26,061	129,451	25,826	155,277	84,082	235	84,317	427	78,025	5,865
Tenasserim ...	107,631	144	107,487	16,330	79	16,251	89,112	16,233	105,345	18,375	18	18,393	104	17,644	614†
Total ...	738,106	1,890	736,216	107,769	2,219	105,550	551,206	105,219	656,425	185,010	331	185,341	5,433	165,590	14,381

* Includes £94, supplementary assessments after 31st March 1886.

† Excludes £31 on account of fallow rates.

163. Out of a total net demand of £736,216 there had, on the 31st March 1886, been collected £551,206, or a little less than 75 per cent., as against 85 and 83 per cent. in the two years preceding. The comparative figures for the past three years are as follows :—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	£	£	£
Gross arrear and current demand	1,003,518	819,804	845,875
Remissions	11,569	4,452	4,109
Collections by end of year or 31st March	879,790	708,914	656,425
Balance uncollected by end of year or 31st March	112,159	105,938	185,341
Further remissions up to 30th June 1886	1,120	1,391	5,433
Further collections up to 30th June 1886...	101,789	99,092	165,590
Final balance due and uncollected on 30th June 1886 ...	9,250	5,495	14,381

As compared with 1884-85 the revenue collections up to 31st March fell short by about £52,500. In Bassein and Prome there was mismanagement on the part of the District Officers ; but the short collections of the year were mainly due to the disturbed state of the Thôngwa and Bassein districts in the months of February and March, when the bulk of the revenue is generally collected. The amount outstanding on the 30th June 1886 was £14,381, a sum which, though double the average sum outstanding at the end of the two preceding agricultural years, was considerably below the balance uncollected on the corresponding date of 1881-82 and 1882-83. Much credit is due to the thugyis of some of the principal districts for the punctuality with which they paid in their revenue in spite of the disturbances which prevailed during the period when land revenue is collected. That the revenue should have been so fully collected, notwithstanding the terror inspired by rebel bands, who in many cases made the prohibition to pay taxes to the British Government part of their programme, is a satisfactory indication of the general loyalty of the population.

Coercive processes.

164. The following table shows the coercive processes on account of collection of land revenue. There was a marked increase in the number of processes issued in Arakan and Tenasserim, while the Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions show a decrease. There was a large increase in the number of arrests and in sales of movable property, but a decrease in the number of persons sent to jail and of cases in which land was resumed or sold.

Division.	Total number of all coercive processes.	Number of arrests made.	Number of defaulters actually sent to jail.	Number of cases in which Movable property was sold.	Number of cases in which Land was sold or resumed.
Arakan	3,177	573	8	118	74
Pegu	1,092	162	...	53	221
Irrawaddy...	1,353	852	...	20	26
Tenasserim	2,046	557	5	31	20
Total ...	7,668	2,144	13	222	341

Remissions.

165. The amount of revenue remitted was £9,542 as compared with £5,843 in the previous year and £12,689 in 1883-84. The scarcity of rain in the northern districts of the Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions was the cause of most of these remissions; and in Hanthawaddy, Pegu, and Thôngwa some damage was done by floods.

Capitation-tax.

166. The number of persons assessed to capitation-tax and the amount of tax under this head are returned as follows :—

Division.	Number of persons assessed.		Increase or decrease.	Total demand of the year.		Increase or decrease.
	1884-85.	1885-86.		1884-85.	1885-86.	
				£	£	£
Arakan	136,232	136,848	+616	54,711	54,921	+210
Pegu	229,846	232,015	+2,169	96,866	98,011	+1,145
Irrawaddy ...	248,647	251,905	+3,258	106,323	107,636	+1,313
Tenasserim ...	160,001	161,987	+1,986	57,890	58,728	+838
Total ...	774,726	782,755	+8,029	315,790	319,296	+3,506

The increase in the demand was 1·1 per cent. against 2·2 per cent. in 1884-85 and 1·7 in 1883-84. The increase though smaller than usual was general. It was most marked in Thôngwa and Tharrawaddy, where cultivation is most rapidly extending.

Coercive processes.

167. Although the people are accustomed to this tax and for the most part pay it without demur the difficulty of collecting it is steadily increasing, especially in the Arakan division. Difficulty in collecting the tax is experienced in districts like Bassein, where there is a large floating population, but as a rule it is only criminals or opium-eaters who deliberately evade the tax. Men of this class frequently decline to pay until legal process has been issued against them. They then produce promptly the money which they had withheld. For the purpose of dealing with men of this stamp it is necessary that the power of imprisoning revenue defaulters should be retained, but there is reason to fear that in some districts the power is exercised with undue harshness. It has been impressed on district authorities that they should endeavour by early assessments and increased vigilance to render less frequent the cases in which men are sent to prison for failure to pay capitation-tax.

Fishery revenue.

168. There has again been a slight decrease in the fishery revenue as shown in the following table :—

Division.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	Increase or decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
Arakan	1,308	1,348	1,509	1,484	-25
Pegu	20,676	22,848	23,343	21,086	-2,257
Irrawaddy	89,267	84,233	79,827	81,319	+1,492
Tenasserim	14,525	13,332	13,677	12,923	-754
Total ...	125,776	121,761	118,356	116,812	-1,544

Thôngwa was the only district in which any marked increase was apparent. In this district the inland fishery revenue went up at one bound in 1880-81 from £57,600 to £77,500. The increase which took place was mainly due to reckless biddings at the auctions which were then held, when many fisheries were leased at rents which rendered it impossible to work them at a profit. Since that date until 1884-85 the fishery revenue of the district steadily diminished. The spread of cultivation and the erection of embankments have to some extent curtailed the extent and interfered with the working of the Thôngwa fisheries, but the main cause of the decrease was that the fisheries could not be made to pay the revenue which had been bid for them, and leases were one after another thrown up or cancelled, to be re-settled at lower rates. After careful enquiries had been made to ascertain the real worth of each fishery and the manner in which it could be best exploited, leases for five years were in 1885 offered to the existing lessees on

terms which it was believed would yield them a fair profit on the working, and these leases were accepted by them for the most part with alacrity. The fishery revenue system of the Thôngwa district may now be said to have been established on a sound basis. The 'leased fishery' demand for Thôngwa in 1885-86 stood at £58,824 as against £55,319 in the previous year. In nearly every other district there was a decrease. The decrease in the demand for Prome and Tharrawaddy is attributed to the deterioration of fisheries owing to the want of flood water from the Irrawaddy river during the past three years; and the Sittang embankment and canal are said to have interfered with the fisheries in the Shwegyin district.

Fishery collections and remissions.

169. The fishery revenue was more affected than any other branch of the revenue in the year under report by the war with the King of Ava. The unsettled state of the upper country made it impossible to transport *ngapi* to the towns and villages at a distance from the river; and in Mandalay itself, as soon as restrictions on the slaughter of cattle in the town were removed, a taste for beef sprang up and materially told against the consumption of *ngapi* as an article of food. The trade with Upper Burma in *ngapi*, therefore, was for some time practically at a standstill, and the fishermen had great difficulty in disposing of their takes, especially in the Thôngwa district, which ordinarily sends to Upper Burma the greater portion of its manufactured *ngapi*. The trade had hardly begun to show signs of improvement when disturbances broke out in Lower Burma, and in several districts the industry was for a while completely paralysed. In consequence of these adverse influences many fishermen were unable to pay their fishery revenue on the due dates and the outstandings of revenue at the end of the year were considerable. The figures for each division are—

Division.	Remissions up to 30th June.		Arrears still due on			
			31st March.		30th June.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu	1,346	612	2,312	3,863	87	1,681
Irrawaddy	6	135	4,264	42,620	962	13,776
Tenasserim	108	254	2,026	2,852	228	322
Total ...	1,461	1,002	8,603	49,335	1,274	15,780

It might have been possible to recover the greater part of the outstandings in the Irrawaddy division by stringent proceedings against the lessees and their sureties, but such a course was considered inexpedient, both because it would have been unjust to the lessees, and because loss to the revenue would probably have resulted in the end from a wholesale resumption of leases. At the same time it did not seem wise hastily to remit the revenue due. Consequently a compromise was effected. The payment of the last instalment of revenue was not insisted on; but lessees will be held liable to pay it after the fishing season of 1886-87, except in cases in which partial or total remission can be shown to be necessary.

Customs.

170. The net customs receipts for the past five years have been—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	£	£	£	£	£
Import duties	152,179	82,612	82,327	76,355	70,389
Export duties	478,785	544,375	434,423	346,840	490,902
Total ...	630,964	626,987	516,750	423,195	561,291

The figures in this statement do not include duty on salt.

The decrease in import duties, amounting to £6,000 per annum since 1883-84, is due entirely to smaller clearances of spirits, brandy, gin, and rum. Sales by Chinese vendors in Rangoon are said to have diminished during the year partly in consequence of a police regulation compelling natives to carry lights after 9 P.M., but mainly in consequence of smaller immigration of coolies from the Coromandel coast. The very large increase in the export duty realized on rice in 1885-86, as compared with the previous year, was due to the extensive shipments of that grain during the year.

Salt revenue.

171. The following statement shows the estimated produce of and the revenue from local salt during the last five years :—

Year.	Arakan.		Pegu.		Irrawaddy.		Tenasserim.		Total.	
	Estimated produce.	Revenue.	Estimated produce.	Revenue.	Estimated produce.	Revenue.	Estimated produce.	Revenue.	Estimated produce.	Revenue.
	Mds.	£	Mds.	£	Mds.	£	Mds.	£	Mds.	£
1881-82 ...	1,79,465	1,932	88,920	468	1,10,283	795	3,11,332	1,204	6,90,000	4,400
1882-83 ...	1,11,879	1,268	3,422	162	86,400	525	1,96,680	1,094	3,98,381	3,049
1883-84 ...	1,23,254	1,414	28,000	146	1,05,187	641	2,18,284	1,149	4,74,675	3,350
1884-85 ...	1,30,580	1,470	23,340	120	68,437	570	2,16,710	1,143	4,39,067	3,303
1885-86 ...	1,38,261	1,708	15,135	76	83,974	525	2,16,836	1,068	4,54,206	3,377

As has been remarked in previous reports the outturn of salt can only be conjectured and is probably over-estimated. There was a falling-off of the revenue levied on the cauldrons and pots used in the manufacture in each division of the province except Arakan, where a rise in price stimulated manufacture in the Kyaukpyu district. The net result to the province was an increase in revenue of £74 as compared with 1884-85.

The customs duty on imported salt amounted during 1885-86 to £15,914 as against £23,076 in the year previous. This decrease of 31 per cent. was due to a glut in the local markets, which were overstocked by the large supplies imported into Rangoon in the previous year, and to the check put on the fishery industry and on the salt traffic, both in Lower and Upper Burma, by the disturbances consequent on the war.

Measures taken to encourage the fishery industry.

172. Experiments were made at considerable expense with trawling gear sent from England on the coast between the Rangoon river and the Krishna shoal. They proved quite unsuccessful; and the Rangoon pilot, who had undertaken to conduct the experiment, threw up his engagement in disgust. Mr. Hare, a Rangoon Barrister, who holds the lease of the Coco islands, volunteered to continue the experiment. His offer was accepted, but no satisfactory results were obtained. Similar attempts to improve the prospects of the sea-fishing industry, by showing the fishermen new methods of taking fish, were made in Kyaukpyu and Mergui. Two fishermen were brought over from Puri. They commenced operations in the Kyaukpyu district; but as the rocky coast and shallows of Ramree were found to be unsuitable they moved down to the Sandoway coast, where it was shown that their net and method of working secured much larger hauls of fish than the native system. No comparison was instituted, however, between the cost of the two systems, either in original outlay of capital or in working expenses, and it is consequently impossible to judge whether the Burman may not by ruder and simpler means obtain equally profitable results as his foreign teachers. The hope that Burmans might be induced to adopt the methods shown them was entirely disappointed. In Mergui, too, where Madras fishermen were brought over to work the nets, no better results attended the experiment.

Stamps.

173. For the first time for many years the stamp revenue of the province declined, but the gross receipts (£93,756), though less than those of 1884-85 (£97,981), were greater

than those of any preceding year. The decrease was common to all kinds of stamps except "Other general stamps" and was greatest under the head "Hundis or bills-of-exchange." The increase under "General stamps" was more than accounted for by a single sale of stamps to the value of £2,000 at Moulmein. The Commissioner of Stamps attributes the decrease mainly to the war with Upper Burma and the disturbed state of Lower Burma during the last quarter of the year. These circumstances, no doubt, had a considerable effect upon the stamp revenue, but the fact that the decrease was not largest in the districts most affected by the disturbances seems to show that there must have been other causes at work. The increase in miscellaneous receipts, which consist chiefly of fines inflicted by the Courts for breaches of the stamp law, may be attributed to greater activity on the part of District Officers induced by the appointment of a Special Commissioner of Stamps. The charges amounted to £2,541, or 2·7 per cent. of the receipts, as compared with £2,737, or 2·8 per cent., in the previous year. No changes of importance were made in the arrangements for the supply of stamps to the public. A few additional salaried vendors were appointed, and discount was for the first time allowed on the sale of court-fee stamps of a value of between 10*s.* and £1. Since the close of the year the Government of India has made rules requiring postmasters to maintain stocks of receipt stamps and of general stamps of a value of 10*s.* and under. These rules will add greatly to the facilities for obtaining stamps.

Excise.

174. The gross excise revenue of the year 1885-86 amounted to £273,985 as against a gross revenue of £292,757 in 1884-85. There was a decrease of 5·22 per cent. in the net revenue derived from opium and a decrease of 7·8 per cent. in that derived from liquor. The loss may probably be attributed mainly to increased stringency in the enforcement of the law as against licensed vendors and to the disturbed state of the country during the last quarter of the year. The decrease was common to all four divisions of the province, but was most marked in the Irrawaddy division.

Opium.

175. The opium shop at Maungdaw in the Akyab district was closed during the year and the total number of such shops in the province was thus reduced from 18 to 17. Five years ago there were 28 opium shops in the province. Effort to reduce the illicit consumption of opium was continued. In March 1885 the rules were so altered as to render penal the sale of opium by any but the licensed vendors, and the possession of the smallest quantity of the drug, unless obtained from a licensed vendor, is now a punishable offence. There was a reduction of 7·82 per cent. in the total quantity of Government opium sold during the year, but it is to be feared that considerable quantities of the drug were smuggled into the country from Chittagong and from Upper Burma. It has been found that since special efforts have been made to enhance the difficulty of obtaining opium in the Arakan division the quantity of Government opium taken by the Chittagong shop has increased very largely. There is little doubt but that much of this opium is smuggled into Arakan. At the instance of the Chief Commissioner the Government of Bengal was asked to limit the issues of opium in the Chittagong district to the amount required to meet local demands. It is to be feared, however, that so long as the selling price of opium in Chittagong is 1*s.* a tola, while in Arakan it has been forced up to from 2*s.* to 8*s.*, a certain quantity must find its way to the best market. More than 25 per cent. of the opium consumed in the province is sold in Rangoon, where it appears that 81 per cent. of the opium-smokers are non-Burmans. Burmans as a race are not nearly so much addicted to opium as the Natives of India and Chinamen who collect in our seaport towns; but of the opium sold in the interior of the country they, from the great preponderance of their numbers, are the principal consumers.

Central distilleries.

176. The revenue derived from distillery liquor fell from £25,780 to £23,147. The sales of liquor issued from the local distilleries have been falling off for some years past. In the year under report 21,690 gallons were issued as against 23,088 in 1884-85. Owing, apparently, to the heavy duty imposed upon it, this liquor was unable to compete with Penang rum and illicitly distilled liquor. The duty has now been reduced

from 8*s.* to 6*s.* a gallon, and increased efforts are being made to check illicit distillation. The distillery liquor may, in consequence, recover its popularity. Formerly separate shops were licensed for the sale of this liquor only. Under the new excise rules these separate licenses are abolished, and European liquors, Penang rum, and distillery liquors are all sold in the same shops.

Outstills.

177. The number of outstills was reduced from 43 to 38 and the revenue derived from them fell from £6,966 to £6,924. The Excise Commissioner is of opinion that illicit distillation is very common in the Tharrawaddy, Henzada, Hanthawaddy, and Pegu districts. In Tharrawaddy, Hanthawaddy, and Pegu special excise establishments have been started for the repression of this traffic, but it does not appear that any important results have been obtained.

Tari and other fermented drinks.

178. The revenue derived from toddy fell from £27,544 to £26,495. There was an increase in the Arakan and Tenasserim divisions, and a decrease in Pegu and Irrawaddy. The revenue from fermented liquors other than toddy rose from £10,277 to £10,389. This revenue is derived almost entirely from the Irrawaddy and Pegu divisions. Out of 147 shops 102 are in the former and 43 in the latter division. Rice-beer (*hlawza* and *kaung*) is believed to be a wholesome liquor, and licenses are usually granted to open shops for its sale where a demand is found to exist. *Seinyè*, or sugar-beer, is believed to be less wholesome and its consumption is discouraged.

Imported liquors.

179. There was an increase in the quantity of liquor imported into the province from 344,669 gallons (London proof) in 1884-85 to 371,247 gallons in the year under report. The principal increases were in beer, gin, and whisky. The excise revenue derived from the sale of these liquors fell from £45,336 to £39,893. The decrease occurred chiefly in the Pegu division and in the Rangoon Town and Pegu districts, and is attributed partly to the reduction in the number of shops in Rangoon and partly to the competition of illicitly distilled liquor.

Offences against the excise laws.

180. The number of convictions under the excise laws was 1,964, an increase of 32 per cent. on the figures of the previous year. These figures indicate increased energy on the part of the Excise Officers and the police rather than an increase in the number of offences committed. Of the total number of convictions nearly one-half were obtained for offences connected with opium, and 592 seers of the drug were seized and confiscated.

2.—*Finance.*

181. There has been no change during the year 1885-86 in the terms of the provincial contract with the Government of India, which was introduced with effect from the 1st April 1882 for a period of five years. The provincial Government continues to receive the proportions of the revenues which were fixed under the present contract and is aided periodically by advances from the imperial revenues to restore the provincial equilibrium. These advances are repayable. The provincial account, which opened the year without any balance, closed, notwithstanding large reductions in public works expenditure, with a deficit of £77,823, in part adjustment of which the Government of India has contributed a sum of £23,000 from the imperial share of the revenues. The orders of the Government of India will issue for the clearance of the balance when the exact amount of the deficit is known on the final closing of the books for 1885-86. The provincial deficit this year is, however, to a certain extent due to the delay in the collection of the revenue owing to local disturbances in some of the districts.

Paper currency.

182. The net circulation of the provincial paper currency amounted to £158,678 at the close of 1885-86, which, compared with 1884-85, shows an increase of £25,008, due to the ordinary growth of the circulation and to the demand for notes, chiefly for remittance purposes in the newly acquired province of Upper Burma. The issues of notes during the year aggregated £1,417,575 and the encashment £1,392,567.

Gross receipts.

183. The gross revenue receipts during 1885-86 amounted to £2,732,654* distributed as under:—

		£
(a)	Imperial	1,346,572
(b)	Provincial	1,243,169
(c)	Excluded local	70,112
(d)	Municipal	72,801

and compared with those of 1884-85 show—

(a)	an increase of	96,049
(b)	a decrease of	39,919
(c)	a decrease of	4,578
(d)	a decrease of	7,017

There was thus on the whole a net increase of £44,535, or 1·63 per cent. The increase in the imperial revenues is due to the great improvement during 1885-86 in the rice export trade and to the increase in the Forest receipts, partly owing to the recovery of the cost of sleepers supplied to the Eastern Bengal Railway and partly to the removal of more timber from forests; also to the smaller advance to date (pending the final closing of the accounts) from the imperial to the provincial revenues towards extinguishing the provincial deficit. The increased receipts have more than covered the falling off, which took place chiefly under land revenue, excise, and stamps, and was due to the disturbed state of the country which retarded the collections and to less importations of foreign salt consequent upon the large stocks in the market held at the close of the preceding year. The decrease under Excluded local is due to the elevation of the late Paungdè and Yandoon town funds to the status of Municipalities, and the decrease under Municipal may be ascribed to the inclusion of debt transactions in the previous year's report.

Expenditure on civil administration.

184. The cost of the civil administration, imperial and provincial, during 1885-86, inclusive of public works expenditure, amounted to £1,537,966 and compared with 1884-85 shows a decrease of £95,034, due chiefly to smaller payments of commission on a reduced land revenue, to restricted survey and settlement operations, and to less outlay on public works for want of funds. The surplus available for military charges, share of the cost of the imperial administration and debt, share of pensions and gratuities payable in England, share of the loss in the Post Office and Telegraph Departments, &c., amounted to £1,051,775, showing an increase in 1885-86 of £151,164 compared with the preceding year due to causes already assigned.

185. Excluded local fund and municipal disbursements aggregated £155,378 against £173,069 in 1884-85, showing a decrease of £17,691. The following tabular statement shows the gross receipts and disbursements on account of the imperial and provincial services of the province for each of the past eight years:—

Detail of items.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Revenue—								
Civil Department (imperial and provincial)	1,909,915	2,149,373	2,186,430	2,478,516	2,505,735	2,639,657	2,299,699	2,346,864
Public Works Department	109,362	121,166	152,200	172,889	172,866	180,999	233,912	242,877
Total ...	2,019,277	2,270,539	2,338,630	2,651,405	2,678,601	2,820,656	2,533,611	2,589,741
Gross Charges—								
Civil Department (imperial and provincial)	755,218	836,322	923,404	967,103	1,070,995	1,144,054	1,129,362	1,124,479
Public Works Department	272,769	261,209	369,583	526,880	574,307	513,465	503,638	413,487
Total ...	1,027,987	1,097,531	1,292,987	1,493,983	1,645,302	1,657,519	1,633,000	1,537,966
Results—								
Surplus in Civil Department	1,154,697	1,313,051	1,263,026	1,511,413	1,434,740	1,495,603	1,170,337	1,222,385
Deduct net Public Works expenditure ...	163,407	140,043	217,383	353,991	401,441	332,466	269,726	170,610
Net surplus available for military expenditure and for a share of the cost of the Central Government.	991,290	1,173,008	1,045,643	1,157,422	1,033,299	1,163,137	900,611	1,051,775

* *Note.*—The figure of £2,732,654 does not include the receipts of the Rangoon Municipality (£121,599) or of the Rangoon Port Commissioners (£63,087). If these two sums be added, the total receipts of the year come to £2,917,340.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the net aggregate surplus of eight years, commencing from 1878-79, has been £8,516,185. The surplus of 1878-79 was £991,290 and in 1885-86 £1,051,775, being an increase of 6·1 per cent.

State railways.

186. The traffic receipts and expenditure of the Burma State Railway amounted respectively in 1885-86 to £233,585 and £174,770, as against £216,640 and £134,468 in the previous year, the surplus being £58,815 as against £82,172 in 1884-85. The interest on the capital expenditure for 1885-86 was £111,973 involving a net loss on the year's transactions of £53,158, equivalent to 1·86 per cent. on the total capital expenditure to the end of 1885-86.

Military charges.

187. The net cost of the troops stationed in Upper and Lower Burma in 1885-86, as far as can be ascertained at present, is £953,417 against £285,851 in Lower Burma in 1884-85, the increase (£667,566) being due to the Upper Burma Expedition and to the occupation of Upper Burma, also to additional troops for the protection of Lower Burma. The expenditure on troops stationed in Lower Burma cannot at present be stated separately by the Military Department. This would leave £98,358 available for remittance to India, but the net remittances actually made amounted to £666,345; the difference represents the receipts of other Governments and departments paid into the treasuries in Burma and the large payments in India in connection with the military operations in Burma. These payments have been included in the Burma military expenditure of the year.

Incorporated local funds.

188. The incorporated local funds consist of the district cess fund. The trans actions are incorporated into the provincial books. The receipts amounted in 1885-86 to £90,922 against £106,203 in 1884-85, as under:—

	£
Land revenue (rent of land, &c.)	280
Excise (wholesale and retail liquor licenses)	1,387
Provincial rates (cess on land revenue, fisheries, and town tax) ...	71,579
Post office (district dâk recoveries)	7
Police (pound fees and fines, licenses, &c.)	2,441
Marine (steam-launch receipts, &c.)	172
Education (cess school fees, &c.)	80
Medical (contributions, &c.)	68
Scientific and other minor departments (miscellaneous) ...	3
Miscellaneous (rents, fees, &c.)	8,325
Civil buildings and roads (lease of tolls at ferries, &c.) ...	5,580
Contributions (from provincial revenues)	1,000
Total ...	90,922

The expenditure as subjoined amounted to £102,856 against £113,846 in 1884-85:—

	£
Refunds and drawbacks (cess collections)	384
Provincial rates (collections, &c.)	3,655
Post office (district dâk establishment)	6,384
General administration (district office establishment and audit charges)	1,458
Police (town, village, and pound establishment)	32,499
Marine (steam-launch establishment, &c.)...	1,418
Education (cess and indigenous schools)	9,982
Medical (vaccination and dispensaries)	2,167
Scientific and other minor departments (veterinary assistants and registering births and deaths)	650
Superannuation	80
Miscellaneous (petty establishment, &c.)	3,353
Irrigation and navigation	3,091
Civil buildings, roads, &c.	34,286
Contributions (to provincial revenues)	3,504
Total ...	102,856

Excluded local funds.

189. The following table summarizes the transactions of the excluded local funds during 1885-86 omitting the mere deposit funds :—

Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Disbursements.	Closing balance.
	£	£	£	£	£
Town	18,674	30,656	49,330	36,203	13,127
Port	-2,015	21,274	19,259	19,551	-292
Cantonment	829	4,804	5,633	4,570	1,063
Total ...	17,488	56,734	74,222	60,324	13,898

The nature of these receipts and charges has been detailed in the report for 1879-80. The expenditure on public works amounted to £12,091 from town, £6,602 from port, and £988 from cantonment funds.

The Akyab port fund, with the sanction of the Government of India, has been permitted to overdraw its account with Government to the extent of £8,000, the fund paying interest at 4½ per cent. per annum for the completion of the new wooden wharf and repairs to the bazaar wharf at Akyab. The amount of overdraft at the end of March 1886 was £6,964.

There are nine Municipalities shown in the civil books, the receipts of which aggregated £75,983 in 1885-86 against £74,488 of the seven Municipalities that were in existence in 1884-85, and the expenditure £78,572 against £82,170 in 1884-85. These Municipalities were originally established under Act VII of 1874 and have since been re-constituted under the Burma Municipal Act, XVII of 1884.

190. The following statement shows the receipts and charges, with the opening and closing balances of each Municipality, for 1885-86 :—

Municipality.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Disbursements.	Closing balance.
	£	£	£	£	£
Akyab	265	11,471	11,736	11,605	131
Bassein	2,403	12,469	14,872	14,020	852
Henzada	1,418	6,771	8,189	5,952	2,237
Moulmein	356	12,757	13,113	12,808	305
Paungdè	...	3,028	3,028	2,352	676
Pegu	4,182	4,620	8,802	7,023	1,779
Prome	1,350	13,020	14,370	13,665	705
Toungoo	504	9,658	10,162	9,183	979
Yandoon	...	2,189	2,189	1,964	225
Total ...	10,478	75,983	86,461	78,572	7,889

191. The following balances, of loans were due by the undermentioned Municipalities at the close of 1885-86 :—

	£
Rangoon (water-works)	118,268
Prome (water-works)	19,933
Akyab (construction of bazaar)	670
Moulmein (to pay a Court attachment)	250
Total ...	189,121

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Vital Statistics of the General Population.

Births and deaths.

192. The new system of recording vital statistics, which was introduced into most districts in 1884, was in force throughout the province in 1885. The number of births registered increased from 82,783 to 93,222 in the year under report, the number of deaths from 69,234 to 72,672. The ratio of births per mille was 25·51 in 1885 as against 22·66 in 1884, the ratio of deaths was 19·89 as against 18·95. The districts in which the registration of births was carried on most efficiently were Tharrawaddy and Sandoway, where the ratios per 1,000 were 34·19 and 34·08 respectively. The highest death-rates, 28·16 and 25·12 per mille, were recorded in the Thayetmyo and Prome districts. The ratios of births to population were lowest in Toungoo and Mergui, and of deaths in Tavoy and Mergui. Although on the whole urban registration was more accurate than rural, yet in some towns, notably Pegu, the statistics were manifestly untrustworthy. The necessity of securing accurate returns has been impressed on Municipal and Town Committees, to whom the duty of registering vital statistics in towns has been entrusted.

General history of the chief diseases.

193. The mortality from *cholera* during the year under review was greater than in any year since 1873. Seven thousand six hundred and eighty-five deaths in all occurred from this cause, of which 1,213 were recorded in the Arakan, 2,200 in the Pegu, 3,004 in the Irrawaddy, and 1,268 in the Tenasserim division. In the Prome, Bassein, and Thôngwa districts, in which the disease was most fatal, the deaths, including deaths in towns, amounted to 1,068, 1,062, and 1,026 respectively. The towns in which cholera was most prevalent were Pegu, Prome, Toungoo, and Moulmein. The numbers of deaths which occurred in those towns were in Pegu 250, in Prome 195, in Toungoo 184, and in Moulmein 174. In none of the 20 large towns of the province was cholera entirely absent. Mergui, Rangoon, Tavoy, Thayetmyo, and Henzada enjoyed, in proportion to their size, greater immunity from its ravages than the other towns. *Smallpox* was not so virulent during 1885 as during 1884, but the number of deaths which it caused was considerable. In the Arakan division, including towns, the deaths numbered 90, in the Pegu 341, in the Irrawaddy 993, and in the Tenasserim 696. The mortality from this cause was slight in most of the large towns, 342 out of the total number of deaths (490) which occurred in them being contributed by the three towns of Henzada, Thayetmyo, and Allanmyo-Yataung. It is noticeable that the greatest number of deaths from smallpox took place in the two towns, Henzada and Thayetmyo, which enjoyed comparative immunity from cholera ; whereas in Pegu and Prome, in which the mortality from cholera was greater than in any other town, smallpox was, in Pegu altogether, and in Prome almost altogether absent. The deaths from *fevers* amounted to 34,070 as against 29,514 in 1884. The greatest proportional mortality took place in the Arakan division, where the ratio of deaths per mille amounted to 12·83. This form of disease was as usual most prevalent during the rains, from June to November, the most fatal month being August. The number of deaths from *bowel complaints*, 3,254, was considerably below the average of previous years.

Immigration and Emigration.

194. The conditions of emigration and immigration were the same during the year under report as in previous years. The majority of immigrants come from Upper Burma and from the Madras coast. The Upper Burma immigrants come down the Irrawaddy in large numbers during the harvest season. Their presence is a necessity in Lower Burma at that time because the permanent population is not sufficiently large to reap the harvest. Most of the immigrants

from Upper Burma return to their homes at the end of the harvest season, but a certain number settle down and swell the permanent population of the lower province. Immigration and emigration returns are prepared by District Officers, and statistics of coolie traffic are compiled at the two principal ports of the province, Rangoon and Moulmein. The returns prepared by District Officers relate principally to Burmans. These returns show that the increase to the permanent Burman population of Lower Burma during the last year has been, in round numbers, 14,000. The districts into which immigration and from which emigration is largest are Hanthawaddy, Pegu, and Tharrawaddy. The large size of agricultural holdings in parts of those districts is probably the principal cause of the large immigration. Assistance in reaping their harvest is more necessary to the farmers in those districts than in districts such as Prome and Henzada, where holdings are on an average much smaller. During the last few years there has been a considerable increase in immigration from Upper Burma. The growing poverty and disorder of Upper Burma, especially during the last two years, when the harvest was unfavourable, have acted as powerful incentives to emigration from that country. With the annexation of Upper Burma immigration, properly so called, of Burmans will cease. It is probable, however, that for some time to come large numbers of Burmans will continue permanently to transfer their residence from Upper to Lower Burma. Some years must elapse before Upper Burma can attain to a level of prosperity at all approaching that enjoyed by the lower province; and, moreover, the withdrawal of all the impediments to emigration which existed during the late *régime* will, no doubt, induce many families to migrate to the more prosperous province. Consequently it may be anticipated that migration to a considerable extent from Upper to Lower Burma will continue for some years to come. The Burmese, however, are not naturally a migratory people, and as Upper Burma becomes settled and increases in prosperity the abnormal migration which has existed for the last few years may be expected to cease.

Immigrants and emigrants by sea are principally Natives of India, who come into the large ports in crowds during the busy season to work as coolies and most of whom return to their homes at the end of it with their season's earnings. The number of immigrants and emigrants who entered and left the country through Rangoon and Moulmein during the year was 56,095 and 50,624 respectively. The gain in population to the province may therefore be stated as, roughly speaking, 5,500. A few of the Natives who remained probably settled down as cultivators; the majority found permanent employment in the large towns.

Medical Relief.

Civil dispensaries.

195. The total number of dispensaries in the province increased from 31 to 32, one new dispensary, at Maungdaw in the Akyab district, having been opened during the year. The number of patients treated increased from 169,741 in 1884 to 188,943 in 1885. There was a large decrease in the number of in-patients treated in the Rangoon hospital, which is said to be merely nominal and to be due to the erroneous manner in which the returns were prepared in former years. In most of the other dispensaries the number of patients increased. As in former years, Natives of India are found to use dispensaries to a much greater extent than Burmans, who contribute only about one-half of the total number of patients for the province. In the course of the next few years several of the Burman medical students who are now being trained in India will have finished their course and will be placed in charge of out-station dispensaries. It is reasonable to hope that the confidence of the Burmese in European medicine and surgery will increase when they find men of their own race in charge of dispensaries. The expenditure of the year decreased by £2,200. The amount spent on buildings and repairs decreased by £1,935, and a saving of £1,564 took place on European medicines, diet, and establishment. The greater cheapness of food in 1885 explains the diminution in expenditure on diet.

Rangoon Lunatic Asylum.

196. There was no change during the year under report in the system of discipline maintained in the Rangoon Lunatic Asylum. In the course of the year rules were published under

the Act, XXXVI of 1858. The rules provide for the management of the asylum by a Committee, presided over by the Commissioner of Pegu, who meet once a month to pass the accounts and for the transaction of general business. The asylum is visited by two members, who are appointed at each meeting for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the Act. A scale of payments to be made by patients is laid down in the rules, and no non-paying patients are received except under the orders of the Chief Commissioner or of a Magistrate. The population of the asylum during the year was 254, or four more than in 1884. There were 70 new admissions and two re-admissions, being an increase of 12 on the previous year. Thirty-nine of the patients admitted were Burmans, 27 were Hindus, and six Mussulmans. Of the 40 patients who left the asylum during the year 15 were discharged completely, 23 partially cured. The number of patients discharged cured was 10 less than in 1884; but the number who were discharged partially cured was larger by eight than the number so discharged in 1884. The health of the patients was unusually good during 1885, the proportionate death-rate being smaller than in any of the last 10 years except 1876 and 1877. The total number of criminal lunatics confined in the asylum during 1885 amounted to 77, of whom 61 remained from last year and 16 were admitted during the year. The total expenditure was £2,127 as against £2,027 in 1884. The receipts from paying patients were less by £9 than in 1884. The net proceeds from the farm and from manufactures amounted to £505 as against £489 in 1884. The total net cost to Government of each patient was £8-9-2¼ as against £8-3-9⅜ in 1884.

Lock-hospitals.

197. During the year 1885 Lock-hospitals were maintained at Rangoon, Toungoo, Thayetmyo, Bassein, and Akyab; those at Rangoon, Toungoo, and Thayetmyo for the protection of the troops stationed there, those at Bassein and Akyab for the benefit of the seafaring population. During the year the European garrison increased from 1,628 to 1,861, but the increase in the number of cases of venereal disease was more than proportionate to the increase in the number of troops. The total number of admissions to hospital, 370 of which were fresh cases and 22 relapses and importations, amounted to 392 as against 317 in the previous year. Owing mainly to an increase of over 100 per cent. in Rangoon, the ratio of admissions to total strength rose from 176·86 in 1884 to 198·8 in the year under review. In Toungoo, where last year the increase was most marked, there was a diminution of over 50 per cent. There was a slight decrease in the number of women registered and a corresponding decrease in the average number admitted to hospital. In Rangoon, Akyab, and Bassein but little change, as compared with last year, took place in the regularity of attendance at the periodical examinations. There was a considerable improvement in Thayetmyo, but in Toungoo the percentage of attendance to the number on the register was considerably less than in 1884.

Sanitation.

Sanitary works.

198. No sanitary works of importance were executed during the year. The scheme for draining Rangoon town by Messrs. Shone and Ault's surface drainage system has been examined by, and has met with the approval of, a committee of experts, and proposals for raising a loan to carry out the work have been sanctioned by the Government of India. A commencement has also been made with a project for reclaiming low-lying land to the east of Rangoon for building purposes. It is proposed to reclaim land by degrees and, by selling the portion first rendered habitable, to obtain funds for further reclamation. The largest expenditure on sanitary improvements was incurred in the Tharrawaddy and Prome districts, where £3,440 were spent. About half of this sum was spent on the Prome water-supply works; the remainder was spent principally on building new and improving old bazaars in several of the railway towns in the Prome and Tharrawaddy districts.

Vaccination.

199. The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 63,516 as against 89,923 in 1884-85 and 73,269 in 1883-84. The average of successful vaccinations was 79·2. There was a decrease in the number of persons vaccinated in

every division. The falling off was slight in the Arakan and Irrawaddy divisions; in the Tenasserim division the numbers fell from 28,627 to 13,880, in the Pegu division from 32,091 to 21,920. This large decrease, which was not accounted for by any diminution in the number of vaccinators, was mainly due to the comparative immunity which the province, and particularly the large towns, enjoyed from the ravages of smallpox during the year. The total cost of vaccination decreased from £3,236 to £2,872, but the average cost of each successful vaccination increased from 10⅜*d.* to 1*s.* 1¾*d.* In the districts of Shwegyin, Tavoy, and Toungoo the average cost of each operation was 5*s.* 11⅞*d.*, 3*s.* 5⅜*d.*, and 2*s.* 2⅛*d.* It was pointed out to the local authorities that it is quite unnecessary that vaccination should be so expensive an operation; that Deputy Commissioners, Civil Surgeons, and other local authorities should insist on vaccinators performing a reasonable number of operations during the year; and that reluctance on the part of the people to suffer vaccination can as a rule be overcome by the exercise of personal influence. The number of successful vaccinations performed in dispensaries by Hospital Assistants increased from 586 to 1,317. During the year 3,421 successful vaccinations were effected under the superintendence of Dr. Vinton, who has taught many, and proposes to teach more, of the Christian Karen schoolmasters in the Hanthawaddy district how to practise vaccination. A grant of £85-10-6, being 6*d.* for each successful case, was made to Dr. Vinton. The Vaccination Act, 1880, was extended to Moulmein during the year at the request of the Municipal Committee, and rules were framed for enforcing the Act.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

General results.

200. The number of schools under inspection increased from 5,010 to 5,204, the number of scholars from 137,504 to 156,066. Of the scholars 165 were at the high stage of instruction, 1,735 at the middle stage, and 2,316 at the upper primary stage, as against 146, 1,632, and 1,823 in 1884-85. The increase in schools was contributed almost entirely by indigenous schools, which form 97·63 per cent. of the schools of the province. Schools under public management and missionary schools increased by 11 and 7 respectively. Judged by results, there was more progress in elementary than in advanced instruction, thus—

	Number of pupils who passed.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1884-85.	1885-86.		
B. A. and F. A. examinations	7	8	...	4
Matriculation examination	13	23	10	...
Middle School examination	293	252	...	41
Primary School examinations	2,941	3,450	509	...

The decrease in the number of pupils who passed the Middle School examination is said to be due to the war with Upper Burma. The examinations took place at a time when the Expedition against Upper Burma had unsettled the minds of the people and when there was a large diminution in school attendance. The diminution was especially marked in Rangoon, which contributes a large number of middle school examinees.

Financial.

201. The total expenditure of the year on education amounted to £94,973, being an increase over the expenditure of 1884-85 of £14,125. The distribution of educational expenditure during the last two years is shown in the following table:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	Percentage to total expenditure.	
			1884-85.	1885-86.
	£	£		
University education...	2,028	2,329	2·51	2·45
Secondary education	28,584	33,559	35·35	35·34
Primary education	19,765	21,219	24·45	22·34
Special education	4,343	4,468	5·37	4·7
Direction and inspection	8,367	8,628	10·35	9·08
Scholarships	3,839	5,133	4·75	5·41
Buildings	7,608	13,548	9·41	14·26
Miscellaneous	6,314	6,099	7·81	6·42
Total ...	80,848	94,973	100·	100·

Of this expenditure 28·82 per cent. was defrayed from provincial funds, 11·19 per cent. from local funds, 36·17 per cent. from municipal revenues, and 23·82 per cent. from other sources.

Inspecting agency and grants-in-aid.

202. The only change which took place in the inspecting staff during the year consisted in the appointment of an additional Deputy Inspector for the supervision of Karen schools in the Tenasserim division. General instructions were

issued during the year for the guidance of Deputy Inspectors. The question of expenditure on indigenous schools also came under consideration. It was found that expenditure on this account had increased enormously during the last six years, £12,177 having been spent in 1884-85 as against £2,772 in 1879-80. These figures showed the necessity for reducing the scale of results-grants. A revised scale was accordingly sanctioned and came into force at the beginning of the current year. At the same time the cost of the salary-grant scheme of 1884 was reduced by the addition to the grades of certificated teachers of a grade on £2 a month.

University education.

203. The Rangoon College was less successful than last year. The three candidates presented for the degree of B. A. failed to pass, and only three out of seven candidates passed the F. A. examination as against six in 1884-85. The proposals for the establishment of the Rangoon College on a regular basis, which have been for some time under consideration, were carried into effect shortly after the close of the year. The Educational Syndicate having been formally incorporated as a society under Act XXI of 1860, the Rangoon College and High School have, in accordance with the pre-arranged plan, been formally handed over to it. A certain fixed grant is made by Government to the Syndicate to provide funds for managing the College and additional assistance is promised, the amount of which will be in proportion to the success of the College and to the benevolence of private donors or municipal bodies.

Secondary education.

204. The number of secondary schools has increased from 50 with 6,532 pupils in 1884-85 to 70 with 8,881 pupils in the year under report. The number of high schools remained unchanged, but nearly twice as many pupils as last year succeeded in passing in the University Entrance examination. The most successful schools were the Rangoon and Akyab high schools, which passed 12 and 4 pupils respectively. The number of pupils who passed the middle school standard was considerably smaller than in 1884-85, the numbers being 252 as against 289. The decrease took place in all the divisions of the province and was contributed mainly by the principal Anglo-vernacular institutions, the only schools of that class at which greater success than last year was attained being those of Paungdè, Tavoy, and Mergui. The total number of pupils who passed the English middle school standard was 109 as against 175 in 1884-85. The want of success experienced was probably due to the war with Upper Burma, which had the effect of greatly diminishing the attendance of pupils. As a set off against the want of success in Anglo-vernacular schools indigenous schools were considerably more successful, 143 pupils having passed the vernacular middle standard as against 118 in 1884-85. Several schools which had hitherto passed no pupils succeeded in obtaining passes, and other schools passed a larger number of pupils than in former years.

Primary education.

205. The number of primary schools under inspection increased from 4,983 to 5,186, of pupils on the rolls from 135,265 to 153,736. The number of pupils who passed the Upper Primary examination increased from 746 to 778, the number who passed the Lower from 2,195 to 2,672. The increase in numbers and attendance is common to schools of all kinds, but the increase in the number of pupils passed took place in indigenous schools only. Anglo-vernacular primary schools were less successful than in 1884-85 owing to the same causes as impeded the progress of middle class schools. Fourteen Burmese indigenous schools with 1,610 pupils were graded as upper primary during the year and succeeded in passing 83 pupils by the higher and 130 pupils by the lower primary standard. The number of passes obtained by indigenous primary schools also increased considerably, Karen primary schools being especially successful. The districts in which the greatest advance was made in vernacular education were Pegu, Hanthawaddy, Thôngwa, and Henzada.

Schools for special and technical training.

206. The number and kinds of technical schools remained the same as in the previous year. The progress made was satisfactory. The number of apprentices instructed at the Insein Industrial school was 52, three of whom received

certificates. The number of pupils at the Industrial school at Akyab, which was started last year by Mr. Simeon, Head Master of the High School, increased from 38 to 48. The law lectureship, which was established by the Syndicate in 1883, having proved a failure, was abolished. The number of survey schools increased from 5 to 7, but the number of pupils who passed the Syndicate examination fell from 41 to 20. The number of normal schools remained unchanged. The number of men under training decreased from 202 to 167, the number of women from 29 to 25. The number of certificates obtained was 84, being only six less than the number obtained in 1884-85.

Education of girls.

207. Female education continued to make satisfactory progress. The number of girls' schools increased by 67, the number of girls under instruction by 2,051. Four hundred and ninety-one passes by the primary and 51 passes by the middle standard were obtained as against 386 and 34 in 1884 85. The Rangoon Convent succeeded in passing three girls by the University Entrance examination. This is the first success attained by girls of this province at an University examination. Municipal Committees continued to take an active interest in female education, and departments for the instruction of girls now exist in most of the large municipal schools.

Education of special classes.

208. No change took place in the arrangements for the special encouragement of the education of children of European descent. The number of such pupils increased from 1,438 to 1,590. The fact that considerably more than 50 per cent. of the children who have received stipends since 1882-83 have passed, fully or in part, one or other of the provincial standards shows that the expenditure on their account has borne good fruit.

Educational Syndicate.

209. The Educational Syndicate was formed into a society under the Companies Act of 1860 at the beginning of 1886, and rules regulating its constitution, powers, and functions were framed. The rules provide for the creation of an executive committee of seven members, which meets once a month, or oftener, and carries on the general duties of the whole society. A general meeting of the Syndicate is held once a quarter. The functions of the Syndicate have been enlarged by the introduction of a rule empowering them to take charge of any educational institution which the Chief Commissioner may entrust to their charge. The Rangoon College and high school have already been handed over to them, and the question of handing over the Rangoon municipal schools is now under consideration.

Literature and the Press.

210. The total number of publications registered was 68 as compared with 176 in the previous year. Classified according to languages these publications consisted of 12 European, 47 Vernacular, and nine biglot or polyglot works, the corresponding figures for 1884 being 11,157 and 8 respectively. Subdivided according to their subject-matter no publications were registered under the following heads, namely, "Arts," "Biography," "Fiction," "Medicine," "Miscellaneous," "Poetry," "Politics," "Philosophy," "Science" (natural and other), and "Voyages and Travels." Five works under the head "Drama" were published during the year. None of them is worthy of mention. Thirteen works under the head "History" and 16 under the head "Language" consist mostly of elementary school manuals. Of the two works published under "Law" an essay by Professor Forchhammer "on the sources and development of Burmese law" is noticeable as being a work of value to students. Twenty-nine works registered under the head "Religion" are composed mainly of Buddhist or Christian texts, homilies, hymns, and prayers. The only work deserving of mention under this head is the *Wini patneikthaya*, a portion of the text of the *Vinaya Pitakat*. It is furnished with a Burmese key. Three works are shown under the head "Science" (mathematical). They are merely school primers. Of a total of 68 publications 31 are original in their matter and 26 are of an educational character. It is worthy of notice that during the last two years there has been a large falling off both in literary and in publishing activity. The number of publications which amounted to 234 in 1883 fell to 176 in 1884, and diminished still further during the year under report. It is impossible to account with certainty for this large

decrease. The war with the Kingdom of Ava cannot be regarded as the cause, more books having been published in the last than in the first quarter of 1885. The depression of trade and the strained condition of relations with Upper Burma during 1885 may have had some effect in diverting the minds of the people from literary pursuits. The principal cause, however, appears to be over-production in previous years. A number of presses were started in 1882 and 1883 by persons who had no experience of printing and who engaged in the business as a speculation. In 1883 the number of books published increased nearly cent. per cent., and it is probable that the supply was considerably in excess of the demand. The result became apparent in 1884 and 1885. A number of the presses which were started in the two previous years were closed, the expectations of those who started them not having been realized, and the period of over-production was followed by one of stagnation, which has not yet terminated.

Sixteen newspapers were published in the province, the circulation of which varied from 630 to 100 copies. In addition to this six monthly journals were issued.

Arts and Sciences.

211. There is nothing to record under this head. The only arts of any interest have been treated in the section devoted to manufactures.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

212. The following is a brief outline, written by Dr. Forchhammer, the Government Archæologist, of the work done during the year by him and his assistant.

During the months April, May, and June 1885 the most important sites of ancient cities and temples on the Kaladan, Lemru, and Mayu rivers in Arakan were visited. Myohaung or Myauku city, the capital of the Arakanese kings for several centuries, contains numerous pagodas exhibiting a curious admixture of Hindu and Burmese architecture and sculpture. The Shitthaung, Dukkhathein, and Lemyethna pagodas are structures of unique design; they are partly temples, partly fortifications, serving as places of refuge during times of war. The most intricate labyrinthian passages lead through the massive stonework of the building to spacious halls filled with stone images of Buddha of the Mahāmuni type. There are also ancient Hindu temples and sculptures, and an old Mahomedan mosque, amongst the ruins. The very extensive network of stone walls, moats, and embankments is still well preserved. Nearly all structures are built of massive stone blocks; the exterior is cut into ornamental designs betraying both Indian and Burmese influence. Peculiar to these designs are the variously coloured tablets, red, green, blue, yellow, and white, set into the stones in the shape of single banyan leaves or arranged into rosettes. Ancient roughly-cut rock sculptures are numerous along the base of the hills to the west and north of Myohaung. Shrines, covered on the outside with exquisite decorative designs, are also found in Kado and Launggyet.

During the cold season 1885-86 Toungoo was visited. The Toungoo district possesses four pagodas, which are said to contain relics obtained by native sovereigns from the Indian King Sīridhammāsoka. These temples are the Myatzoceti, about 6 miles to the south-east of the present town of Toungoo; the Kyaukzaukmuttoceti, 14 miles to the south of Toungoo; the Gandapallingceti to the north-west of the town; and the Shwelethlaceti to the north. The abovementioned pagodas and nearly all the others in the Toungoo district are built of brick; they have been frequently repaired and their outlines represent a terraced conical spire like the Shwe Dagôn pagoda.

The oldest name by which Toungoo district is known in native records is Jeyyavaddanadesa (*i.e.*, the land of increasing victory). The old city of Toungoo, a few miles to the west of the present town, was originally called Ketumattanagara. Dvāravatī was a name applied to it during the reign of Mahasīrijeyyasūra, Toungoo's most renowned king (15th century A.D.). There seems to be no historical evidence justifying the assumption that Toungoo was the site of the ancient Dvāravatī mentioned by Ptolemy and the Chinese pilgrim Hwen Tsang. Sandoway appears to have the claim to this distinction. There are several sites of ancient cities and pagodas about the present town of Toungoo. Narapatizuthu, the King of Pagan, built in the year 1164 the Toungoo dawceti, 6 miles to the south of Toungoo; he also founded the Lokuttara pagoda, 3 miles to the south-east, and the Myathitenceti, 6 miles to the north. The Myatninda pagoda, to the west of Toungoo, was erected by the King Zalusaukkaya in the year 1418; it stands within the walls of Old Toungoo, 5 miles to the west of the present town.

In Old Toungoo, the classical name of which is Mravatīnagara, are found the ruins of the following temples, all built by the rulers of Pagan:—Kyaungmamwèshinceti, now called Mokaungpara; the Thānaukzikônceti; the Yèkyizikônceti; and the Ligônceti. Mravatīnagara was founded by Māhasīrijeyyasūra. The same king raised a new capital which he called Dvāravatī; traces of this city are still seen 3 miles to the south-east of Toungoo. In the year 1510 he abandoned Dvāravatī and built his capital where Toungoo now stands. The Mañjusāra, Ratanamāraung (now in ruins), the Saramañju (destroyed), and the Māraungratana pagodas mark the four corners of the original town. On each side

of the square were five gates at regular intervals and five image-houses; few traces of them are left. Of the once celebrated Myazikôn pagoda, on the south side of the town, nothing but a heap of bricks remain; the shrine was erected in A.D. 1538 by the King Thadothinghathu. The Nanto-u ceti, to the east of the old palace, built by Minyè Kyowdin (A.D. 1584), is also in ruins. The large still-existing tank on the west side of the town was dug A. D. 1586 by order of the same king.

There are few remains of importance in the Toungoo district. Inscriptions are rare and none older than six centuries; they are of little paleographic value. Nearly all pagodas, image-houses, simas, monasteries, and images are of the ordinary style; the materials used are bricks and wood; ornamental architecture is poorly developed. The incessant and devastating wars of the Toungoo kings with the rulers of Ava, Prome, Pegu, Syriam, and with the Portuguese prevented the development of higher types of architectural structures, and most of the ruins left are mere heaps of bricks.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

213. During the year under report the foundation-stone of the new Cathedral for Rangoon was laid by his Excellency the Viceroy and a commencement was made with its erection. The lease of a site for the East Rangoon church was purchased for £250 with money drawn from the church lands fund and a church is now being erected thereon. Several changes in the *personnel* of the Ecclesiastical establishment took place during the year. Otherwise there is nothing of interest to record under this head.

Stationery.

214. The arrangements for the supply of stationery for use in the various Government offices in the province have remained unchanged during the year, all supplies being drawn from the Stationery Office, Calcutta. Except in the better sorts, country-made papers have now quite displaced those of European manufacture. The cost of stationery supplied in 1885-86 was £6,974 compared with £7,398 in the previous year.

PART III.

LOWER BURMA STATISTICAL RETURNS.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography of the Territories under the Civil and Political Control of the Administration of the Chief Commissioner, Lower Burma.

[No. 1]

1.—Area cultivated and uncultivated.

District.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Deduct.			Net area dealt with in this return.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.			Forests.
		Feudatory and tributary States.	Area for which returns are not otherwise available.	Total.		Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Akyab	3,542,400	...	...	...	3,542,400	476,573	3,452	480,031	2,107,489	954,880	3,062,369	...
Northern Arakan	649,600	...	...	...	649,600	8,766	...	8,766	211,158	429,676	640,834	...
Kyaukpyu	2,757,760	...	...	...	2,757,760	117,828	189	118,017	242,047	2,397,696	2,639,743	...
Sandoway	2,346,880	...	...	...	2,346,880	51,751	415	52,166	34,123	2,260,591	2,294,714	...
Total Arakan ...	9,296,640	...	...	...	9,296,640	654,924	4,056	658,980	2,594,817	6,042,843	8,637,660	...
Rangoon Town	14,080	...	...	...	14,080	1,619	...	1,619	557	11,904	12,461	...
Hanthawaddy	1,193,600	...	...	..	1,193,600	392,931	40,561	433,492	493,406	36,216	529,622	230,486
Pegu	1,607,040	...	...	...	1,607,040	667,137	72,326	739,463	573,497	29,760	603,257	264,320
Tharrawaddy	1,288,960	...	...	...	1,288,960	316,856	6,686	323,542	186,002	414,892	600,894	364,524
Prome	1,847,680	...	...	...	1,847,680	261,319	15,125	276,444	331,923	1,021,174	1,353,097	218,139
Total Pegu ...	5,951,360	...	...	...	5,951,360	1,639,862	134,698	1,774,560	1,585,385	1,513,946	3,099,331	1,077,469
Thôngwa	3,464,422	...	...	...	3,464,422	342,743	6,516	349,259	1,262,374	1,852,789	3,115,163	...
Bassein	4,510,080	...	...	...	4,510,080	473,234	58,321	531,555	3,305,885	672,640	3,978,525	...
Henzada	1,246,720	...	...	...	1,246,720	321,492	3,583	325,075	827,885	93,760	921,645	..
Thayetmyo	1,534,080	...	..	...	1,534,080	99,110	9,057	108,167	547,631	622,026	1,169,657	256,256
Total Irrawaddy ...	10,755,302	..	...	...	10,755,302	1,236,579	77,477	1,314,056	5,943,775	3,241,215	9,184,990	256,256
Moulmein Town	8,960	...	...	...	8,960	1,876	383	2,259	640	6,061	6,701	...
Amherst	9,720,960	...	...	...	9,720,960	321,298	55,225	376,523	2,989,877	6,053,290	9,043,167	301,270
Tavoy	4,576,000	...	...	...	4,576,000	82,758	982	83,740	2,257,380	1,884,160	4,141,540	350,720
Mergui	4,998,400	...	.	...	4,998,400	54,667	961	55,628	1,913,012	3,029,760	4,942,772	...
Toungoo	4,066,560	...	...	..	4,066,560	60,928	234	61,162	2,110,678	1,451,135	3,561,813	443,585
Shwegyin	3,473,280	...	...	...	3,473,280	134,998	2,002	137,000	2,205,983	1,044,857	3,250,840	85,440
Salween	2,973,440	...	...	...	2,973,440	12,939	...	12,939	2,058,240	825,781	2,884,021	76,480
Total Tenasserim ...	29,817,600	...	...	...	29,817,600	669,464	59,787	729,251	13,535,810	14,295,044	27,830,854	1,257,495
Grand Total Lower Burma	55,820,902	...	...	...	55,820,902	4,200,829	276,018	4,476,847	23,659,787	25,093,048	48,752,835	2,591,220

[No. 2] A 2.—Character of the Surface (for details of this table, *see* Part III of the "British Burma Administration Report for 1882-83," pages iv to xiii.)

[No. 3] *3.—Climate.*

Division	Places at which observations taken and year for which taken.	Rainfall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.		
						May.				July				December						
		January to May	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings	Mean of minimum readings	Highest readings	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May	June to September.	October to December.
Arakan	Akyab	5·38	164·51	20·51	190·4	91·6	76·4	94·7	70·5	82·2	75·2	88	75·2	81·5	65·9	86·3	60·6	...	...	
	Northern Arakan	4·8	134·55	10·7	150·05						Not recorded.							...	...	
	Kyaukpyu	2·17	175·99	27·7	205·86	87·67	71·58	89·	65·	85·5	77·61	87·	77·	86·19	74·7	87·	74·	...	...	
	Sandoway	13·62	237·41	6·89	257·92	92	67·	94	60	82	65	89·	63	82·	56·	86·	46·	...	...	
Pegu	Rangoon Town	6·67	87·84	9·06	103·57	92·5	77·2	103·8	73·9	84·5	75·	89·1	73·6	85·4	68·	89·1	64·1	2	9	5
	Hanthawaddy		No record.								No record							...	...	...
	Pegu	7·88	103·81	6·97	118·66	No observations taken during the year												...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	5·	68·2	3·4	76·3	99·25	69·38	104·	64	86·	65·48	89·	65·	84·94	54·94	88·	50·	...	...	...
	Prome	3·97	24·18	5·33	33·48	98·02	75·45	102·	70·	86·22	75·66	90	74·	83·74	61·54	87·	55·	...	...	...
Irrawaddy	Thôngwa	7·38	69·65	8·81	86·04				Not recorded.											
	Bassein	7·16	101·55	9·33	118·04	94·6	75·6	101	71·6	84·6	74·4	88·	72·	83·3	64·9	85·4	59·7	...	...	...
	Henzada	6·03	77·09	8·04	91·16	96·3	74·5	102	69	84·8	84·7	88	72	84·3	63·2	87·	60·	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	1·66	26·68	6·22	34·56	102·8	77·8	106·1	68·1	88·1	76·	93·1	74·4	83·7	59·7	87·	54·6	1·6	7·	5·
Tenasserim	Moulmein Town	9·78	172·33	8·25	190·36	93·3	73·2	99	69·8	83·5	74·1	87	72	87·3	67·5	90·	63·	...	...	...
	Amherst																			
	Tavoy	8·15	178·69	6·3	193·14	95·9	75·4	101·	73	85·4	75·5	89·	73·5	90·2	67·	93	60·	..	...	...
	Mergui	16·94	130·07	17·86	155·87	92·8	73·7	95·9	71·9	83·6	72·3	89·	70·9	88·5	67·2	91·	62·5	5·5	9·4	5·7
	Toungoo	9·54	70·3	12·09	91·93	97·3	74·7	101·9	70·5	84·8	74·7	89·	72·8	82·3	63·2	85·2	60·	...	...	...
	Shwegyin	5·74	116·66	8·6	131·	99·7	76·	103·	69·	90·84	74·75	91·	71	93·38	63·	91·	55·	5·5	10·	5·
	Salween	8·45	113·26	7·5	129·21	..	...	90·	78·	.	...	82·	76·	...	...	82·	69·	.	...	...

IB.—Political Relations.

[No. 4] *1.—Native States.*—None.

[No. 5] *2.—Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families.*—None.

IC.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

[No. 6] The chief authority in Lower Burma is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, established under Foreign Department (Political) Resolution No. 212, dated the 1st January 1862.

Name of Commissionership	Name of executive district.	Number of judicial and revenue subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.	Remarks.
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Arakan ...	Akyab	4	5,535	359,706	Akyab 33,989	2,029	11	11	40	25	421	3,18,283	8,14,061	12,40,990	
	Northern Arakan	1	1,015	14,499	.....	204	1	1	100	30	264	62,774	3,383	6,704	
	Kyaukpyu	2	4,309	149,303	.....	1,093	7	7	48	9½	359	1,52,609	1,66,005	3,79,670	
	Sandoway	1	3,667	64,010	....	485	4	4	61	7	186	97,410	70,897	1,46,988	
	Total Arakan ...	8	14,556	587,518	... .	3,811	23	23	...	...	1,230	6,31,076	10,54,346	17,74,352	
Pegu ...	Rangoon Town	1	22	134,176	Rangoon 134,176	...	7	16	...	...	581	2,69,388	10,984	18,291	
	Hanthawaddy	2	1,867	202,925	.....	836	7	7	22	13	239	87,192	9,36,563	12,18,432	
	Pegu	2	2,509	231,423	Pegu 5,891	870	9	9	25	21	304	1,30,727	13,30,039	15,97,436	
	Tharrawaddy	2	2,014	278,155	.....	1,387	9	9	20	8	272	1,00,768	5,15,231	8,52,539	
	Prome	3	2,887	322,342	Prome ... ... 28,513 Shwedaung ... ... 12,373 Paungdè 6,727	1,650	12	11	30	20	490	2,70,761	3,09,272	8,63,469	
	Total Pegu ...	10	9,299	1,169,021	....	4,743	44	52	...	...	1,886	8,58,836	31,02,089	45,50,167	

IRRAWADDY ...	Thôngwa		5,413	284,063	Yandoon ... ... 12,673 Pantanaw 6,174	1,116	10	10	91	15	325	2,00,100	6,65,905	19,47,372
	Bassein	3	7,047	399,419	Bassein ... ... 28,147 Lemyethna 5,355	1,697	14	14	70	34	440	3,11,795	8,06,930	24,08,194
	Henzada	2	1,948	318,077	Henzada ... ... 16,724 Myanaung ... .. 5,416 Kyangin 7,565	1,228	10	14	28	11	304	1,85,977	5,70,664	11,72,947
	Thayetmyo	2	2,397	169,560	Thayetmyo ... ... 16,097 Allan-Yatsaung 8,629	870	8	8	60	20	840	2,60,801	1,04,818	3,67,020
	Total Irrawaddy ...	11	16,805	1,161,119	.. .	4,911	42	46	..	...	1,909	9,58,673	21,48,317	58,94,833
TENASSERIM ...	Moulmein Town	1	14	53,107	Moulmein 53,107	1	2	12	3	2	161	49,425	3,973	6,045
	Amherst	4	15,189	301,086	....	1,026	15	15	40	9	655	3,80,934	6,12,968	9,19,789
	Tavoy	1	7,150	84,988	Tavoy 13,372	307	5	6	50	10	155	1,19,989	1,26,628	2,02,346
	Mergui	2	7,810	56,559	Mergui 8,633	204	6	7	60	32	213	79,749	90,756	1,64,008
	Toungoo	2	6,354	128,848	Toungoo 17,199	806	10	16	40	10	435	1,80,692	58,804	1,50,979
	Shwegyin	3	5,427	164,516	Shwegyin .. . 7,519	536	9	10	30	12	347	1,74,459	1,73,936	3,78,867
	Salween	1	4,646	30,009	.. ..	238	2	2	80	25	253	64,374	9,243	19,586
	Total Tenasserim ...	14	46,590	819,113	.....	3,118	49	68	...	...	2,249	10,49,622	10,76,308	18,41,620
	GRAND TOTAL LOWER BURMA ...	43	87,220	3,736,771	.. ..	16,583	158	189	..	...	7,274	34,98,207	73,81,080	1,40,60,972

[No. 7]

ID.—POPULATION.

District.	Inhabited houses. Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Population. Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years. Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.	Classification of population. Christians. Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Occupation. Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration.	Immigration.	Remarks.
ARAKAN. Akyab ...	107	67,950	68,057	148,028	105,152	55,096	51,430	359,706	64·90	736	206	172	8,812	99,548	..	240,046	20,186	263,140	96,566	Burmese, Hindustani and Bengali.	478	418	
Northern Arakan	.	3,363	3,363	5,215	4,872	2,252	2,160	14,499	14·28	7	2	6	228	5	...	2,160	12,091	13,914	585		...	21	
Kyaukpyu ..	4	28,687	28,691	50,705	52,311	23,771	22,516	149,303	34·65	23	26	5	229	4,246	...	133,732	11,042	117,200	32,097		1,365	897	
Sandoway ...	1	11,639	11,639	21,125	19,793	11,581	11,505	64,010	17·46	4	20	7	124	2,509	..	56,458	4,888	57,662	10,345		16	8	
Total .	112	111,638	111,750	225,073	182,134	92,700	87,611	587,518	40·45	770	254	190	9,393	106,308	..	422,396	48,207	447,922	139,596		1,859	1,344	
PEGU. Rangoon Town ...	1,203	19,452	20,655	79,229	30,617	12,275	12,055	134,176	6,098·91	3,366	2,706	3,609	35,871	21,139	230	67,131	34	2,121	132,055	Burmese and Karon.	1,111	2,195	
Hanthawaddy ...	4	35,479	35,483	67,250	52,311	43,113	40,251	202,925	100·21	..	..	2,825	3,836	2,109	...	194,155	...	144,582	58,343		3,335	3,703	
Pegu	4	37,665	37,669	101,208	68,209	30,947	31,059	231,423	92·24	163	137	4,102	4,208	1,988	3	220,333	489	167,664	63,759		4,653	3,963	
Tharrawaddy ...	11	49,835	49,846	92,061	84,811	51,352	49,931	278,155	138·11	62	127	2,174	1,985	1,110	10	270,552	2,135	211,516	66,639		8,357	12,345	
Prome... ...	191	62,609	62,800	107,962	107,520	53,471	53,389	322,342	111·65	51	98	336	978	1,795	5	313,261	5,818	237,375	84,967		406	2,829	
Total ...	1,413	205,040	206,453	447,710	343,468	191,158	186,685	1,169,021	125·71	3,642	3,068	13,106	46,878	28,171	248	1,005,432	8,476	763,258	405,763		17,862	25,035	
IRRAWADDY. Thongwa ..	2	49,394	49,396	98,905	84,735	51,226	49,197	284,063	52·48	18	43	6,833	723	1,650	1	274,237	558	170,843	113,220	Burmese and Karon.	1,320	2,619	
Bassein ...	96	69,716	69,812	132,668	118,696	70,281	67,864	389,419	55·26	635	129	20,560	4,651	4,925	11	337,317	20,991	256,907	132,512		403	829	
Henzada ...	15	55,484	55,499	102,360	101,454	57,216	57,047	318,077	163·28	24	42	4,242	703	1,192	.	311,741	133	233,597	84,480		1,209	1,471	
Thayetmyo ...	74	34,006	34,080	58,834	54,593	28,474	27,659	169,560	70·74	1,657	114	578	2,629	1,861	1	148,629	14,100	129,223	40,337		817	2,520	
Total ...	187	208,600	208,787	392,767	359,388	207,197	201,767	1,161,119	69·09	2,334	328	32,213	8,807	9,628	13	1,071,924	35,782	790,570	370,549		3,749	7,439	
TENASSERIM. Moulmein Town...	581	8,759	9,340	26,635	14,191	6,260	6,021	53,107	3,793·36	436	1,034	1,170	12,853	9,307	26	28,281	.	1,218	51,889	Burmese, Talaing, and Karon.	15,688	18,185	
Amherst ...	8	50,475	50,483	101,965	84,220	58,256	56,645	301,086	19·82	17	45	2,978	6,690	7,599	...	283,072	665	244,716	56,370		611	254	
Tavoy	5	15,459	15,464	27,050	28,969	14,735	14,234	84,988	11·89	11	73	1,284	250	828	...	82,187	355	59,997	24,991		72	34	
Mergui ...	3	10,156	10,159	20,246	18,501	9,073	8,739	56,559	7·24	10	39	1,746	273	4,130		47,523	2,838	37,232	19,327		424	505	
Toungoo ..	33	27,675	27,708	46,442	39,582	22,042	20,782	128,848	20·28	629	114	17,448	2,086	1,962	...	93,097	12,612	75,838	53,010		632	2,153	
Shwegyin ...	16	30,815	30,831	54,659	48,030	31,528	30,299	164,516	30·31	14	40	1,196	822	843	...	151,677	9,924	113,135	51,381		...	458	
Salween ...	..	6,387	6,387	9,893	9,266	5,616	5,234	30,009	6·46	3	3	25	35	105	...	5,100	24,738	28,164	1,825		189	358	
Total ...	646	149,726	150,372	286,890	242,759	147,510	141,954	819,113	17·58	1,120	1,348	25,847	23,009	24,774	26	691,837	51,152	560,320	258,793		17,616	21,947	
GRAND TOTAL LOWER BURMA ...	2,358	675,004	677,362	1,352,440	1,127,749	638,565	618,017	3,736,771	42·84	7,866	4,998	71,356	88,177	168,881	287	3,251,589	143,617	2,562,070	1,174,701		41,086	55,765	

IE.—Fiscal.

Survey and Settlement.

[No. 8]

Survey.

Area previously surveyed in miles.				Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year with cost per mile.					
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.		Trigonometrically	Topographically.	Revenue.	Trigonometrically.		Topographically.		Revenue.	
		By villages.	By fields.				Area.	Cost per mile.	Area.	Cost per mile.	Area.	Cost per mile
Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Sq. miles.	Rs.
.....	1,806	.....	10,115	.....	210	252	...	..	861	133	661	270

Settlement.

Nature of settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
		Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity ...	...	...	...	
Settled for 30 years and upwards ...	...	...	...	
Settled for 10 years and under 30 ...	5,613	32,89,763	1895—1916	
Settled under 10 years ...	...	...	...	
Settled in progress ...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights ...	7,696	37,68,702	...	
Settlements without such record ...	...	...	...	
Settlements during the year ... Detailed ...	5,613	32,89,763	1895—1916	
Settlements during the year ... Summary ...	...	...	...	

[No. 9]

IE.—Fiscal.

2.—Surveyed and Assessed Area.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.	Total area by survey, less feudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total land revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2.)	Population of district (column 2.)	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4.)	Incidence of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4) per acre: For total area.	For cultivated area only.	Population of fully assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (column 4).	Towns with over 10,000 inhabitants.
	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.			
Akyab .. ... Ryotwari ..	3,454,152	3,012,089	442,063	7,77,578	359,706	2·26	7,77,146	1·75	1·77	Not available.	Not available.	Akyab 33,989.
Akyab .. ... Zemindari ..	88,248	88,248	.....	36,483								
Northern Arakan ... Ryotwari ...	649,600	642,834	6,766	3,383	14,499	·23	3,383	·5	·5			
Northern Arakan ... Zemindari ..	..	..	...	.....								
Kyaukpyu ... Ryotwari ..	2,755,341	2,638,255	117,086	1,64,780	149,303	1·11	1,64,616	1·4	1·41			
Kyaukpyu ... Zemindari ..	2,419	2,419	.....	1,265			...					
Sandoway ... Ryotwari	2,345,220	2,294,058	51,162	70,720	64,010	1·11	70,167	1·37	1·38			
Sandoway ... Zemindari .	1,660	1,660	.....	177			...					
Total Arakan ...	9,296,640	8,679,563	617,077	10,54,346	587,518	1·79	10,15,312	1·64	1·65			
Rangoon Town ... Ryotwari ..	14,080	10,009	4,071	10,984	134,176	·08	10,983	2·7	2·7			Rangoon 134,176.
Rangoon Town ... Zemindari ..	.	.	.	.								
Hanthawaddy ... Ryotwari ..	1,193,600	760,108	433,492	9,56,563	202,925	4·61	9,56,563	2·16	2·27			
Hanthawaddy ... Zemindari ..	..	..	..									
Pegu .. Ryotwari ..	1,566,723	828,199	738,524	15,24,538	231,428	5·74	13,28,616	1·8	1·98			
Pegu .. Zemindari ..	40,917	40,317	...	5,441								
Tharrawaddy ... Ryotwari ...	1,288,000	991,401	297,560	5,15,231	278,155	1·85	5,05,602	1·69	1·73			
Tharrawaddy ... Zemindari ..	.	.	..	...								
Prome ... .. Ryotwari ..	1,847,680	1,559,003	288,677	3,09,272	322,312	·96	2,96,603	1·0	1·05			Prome 28,813 Shwedaung 12,373.
Prome ... .. Zemindari	.	.	..									
Total Pegu ..	5,951,300	4,189,037	1,762,323	31,02,029	1,169,021	2·65	30,71,429	1·73	1·87			
Thôngwa ... Ryotwari ...	3,464,422	3,157,150	307,272	6,65,995	284,023	2·34	6,61,709	2·15	2·2			Yandoon 12,673.
Thôngwa ... Zemindari ...	..	....										
Bassein .. Ryotwari ...	4,510,080	3,978,525	531,555	8,06,930	389,419	2·07	7,99,270	1·5	1·67			Bassein 28,147.
Bassein .. Zemindari ..	.	..	..									
Henzada ... Ryotwari ...	1,246,720	8,536	1,238,184	5,70,664	318,077	1·79	5,70,664	·46	·46			Henzada 16,724.
Henzada ... Zemindari ...	.	.	..									
Thayetmyo .. Ryotwari ..	1,534,080	1,419,119	114,961	1,04,818	169,560	·62	1,04,818	·91	·98			Thayetmyo 16,097.
Thayetmyo .. Zemindari ...	. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.		...	.					
Total Irrawaddy ...	10,755,302	8,563,330	2,191,972	21,48,317	1,161,119	1·85	21,36,504	·98	1·02			
Moulmein Town . Ryotwari ...	8,960	6,701	2,259	3,973	53,107	·07	3,973	1·76	2·09			Moulmein 53,107.
Moulmein Town . Zemindari ...	.	..										
Amherst Ryotwari ...	9,720,960	9,351,391	369,569	6,12,968	301,086	2·03	6,12,968	1·66	1·93			
Amherst Zemindari ...	...	.	.									
Tavoy ... ... Ryotwari ...	1,575,288	4,494,524	80,764	1,26,626	84,988	1·49	1,26,626	1·57	1·59			Tavoy 13,372.
Tavoy ... ... Zemindari .	712	712										
Mergui ... .. Ryotwari ...	4,995,400	4,943,029	55,371	90,756	56,559	1·6	90,756	1·64	1·67			
Mergui ... .. Zemindari ..			....									
Toungoo ... Ryotwari ..	4,066,560	4,010,881	55,679	58,804	128,848	·46	58,804	1·06	1·06			Toungoo 17,199.
Toungoo ... Zemindari ...	....											
Shwegyin .. Ryotwari ..	3,468,353	3,311,716	126,637	1,73,936	164,516	1·06	1,73,936	1·28	1·4			
Shwegyin .. Zemindari .	4,927	4,927	..	....			..					
Salween ... Ryotwari ...	2,973,440	2,960,501	12,939	9,243	30,009	·31	9,243	·71	71			
Salween ... Zemindari ...	..	.. ...	...	.			...					
Total Tenasserim .	29,817,000	29,114,372	703,228	10,76,308	819,113	1·31	10,76,308	1·53	1·66			
Grand Total L. B. Ryotwari ...	55,682,619	50,408,019	5,274,600	73,37,734	3,736,771	1·98	72,99,384	1·39	1·45			
Grand Total L. B. Zemindari and village communities ...	138,283	138,283	.....	43,326								
Grand Total Lower Burma ...	55,820,902	50,546,302	5,274,600	73,81,060	3,736,771	1·98	72,99,384	1·39	1·45			

IE.—Fiscal.

[No. 10] *3.—Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government.*

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
	No.	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Great zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals under law of primogeniture.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals and families under ordinary law.	..	...	.	...	...	...	...
Large zemindaries paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Under law of primogeniture.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Large zemindaries paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Under ordinary law	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Zemindaries paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue.	45	242	36	77,957	1,732·4	1,590·82	From As. 10-1 to Rs. 2
Small zemindaries other than those of cultivating communities paying less than Rs. 100 revenue.	2	2	2	1,177	589	...	...
Peasant proprietors paying separately ..	745,331	16,098	564,065	4,359,377	5·85	9·03	As. 2 to Rs. 5.
Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures. — In perpetuity ...	52	21	54	59,768	1,149·4	285·52	...
Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures. — For life or lives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue.	5	7	5	5,738	1,147·6	...	...
Purchasers of waste land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	745,435	16,370	564,162	4,504,017	6·04	9·15	As. 2 to Rs. 5

IE.—Fiscal.

[No. 12] *5.—Register of Transfers.*

	Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.		Remarks.
	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	
	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	
Proprietors ... — Revenue-paying	343	16,807	4,701·70	150,792·57	
Proprietors ... — Revenue-free	1	110	25·65	9·12	
Tenants who have statutory or otherwise recognized powers of transfer.	...	17	...	No information given.	

[No. 12]

IE.—FISCAL.

6.—Land Revenue.

Description of revenue.	Revenue last year		Revenue this year		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanations of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years. Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year. Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year. Collections from Government estates. Income from sale of Government estates. Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	70,71,451	70,89,142	73,81,060	65,64,250	4,69,741	60,94,509	18,53,415	213	1,151	
Total ...	70,71,451	70,89,142	73,81,060	65,64,250	4,69,741	60,94,509	18,53,415	213	1,151	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

[No. 13] *1.—Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of Lower Burma in the year 1885 and sanctioned as required by law.*—Blank.

[No. 14] *2.—Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of Lower Burma in the year 1885.*—Blank.

[No. 15] *3.—Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Chief Administrative Authority of Lower Burma for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year 1885.*

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
(1) To correct an error in the Burma Municipal Act, 1884	Chief Commissioner	To amend section 58 of the Act by the substitution of the word "possession" for the word "occupation."	Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the 10th July 1885.
(2) Bill to amend the Burma Courts Act, 1875, and section 360 of the Code of Civil Procedure.	Chief Commissioner ...	To empower the Chief Commissioner vesting the insolvency jurisdiction of the Recorder for the towns of Akyab, Bassein, and Moulmein in the Chief Civil Judges of those towns.	Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the 31st July 1885

IIB.—Judicial.

[No. 16] *1.—Statement showing the Number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in Lower Burma, on the last day of the year 1886, with the cost of Tribunals.*

Name of province.		Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction. Judges of Chief Court of province.	Judges of other Courts superior to chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Total number of cases decided. Original. Regular.	Original. Miscellaneous.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.	Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		sq. m.														Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Lower Burma. Territory subject to the High Court	Civil	86,205	3,722,272	4	19	36	3	4	18	24	99	33,841	4,521	1,511*	114	5,41,806 6 11	5,68,557 12 10	
	Criminal	87,220	3,736,771		20			5	20	24	163	40,107	423	3,131	2,850	2,96,250 2 4	5,89,653 4 5	
	Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Territory not subject to the High Court	Civil	1,015	14,499	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	97	3	...	...	...	2,360 15 4	
	Criminal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
	Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	87,220	3,736,771	4	20	36	3	5	20	24	163	74,045	4,947	4,642	2,964	8,38,056 9 3	11,60,592 0 7	

Grades of Judicial Officers.		Europeans.	Natives.
Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction.	Judicial Commissioner.	1	...
	Recorder of Rangoon	1	...
	Additional Recorder	1	...
	Sessions Judges ...	4	...
	Judge of Moulmein	1	...
	District Magistrates	20	...
Officers exercising original jurisdiction only.	Assistant Commissioners.	17	1
	Extra Assistant Commissioners.	5	17
	Myoòks	3	84
	Cantonment Magistrate	3	...
	Special Magistrates ...	1	1
	Honorary Magistrates	2	53

* Includes 29 revisions.

[No. 17] *2.—Statement of Offences reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted, and Acquitted of each Class of Offence in Lower Burma in the year 1885.*

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons. Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	6	6	6	67	20	46	1	...	
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	471	449	436	2,400	867	1,505	28	...	
Offences by, or relating to, public servants, Chapter IX	169	149	147	216	107	90	4	13	2 committed or referred.
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	250	231	220	437	199	225	2	5	6 ditto
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	650	604	583	763	324	415	11	13	20 ditto.
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII	39	36	31	49	17	19	...	1	12 ditto.
Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	16	16	14	21	9	12	...	...	
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV ...	1,652	1,569	1,440	2,619	816	1,773	10	20	
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV	29	28	23	40	22	15	...	1	2 committed or referred.
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	276	252	230	315	91	27	2	17	178 ditto.
Cause of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births.	15	12	9	21	15	5	...	...	1 ditto
Hurt	2,274	2,136	1,993	3,313	1,807	1,260	47	119	74 ditto. 6 compounded.
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	99	91	88	163	99	56	2	3	3 committed or referred.
Criminal force and assault	4,142	3,908	3,879	7,517	4,671	2,716	19	102	9 ditto.
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour	204	170	150	187	85	81	1	7	13 ditto.
Rape	151	90	75	80	50	10	...	3	17 ditto.
Unnatural offence	10	6	6	7	4	...	1	...	2 ditto.
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	12,629	10,997	7,153	9,675	3,583	5,357	50	121	564 ditto.
Extortion	67	63	60	120	68	40	2	6	4 ditto.
Robbery and dacoity	396	341	250	628	199	122	9	46	252 ditto.
Criminal misappropriation of property	280	249	229	357	158	172	10	11	6 ditto.
Criminal breach of trust	391	336	302	341	161	154	3	12	11 ditto.
Receiving of stolen property	601	564	504	895	324	474	1	35	60 ditto. 1 not found.
Cheating	248	218	208	292	172	94	8	16	1 committed or referred. 1 not found.
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	10	10	9	16	8	3	...	5	
Mischief	732	653	513	641	562	237	3	20	19 committed or referred.
Criminal trespass	2,085	1,834	1,437	2,268	1,285	866	10	41	62 ditto. 4 compounded.
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	34	28	26	37	27	3	1	2	4 committed or referred.
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX	12	10	10	15	12	3	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	198	184	183	224	178	32	1	7	6 ditto.
Defamation, Chapter XXI	124	104	100	141	102	34	...	5	
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII	2,699	2,474	2,537	3,700	2,452	1,166	14	64	4 ditto.
Offences under special and local laws	17,703	17,134	17,244	29,360	7,664	21,252	94	334	13 ditto. 1 compounded. 2 not found.
Total ...	48,663	44,953	40,095	67,145	26,152	38,264	334	1,029	1,345 committed or referred. 11 compounded. 4 not found.

APPENDICES.

IV.

24.—*Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European British Subjects in Lower Burma in the year 1885.*

Description of offence.	Number of persons accused and brought before a Magistrate. Remaining at the close of the previous year.	Within the year. On complaint, section 191(a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On police report, section 191(b) of the Code.	By Magistrate *suo motu*, section 191(c) of the Code.	On transfer from another province.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred to other provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of. By District Magistrates and other 1st class Magistrates. Received by transfer under section 451B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed. To Court of Sessions.	To High Court.	Transferred by order under section 451C of the Code.	Total, omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	By Courts of Session. Received by transfer under section 451B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under section 449 of the Code.	Total, exclusive of column 17.	By High Court. Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Total for all Courts. Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons on trial at the close of the year.	Number of cases. Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under section 526 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5, number who applied under section 2, Act III of 1864, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
s against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Code.																																	
s relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII...																																	
s against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII																																	
s by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX		3				3		3		3					3											3		1	1				
pts of the lawful authority of public servants, ter X.																																	
vidence and offences against public justice, er XI.		4	1			5		5		4	2				5									3	2	5		4	4				
s relating to coin and Government stamps, ter XII.																																	
s relating to weights and measures, Chapter																																	
s affecting the public health, safety, convenience, cy, and morals, Chapter XIV.				1		1		1			1				1										1	1		1	1				
s relating to religion, Chapter XV																					1		4	1		1		1	1				
Offences affecting life			1			1		1					1		1																		
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births																																	
Hurt		32	4			36*		34		19	15				34									19	15	34		30	30				
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement...																																	
Criminal force and assault		9	1			10		10		7	3				10									7	3	10		10	10				
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour.																																	
Rape																																	
Unnatural offence																																	
Theft																																	
Extortion																																	
Robbery and dacoity																									1	1		1	1				
Criminal misappropriation of property		1				1		1			1				1																		
Criminal breach of trust		5				5		5		1			4		5						3	1	4	4	1	5		5	5				2
Receiving stolen property																									2	2		2	2				
Cheating		2				2		2			2				2																		
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property...																								1	10	11		3	3				
Mischief		11				14		14		4	10				14																		
Criminal trespass...																									1	1		1	1				
s relating to documents and to trade or property s, Chapter XVIII.		1				1		1			1				1																		
al breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX																																	
s relating to marriage, Chapter XX																									2	2		2	2				
tion, Chapter XXI		2				2		2			2				2										5	5		4	4				
al intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter		5				5		5			5				5																		
s under special and local laws		134	123			257		257		169	88				257									169	88	257		124	124				
Total		212	130	1		343*		341		206	130		5		341						4	1	5	210	131	341		189	189				2

* 2 compounded.

Subsidiary Table.

Of the total number of persons shown in Column 16. Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, section 451(1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35(1) whose cases were transferred under section 451B of the Code.	Column 21. Number who claimed a mixed number of assessors, section 451(2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Columns 21 and 24. Number who claimed to be tried by mixed jury, section 451(1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Of cases shown in column 30. Disposed of by Magistrates. Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Disposed of by Sessions Judge. Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
5	336	...	.	..	5	...	184	...	5	

IIB.—Judicial.

[No. 19] *3.—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in Lower Burma for the year 1885.*

Nature of Proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.—Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI C and section 485	14	24	13	1	
2.—Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	49	121	13	10	2 cases and 2 persons not found.
3.—Proceedings under Chapter VIII. Security for good behaviour	3,957	4,191	1,123	3,045	19 cases and 25 persons pending. 1 case and 1 person transferred
4.—Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	47	57	24	32	1 case and 1 person pending.
5.—Possession, Chapter XII	3	5	2		
6.—Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250.	42	52	31	21	
7.—Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIII	7	11	3	8	
8.—Maintenance. Chapter XXXVI	173	166	99	66	1 case and 1 person struck off.
9.—Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	141	253	77	172	3 cases and 4 persons pending.
Total ...	4,433	4,863	1,385	3,464	23 cases and 30 persons pending. 3 cases and 2 persons not found. 1 case and 1 person transferred. 1 case and 1 person struck off.

IIB.—Judicial.

[No. 20] *4.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in Lower Burma in the year 1885.*

Class of Tribunal	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of: Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted. On regular trial	Convicted. On summary trial	Committed or referred	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	12
Village Officers	..	...		..	..	.	.	.		...	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Special Magistrates under section 14 ..	266	1	58	189	...	4	14	116	7	371	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	...	...	..	.	.		.	..	...	..	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	45,503	297	18,325	21,308	3,506	1,056	791	28,361	7·	101,606	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Benches of Magistrates	17,842	11	5,987	2,881	6,848	6	199	7,513	3·	7,436	
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	1,461	7	399	943	68	24	20	1,044	7·	...	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	4,015*	18	1,389	1,622	599	275		2,453	8·	12,170	* Includes 11 persons whose cases were compounded and four not found.
Courts of Sessions	991	2	269	642	...	9	69	596	27·	3,052	
Superior Courts	47	...	4	41	..	...	2	41	29·*	53	
Total ...	68,183†	336	26,431	27,626	11,321	1,354	1,100	40,107	7·	124,668	† Includes 11 persons whose cases were compounded and four not found.

IIB.—Judicial.

[No. 21] *5.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in Lower Burma in the year 1885.*

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to: Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment: Rigorous.	Imprisonment: Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Detail of punishments. Fine: Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Imprisonment: Fifteen days and under.	Six months and under.	Two years and under.	Seven years and under.	Above 7 years.	Whipped: Ten stripes and under.	Twenty stripes and under.	Thirty stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a reformatory school.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
																	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under section 14 .	...	..	...	31	14	5	135	5	...	.	71	62	2	...	...	...	2,235 0 0	1 925 0 0	50 0 0	13	32	..	...	...	2	2	1	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	.	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ..	...	...	...	6,995	245	1	15,421	1,473	2,785	1,609	9,906	4,479	763	263	10	.	2,92 220 0 7	2,01,142 8 3	34,481 12 3	861	6,121	1,856	11	...	249	749	475	1
Benches of Magistrates	.	..	..	99	6	...	9,658	10	...	..	9,472	164	2	...	...	...	23,321 5 0	21,430 1 0	1,154 4 8	49	56	...	...	...	5	5	..	...
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code ..	...	...	...	690	13	...	275	171	54	32	58	127	73	16	1	...	14,076 9 0	5,562 1 9	691 5 10	22	228	455	30	..	28	86	57	1
Chief Magistrates of Districts	...	9	...	1,090	25	...	676	87	381	205	427	299	110	37	3	...	36,964 5 9	21,667 8 5	1,535 14 2	107	445	434	330	1	27	33	27	2
Courts of Sessions ..	36	133	...	458	4	...	24	18	6	...	1	12	5	6	...	...	2,021 0 0	281 0 0	.....	5	23	24	379	31	...	2	16	...
Superior Courts	26	11	...	3	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	.....	. ..	.....	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	62	153	...	9,366	308	6	26,389	1,764	3,226	1,646	19,935	5,163	955	322	14	...	3,70,838 4 4	2,52,008 3 5	37,913 4 11	1,057	6,909	2,770	752	32	311	877	576	4

IIB.—Judicial.

PART I.

[No. 22] *5A.—Statement showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted under sections 2 and 3 Act VI of 1864 in lieu of other punishments by the Criminal Tribunals in Lower Burma during the year 1885.*

Offences for which awarded	Number of stripes awarded.												
	5 and under		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		Total.
	1st conviction	2nd or subsequent conviction	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
In lieu of other punishments (Sections 2 and 3, Act VII, 1864)													
1. Theft, as defined in — Section 378, I. P. C.	21	...	94	2	89	11	107	17	33	4	40	1	419
Section 380, do.	16	...	108	4	177	6	210	8	91	8	111	16	788
Section 381, do.	1	.	6	2	1	2	12	6	2		11	1	44
Section 382, do.	...	..	.	...	..	..	1	...		...	2	...	3
2. Extortion, as defined in — Section 388, do.	.	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	.	1		1
Section 389, do.		..	.	...	..	..		..	..	..		..	..
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in — Section 411, do.	.	..	5	...	4	2	7	.	3	...	10	4	35
Section 412, do.	.	.		...	..	...	..	...		.	...	...	..
4. Lurking house trespass, as defined in section 443 .. do.		...	...	...	..	1	...	...	..	..	1	..	2
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in section 444 . do.	..	..	...	...	...	.	2	..	2	...	..	..	4
6. Housebreaking, as defined in section 445 .. . do.	...	..	..	..	...	.	...	...	..	..	1	...	1
7. Housebreaking by night, as defined in section 446 . .. do.	.	..	1	..	.	.	1	..	1	.	...	1	4
8. Offence under section 14, Act III, 1880 ...	...	.		.	.		.	.	.	..		.	.
Total .	38	.	214	8	271	22	340	31	135	12	207	23	1,301

PART II.

Statement showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments under sections 3 and 4, Act VI of 1864, in Lower Burma for the year 1885.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes.						Total.	Remarks.
	5 and under	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
In addition to other punishments. (Sections 3 and 4.) A.—Section 3.								
1. Theft, as defined in — Section 378, I. P. C.	...	7	18	29	10	46	110	
Section 380, do.	.	16	48	60	33	101	258	
Section 381, do.	...	..	1	..	...	...	1	
Section 382, do.	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	
2. Extortion, as defined in — Section 388, do.	...	...	.	...	..	.	...	
Section 389, do.	..	.	..	.	...	...	...	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in... — Section 411, do.	..	.	1	3	1	7	12	
Section 412, do.	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in section 443.. do.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in section 444 ... do.	...	...	...	3	...	..	3	
6. Housebreaking, as defined in section 445, do.	..	...	...		.	...	...	
7. Housebreaking by night, as defined in section 446 .. do.	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	
8. Offence under section 14, Act III, 1880 ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
B.—Section 4.								
1. False evidence as defined in — Section 193, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Section 194, do.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Section 195, do.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in sections 211 and 377 ... do.	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	
3. Assault, as defined in section 354 ... do.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	
4. Rape, as defined in section 375 ... do.	...	...	...	...		...	..	
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in section 377, do.	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	
6. Robbery, as defined in section 390 ... do.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Dacoity as defined in section 391 ... do.	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in section 393, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in section 394 .. ... do.	...	...	...	1	..	2	3	
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in section 413 ... do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
11. Forgery, as defined in ... — Section 463 do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 466 do.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Section 467 do.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Section 468 do	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 469 do.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in section 443 do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in section 444 ... do.	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	
14. Housebreaking, as defined in section 445 do.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	
15. Housebreaking by night, as defined in section 446 .. ... do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, ...	...	23	68	96	44	158	389	

PART III.

Statement showing Whippings inflicted under section 5 of Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles for Offences other than those specified in Parts I and II in Lower Burma during the year 1885.

Offence.	Stripes.												Total.	Remarks.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.			
	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Section 193, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Do. 249, do.	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. 323, do.	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	.	...	...	5	
Do. 324, do.	2	...	..	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	
Do. 325, do.	..	.	..	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Do. 352, do.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. 354, do. and Do. 5, Act VI, of 1864 ...	...	1	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	
Do. 376, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Do. 379, &c., do.	1	...	7	...	2	2	4	1	...	..	...	2	19	
Do. 471, do.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. 431, do.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. 448, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Do. 451, do.	..	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	.	
Do. 456, do.	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Do. 511, do.	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Railway Act IV of 1879	..	..	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	
Section 147, I. P. C.	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Do. 408, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.	1	
Do. 454, do.	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	.	...	2	
Do. 457, do.	...	...	...	..	1	1	1	2	.	...	...	1	6	
Do. 394, do.	...	.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Do 182, do.	...	.	.	...	..	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	
Do 392, do.	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	6	
Do. 414, do.	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	.	...	..	...	..	1	
Do. 241, do.	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	1	
Do. 3, Act XXVI of 1884 ...	...	..	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	1	
Do. 13, Act III of 1867 ..	3	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	..	...	3	
Total ..	8	1	19	...	13	4	18	5	1	1	1	3	74	

PART IV.

Statement showing the relative number of times Whipping was awarded as compared with other Punishments in Lower Burma during the year 1885.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3
Total number of whippings awarded	1,764	
Total number of other punishments	39,510	
Percentage of Whippings ...	% 4·46	

IIB.—JUDICIAL.

[No. 23] *6.—Statement showing the Result of Appeals and Revisions in Criminal Cases in Lower Burma in the year 1885.*

Tribunal	Number of persons.												Remarks
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed.	Sentences enhanced.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals													
To Chief Magistrates of districts *	1,193		102	561	..	207	224	18	25	7	19	7·	
To Courts of Sessions	2,259	1	1,158	525	..	207	202	1	49	..	56	12·	
To Superior Courts ... By persons convicted..	509	.	273	110	..	28	26	.	9	..	57	33·	
To Superior Courts ... By Government from judgments of acquittal	2	.	.	1	..		1	..	..	...	...	51	
Total ..	3,957	1	1,533	1,217	...	442	523	19	83	7	132	13	
Revisions.													
By Chief Magistrates of districts .. .	1,482	..	12	1,181	.	56	2		14	168	49	16·	
By Courts of Sessions	970		168	458	.	1	..	1	30	276	36	21·	
By Superior Courts	2,621	.	66	1,429	17	166	272	...	20	...	651	58·	
Total ...	5,073	.	246	3,068	17	223	274	1	64	444	736	35·	
GRAND TOTAL ..	9,030	1	1,779	4,285	17	665	797	20	147	451	868	24·	

* Or other Magistrates authorized to hear appeals under section 407, Criminal Procedure Code

IIB.—Judicial.

[No. 24] *7.—Statement showing the Number and Description of Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in Lower Burma in the year 1885.*

Class of Tribunal	Suits for money or moveable property.										Suits under the rent law.								Title and other suits.																	
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money lent and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work, and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above	Rent not falling under the rent law.	Moveable property or value thereof	Damages.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancellment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent	Relating to distraint	Damages for extortion, or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For pottahs or kabulyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession	For recovery of money or accounts from agents	All other suits under the rent law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership	Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Courts in the Interior.																																					
1.—Civil Courts																																					
Unpaid Tribunals ...	13	37	3	6	49	29	12		42	6	...			...	...		...		3							2	3	2								207
Village Courts	4,275	3,590	187	1,083	2,608	1079	461	435	2,507	1,965		...	...	...	...	...		...	976	26	29	61	16	9	2	25	396	136	71		7	2	1	10	...	78	20,035
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	964	196	30	92	333	59	6	36	87	85			...	...	...	...		...	53	2	1	13	2	7	...	5	39	4	12	...		1	...			80	1,437
Small Cause Courts	2,351	737	144	334	1,145	480	14	139	355	228	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	16			...			...					...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5,945
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.			...					...					...	...	...	...					...				...											...	...
Chief Courts of Districts ..	92	5	1	45	21	5	4		8	4		...					...	...	14	2	9	36	...	6		2	4	19	...		1	30	...	6		23	337
Total ..	7,095	4,565	365	1,490	4,156	1652	497	610	2,999	2,288		...	...				...	...	1,062	30	39	110	18	22	2	34	442	161	83		8	33	1	16	...	168	27,961
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																																					
Presidency Small Cause Courts	2,724	875	27	209	816	439		575	69	16			...			...	...	...		...	...		...			...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,753
Superior Courts ...	90	1	4	6	7	2	...	3	4	9						...			60	9	3	4	1	4			10	8		...	1	1	1	2	...	24	254
Total ...	2,814	876	31	215	823	441	...	578	73	25		...		...	...				60	9	3	4	1	4	...	...	10	8		...	1	1	1	2	...	24	6,006
Grand Total ...	9,909	5,441	396	1,705	4,981	2093	497	1188	3,072	2,313				...		...			1,122	39	42	114	19	26	2	34	452	169	83	...	9	34	2	18	...	207	33,967

IIB.—Judicial.

[No. 25] *8.—Statement showing the Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in Lower Burma in the year 1885.*

Class of Tribunal.	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs 10.	Not exceeding Rs 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100	Not exceeding Rs 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs 10,000	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Courts in the Interior.										Rs A. P.	
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	21	67	96	21	...	...	...	..	2	7,971 2 0	
Village Courts	3,139	8,224	4,481	3,497	126	52	..	...	516	11 43,207 11 6	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	280	513	196	181	158	81	...	..	28	4,14,772 7 5	
Small Cause Courts	1,138	3,088	945	713	61	..	...	..	.....	3,41,219 6 4	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	..	... .	. . . .	
Chief Courts of Districts	27	49	15	48	36	106	33	14	9	10,09,068 6 11	
Total ...	4,605	11,941	5,733	4,460	381	239	33	14	555	32,16,239 2 2	
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts	696	2,480	970	1,392	214	..	.	.	.....	6,26,236 11 5	
Superior Courts	1	..	1	19	17	147	22	18	29	9,83,023 4 0	
Total ...	697	2,480	971	1,411	231	147	22	18	29	16,09,259 15 5	
Grand Total ...	5,302	14,421	6,704	5,871	612	386	55	32	584	48,25,499 1 7	

IIB.—Judicial.

[No. 26] *9.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in Lower Burma, in the year 1885.*

PART I.—Civil Suits.

Class of Tribunals.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of.											Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest							
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex-parte	Dismissed ex-parte.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16	17
Courts in the Interior.																	
I.—Civil Courts.																	
Unpaid Tribunals ...	208	...	42	6	54	19	1	...	...	69	15	2	..		20	8	
Village Courts ...	20,755	...	4,750	1,397	3,170	2,354	311	35	9	5,590	2,638	501	60		25	14	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	1,512	...	306	96	222	193	3	9	4	388	194	97	7		23	13	
Small Cause Courts ...	6,098	...	1,161	321	986	1,540	17	8	1	1,234	529	241	7		17	13	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	370	..	34	20	52	33	..	4	1	128	60	38	11		47	13	
Total ...	28,943	...	6,293	1,840	4,484	4,139	332	56	15	7,469	3,436	879	85		24	14	
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																	
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	6,211	...	1,002	383	647	2,267	73	...	...	876	375	588	135		51	27	
Superior Courts ...	379	...	37	17	15	71	3	...	...	79	29	128	76		190	88	
Total ...	6,590	..	1,039	400	662	2,338	76	...	...	955	404	716	211		62	29	
Grand Total ...	35,533	...	7,332	2,240	5,146	6,477	408	56	15	8,424	3,840	1,595	296		28	17	

* Includes one suit disposed of by the Commissioner of Irrawaddy.

IIB.—Judicial.

[No. 26] *9.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in Lower Burma, in the year 1885.*

PART II.—Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).

Class of Courts	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of cases disposed of.											Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases contested and uncontested.	Remarks
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.						
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Courts in the Interior.															
I.—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid Tribunals ...	21	...	6	1	..	..	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	15·	
Village Courts ...	2,690	..	576	130	127	316	74	14	...	961	422	70	...	14·	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	339	...	70	10	58	31	2	.	...	102	47	19	...	9·	
Small Cause Courts ...	348	..	52	3	10	80	24	...	...	154	21	4	...	5·	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	629	.	130	4	11	145	18	...	.	206	75	40	..	19·	
Total ...	4,027	..	834	148	206	572	118	14	...	1,436	566	133	...	13·	
Courts at the Presidency, or Seat of Government.															
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	347	...	72	9	...	23	13	..	...	127	71	32	8	30·	
Superior Courts ...	327	...	63	2	3	55	22	...	..	148	22	12	4	10·	
Total ...	674	...	135	11	3	78	35	...	...	275	93	44	12	20·	
Grand Total ...	4,701	..	969	159	209	650	153	14	...	1,711	659	177	12	14·	

IIB.—JUDICIAL.

[No. 27] *10.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil Appellate Courts of Lower Burma, in the year 1885.*

PART I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Tribunal.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard ex-parte.				Contested.				Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	10	24	3	24	20	25·	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	1,371	...	2	14	18	1	8	...	790	100	298	37	103	37	28·	5	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ..	15	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	3	...	47·	...	
Total ...	1,495	...	7	14	19	1	8	...	841	110	324	41	130	57	28·	5	
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																	
Chief Court of Province ... Appeals from original decrees ...	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	2	1	203·	...	
Chief Court of Province ... Appeals from appellate decrees ...	153	...	14	4	5	...	5	...	44	3	33	2	43	18	94·	8	
Chief Court of Province ... Civil revisions	33	...	25	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	4	1	14·	...	
Total ...	195	...	39	6	5	...	6	...	49	4	35	2	49	20	84·	8	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,690	...	46	20	24	1	14	...	890	114	359	43	179	77	33·	13	

[No. 27]

IIB.—Judicial.

10.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil Appellate Courts of Lower Burma, in the year 1885.

PART II.—Miscellaneous Appeals (Judicial).

Class of Tribunal	Total Number of Appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard ex-parte.				Contested.				Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 591, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
Appeals from Original Decrees.																	
Civil Courts.																	
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	90	...	2	4	17	1	20	1	21	2	15	3	4	1	11·	...	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	5	...	..	1	...	...	2	..	2	...	...	..	...	...	31·	...	
Total ..	95	...	2	5	17	1	22	1	23	2	15	3	4	1	12·	...	
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																	
Chief Court of Province — Appeals from original decrees. ...	5	..	...	..	...	...	..	1	2	..	1	...	1	...	32·	..	
Chief Court of Province — Appeals from appellate decrees ...	21	...	9	...	2	...		...	2	1	5	...	2	1	41·	..	
Total ...	26	...	9	..	2	...	..	1	4	1	6	..	3	1	39·	..	
Grand Total ...	121	...	11	5	19	1	22	2	27	3	21	3	7	2	18·	...	

[No. 28] *11.—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil Courts in Lower Burma, in the year 1885.*

Class of Tribunals.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	Applications Disposed of: By transfer.	Applications Disposed of: Satisfaction obtained in full.	Applications Disposed of: Satisfaction obtained in part.	Applications Disposed of: Wholly infructuous.	Pending at the end of the year	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount Realized: With the issue of process.	Amount Realized: Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested but released without imprisonment.	Number of Applications: On which moveable property: Was sold.	Number of Applications: On which moveable property: Was attached but subsequently released.	Number of Applications: On which immoveable property: Was sold.	Number of Applications: On which immoveable property: Was dealt with under sections 305, 322, or 320, Act XIV of 1882.	Number of Applications: On which immoveable property: Was attached but subsequently released under section 275.	Number of Applications: On which possession was given: Of moveables.	Number of Applications: On which possession was given: Of immoveables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																					
Civil Courts.								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.												
Unpaid Tribunals	42	...	17	7	18	...	...	266 0 0	...	...	27	3	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	5,443	77	2,062	1,164	1,775	365	23	1,62,266 10 10	17,967 4 1	259	1,291	575	1,160	502	20	786	37	33	14	...	30
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	444	3	185	97	130	29	...	30,061 5 3	1,328 12 0	23	114	64	70	66	9	43	2	2	1	...	2
Small Cause Courts	1,969	12	462	450	946	99	..	24,875 1 9	12,617 6 5	88	518	83	197	32	..	34	..	...	..	...	20
Chief Courts of Districts	223	2	51	37	104	29	1	1,04,793 9 9	20,640 6 8	7	31	13	23	29	..	20	1		.	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8,121	94	2,777	1,755	2,973	522	24	3,22,282 11 7	52,553 13 2	377	1,981	738	1,460	630	30	883	40	35	15	...	52
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																					
Presidency Small Cause Courts	2,732	191	580	378	1,495	88	...	53,448 0 0	13,250 0 0	139	576	138	69	..	.	..	..	.	..	.	.
Superior Courts	159	10	40	26	74	9	5	85,364 0 0	13,860 2 0	6	10	2	1	25	1	6	..	1	...	..	4
Total ...	2,891	201	620	404	1,569	97	5	1,38,812 0 0	45,110 2 0	145	586	140	70	25	1	6	...	1	...	...	4
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,012	295	3,397	2,159	4,542	619	29	4,61,094 11 7	97,663 15 2	522	2,567	878	1,530	655	31	889	40	36	15	...	56

IIB.—JUDICIAL.

[No. 29] *19.—Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882 in Lower Burma, in the year 1885.*

Class of Tribunals.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs A. P	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A. P	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	40	10	1	12	5			12	1	1	..	..	.		
Chief Courts of Districts	243	42	15	95	57	4	16	14	15	...	170 15 0	.	3 10 0	.. ...	
Superior Courts	...		..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	.. ..	. ..	...	...	
Total ...	283	52	16	107	62	4	16	26	16	1	170 15 0	... .	3 10 0	...	

IIB.—JUDICIAL.

[No. 30] *13.—Statement showing use of Jurors and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in Lower Burma, in the year 1885.*

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed.		Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	JURY TRIALS. Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	JURY TRIALS. Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict. Wholly.	JURY TRIALS. Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict. Partially.	JURY TRIALS. Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved. Whose cases he referred under section 307, C. P. Code.	JURY TRIALS. Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved. Whose cases he did not refer under section 307, C. P. Code.	ASSESSORS' TRIALS. Number of cases in which Judge agreed with assessors	ASSESSORS' TRIALS. Number of cases in which the Judge differed from. One assessor.	ASSESSORS' TRIALS. Number of cases in which the Judge differed from. Both assessors.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Criminal Courts.													
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. Code	Jurors ...	...	..				..	.	.	.	..		
Courts of Sessions	Jurors ..	5	66	...	63	3	...	1	2	...	...	..	
	Assessors ...	2	...	273	...	...	...	...	..	169	7	97	
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction...	Jurors ...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		5 and 2	71	273	68	3	...	1	2	169	7	97	

IIB.—Judicial.

14.—Statement of Deeds Registered in the Registration Districts of Lower Burma, during the year 1885-86.

District		Number of registration offices.	Registration affecting immoveable property. Book I — Compulsory: Instruments of gift (section 17, clause a).	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses b and c.	Perpetual leases (section 17, clause d).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause d.	Total of compulsory registration.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Optional: Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under (section 18, clauses a and b).	Leases for one year or less section 14, clause c, and leases exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards (section 18, clause d).	Miscellaneous registration other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total optional registration relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
										Rs. A. P.									Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arakan	Akyab	7	16	263	159	4	2	29	473	1,089 0 0	39	6	..	.	...	113	7	165	341 8 0	5,67,943 2 11
	Northern Arakan	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	.	..	...	..	...		..	.....	.....
	Kyaukpyu	6	2	23	10	...	...	...	35	54 8 0	8	7		...	...		..	15	15 0 0	13,195 12 0
	Sandoway	4	...	13	9	..	..	..	22	35 0 0	1	1	...	.	..	..	...	2	2 0 0	7,311 4 0
	Total Arakan	17	18	299	178	4	2	29	530	1 178 8 0	48	14	..	...		113	7	182	358 8 0	5,88,450 2 11
Pegu	Rangoon Town	2	21	488	608	43	...	175	1,335	4,887 0 0	44	6	7	..	...	...	5	64	99 0 0	59,85,096 10 6
	Hanthawaddy	7	5	66	142	39	..	42	314	694 0 0	2	1	...	...	..		..	3	3 0 0	3,40,009 0 0
	Pegu	6	12	192	334	...	...	5	543	1,027 0 0	4	3	...	.	.	...	.	7	7 0 0	6,52,302 14 3
	Tharrawaddy	6	8	192	99	1	5	85	390	617 0 0	41	28	.	2	...	..	1	72	74 0 0	1,08,692 7 0
	Prome	6	15	171	215	33	...	27	461	788 8 0	8	24	..	15	..	.	22	69	54 0 0	3,75,879 14 8
	Total Pegu	27	61	1,129	1,398	116	5	334	3,043	8,013 8 0	99	64	7	17		..	28	215	237 0 0	74,61,980 14 5
Irrawaddy	Thôngwa	8	22	113	226	...	...	...	361	599 8 0	10	5	.	1	..	...	...	16	16 0 0	2,27,733 8 0
	Bassein	9	44	162	292	35	...	1	534	962 8 0	26	13	1	.	..	...	...	40	40 8 0	4,38,551 9 0
	Henzada	7	3	128	169	21	...	4	325	527 8 0	18	13	..	.	...	...	33	64	73 8 0	2,13,398 0 0
	Thayetmyo	6	12	39	104	18	...	..	173	296 0 0	4	9	.	..	.	.	...	13	13 0 0	95,292 5 6
	Total Irrawaddy	30	81	442	791	74	..	5	1,393	2,385 8 0	58	40	1	1		...	33	133	143 0 0	9,74,973 14 0
Tenasserim	Moulmein Town	2	10	477	156	2	..	5	650	2,396 8 0	17	..	...	...	...	...	..	17	17 0 0	31,03,452 0 0
	Amherst	13	3	196	86	3	...	...	288	500 0 0	9	2	..	1	..	1	...	13	22 0 0	1,62,325 2 0
	Tavoy	5	2	104	170	...	...	...	276	469 0 0	.	.	...	.	..	...	..	..	.....	1,16,993 15 0
	Mergui	6	2	78	88	1	...	..	169	281 8 0	2	1	.	..	..	...	...	3	3 0 0	79,427 0 0
	Tounoo	6	6	87	214	40	1	...	348	703 0 0	5	3	.	...	..	..	...	8	8 0 0	284,561 4 6
	Shwegyin	6	4	203*	111	1	...	11	330	552 8 0	70*	..	.1	..	...	...	1	72	72 8 0	1,89,930 0 0
	Salween	1	...	5	1	5	...	...	11	16 0 0	.		..	..	...	1	...	1	2 0 0	10,650 0 0
	Total Tenasserim	39	27	1,150*	896	52	1	16	2,072	4,918 8 0	103*	6	1	1	..	2	1	114	124 8 0	39,47,439 5 6
Grand Total Lower Burma		113	187	3,020*	3,193	246	8	384	7,038	16,496 0 0	308*	124	9	19	...	115	69	644	863 0 0	1,29,72,844 4 10

* Instruments of mortgage for two offices of Shwegyin district are also included here, no details being available owing to the destruction of records in these offices.

14.—Statement of Deeds Registered in the Registration Districts, &c.—(concluded).

District		Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.					Number of sealed covers deposited (Book V.)	Number of wills registered (Book III).	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills (Book III).	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Numbers of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 25, and the total fees paid for registration fixed under columns 27 and 28.	Total extra ordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
		Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property (section 18, clause e).	Obligations for the payment of money (section 18, clause f).	All other documents registered under (section 18, clause f).	Total registration in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.												
1		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
						Rs. A. P.									Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
ARAKAN	Akyab ...	31	6	37	74	118 0 0	...	2	..	5	...	...	97	33	1,556 8 0	403 9 0	822 9 0	
	Northern Arakan ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	
	Kyaukpyu ...	2	1	18	21	57 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	127 0 0	16 0 0	143 0 0	
	Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	37 0 0	11 7 0	86 15 0	
	Total Arakan ...	33	7	55	95	175 8 0	...	2	..	5	...	...	110	34	1,720 8 0	431 0 0	1,052 8 0	
PEGU	Rangoon Town ...	73	217	83	373	1,700 8 0	1	...	12	...	...	1	567	67	6,310 8 0	1,587 4 0	4,454 1 4	
	Hanthawaddy ...	6	3	3	12	19 0 0	...	...	..	...	...	..	3	...	716 0 0	65 0 0	266 8 0	
	Pegu ...	20	47	6	73	142 8 0	...	..	1	1	...	6	15	5	1,178 8 0	32 5 0	762 8 0	
	Tharrawaddy...	7	26	3	36	70 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	761 8 0	16 0 0	749 0 0	
	Prome ...	18	16	2	36	75 8 0	..	...	2	...	...	7	28	2	922 0 0	46 14 0	789 0 0	
	Total Pegu ...	124	309	97	530	1,608 0 0	1	..	15	1	...	14	616	74	9,888 8 0	1,747 7 0	7,021 1 4	
IRRAWADDY	Thôngwa ...	14	13	1	28	47 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	662 8 0	20 0 0	739 8 0	
	Bassein ...	26	76	92	194	307 0 0	...	1	...	...	...	15	2	3	1,312 0 0	4 4 0	570 7 0	
	Henzada ...	32	12	3	47	73 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	4	17	10	674 0 0	35 2 0	450 8 0	
	Thayetmyo ...	2	...	16	18	42 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	4	29	...	351 8 0	39 0 0	443 0 0	
	Total Irrawaddy ...	74	101	112	287	469 8 0	...	1	..	...	...	23	56	13	3,000 0 0	98 6 0	2,203 7 0	
TENASSERIM	Moulmein Town ...	49	112	15	176	969 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	2	109	11	3,383 0 0	466 8 0	1,000 4 0	
	Amherst ...	34	21	5	60	127 8 0	..	...	...	..	3	3	6	8	649 8 0	720 0 0	714 0 0	
	Tavoy ...	2	1	...	3	9 0 0	...	...	.	...	..	...	10	...	478 0 0	88 0 0	240 0 0	
	Mergui ..	...	...	2	2	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	6	..	...	4	297 8 0	8 0 0	295 8 0	
	Toungoo ...	6	...	9	15	50 0 0	3	...	1	...	...	3	27	10	763 0 0	45 5 0	454 6 0	
	Shwegyin ...	15	25	10	50	94 0 0	...	...	...	1	...	7	15	...	765 8 0	22 0 0	384 12 0	
	Salween ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0 0	.. ..	18 0 0	
	Total Tenasserim ...	106	159	41	306	1,253 0 0	3	...	1	1	9	15	167	33	6,344 8 0	1,349 13 0	3,106 14 0	
GRAND TOTAL LOWER BURMA ...		337	576	305	1,218	3,506 0 0	4	3	16	7	9	52	949	154	20,953 8 0	3,626 10 0	13,383 14 4	

IIC.—PRISONS.

[No. 32] *General Summary showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma, during the year 1885.*

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.
Akyab ...	2nd class. District jail.	Convicts	414	4	418	735	7	742	1,149	11	1,160	758	9	767	391	2	393	396	2	398	418	2	420
		Under-trial	28	..	28	351	1	352	379	1	380	367	1	368	12		12	15	...	15			
		Civil .	6		6	130	4	134	136	4	140	132	3	135	4	1	5	7	.	7			
Kyaukpyu	4th class. District jail.	Convicts . ..	254	1	255	479	13	492	733	14	747	546	11	557	187	3	190	212	2	214	219	2	221
		Under-trial ...	4		4	155	3	158	159	3	162	155	3	158	4	.	4	5	...	5			
		Civil ..	...	...	...	72	1	73	72	1	73	71	1	72	1		1	2	..	2			
Sandoway ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	13	1	14	236	8	244	249	9	258	221	8	229	28	1	29	26	1	27	29	1	30
		Under-trial ..	4	..	4	102	1	103	106	1	107	98	1	99	8	.	8	3	...	3			
		Civil ...				12		12	12		12	12	...	12									
Rangoon	1st class, Central jail, Natives.	Convicts .. .	2,400	31	2,521	5,207	113	5,320	7,607	144	7,841	4,737	109	4,836	2,970	35	3,005	2,664	29	2,693	2,719	32	2,751
		Under-trial	17	2	19	1,394	28	1,422	1,411	30	1,441	978	30	1,008	433		433	36	...	36			
		Civil	7	3	10	231	41	272	238	44	282	221	39	260	17	5	22	19	3	22			
Ditto . ..	Ditto, Europeans	Convicts .. .	58	...	58	182	..	182	240	.	240	172	..	172	68	...	68	57	...	57	58	..	58
		Under-trial	...	.	...	11	..	11	11	...	11	10	..	10	1	.	1	1	.	1			
		Civil . .	..	..	...	6		6	6	.	6	6	..	6	.	...	...	..	..	..			
Ma-ubin	4th class, District jail.	Convicts	128	2	130	1,048	22	1,070	1,176	24	1,200	1,069	22	1,091	107	2	109	103	2	105	116	2	118
		Under-trial	2	...	2	260	3	263	262	3	265	255	3	258	7	.	7	12	..	12			
		Civil . .	1	..	1	24	11	35	25	11	36	24	11	35	1	.	1	1	..	1			
Bassein	1st class, District jail	Convicts ...	612	8	620	1,404	38	1,442	2,016	46	2,062	1,373	41	1,414	643	5	648	591	7	598	619	8	627
		Under-tria	7	..	7	536	11	547	543	11	554	514	11	525	29	...	29	22	..	22			
		Civil	3	1	4	71	14	85	74	15	89	71	15	86	3	..	3	6	1	7			
Henzada	4th class, District jail.	Convicts	173	...	173	1,502	41	1,543	1,675	41	1,716	1,337	39	1,376	338	2	340	201	4	205	218	4	222
		Under-trial	6		6	601	16	617	607	16	623	582	16	598	25	..	25	16	..	16			
		Civil . .	.	...	..	15	12	27	15	12	27	14	12	26	1	...	1	1	..	1			
Myanaung ..	Lock-up ...	Convicts	57	...	57	332	19	351	389	19	408	318	18	336	71	1	72	46	1	47	55	1	56
		Under-trial	11		11	276	4	280	287	4	291	280	4	284	7	..	7	9	...	9			
		Civil	...	...	...	26	7	33	26	7	33	25	6	31	1	1	2			..			
Thayetmyo ...	1st class, District jail	Convicts	515	11	526	1,318	76	1,394	1,833	87	1,920	1,081	78	1,159	752	9	761	593	10	603	613	10	623
		Under-trial	17	...	17	304	8	312	321	8	329	292	8	300	29	..	29	17	..	17			
		Civil	3	...	3	21	8	29	24	8	32	21	8	29	3	...	3	3	..	3			
Moulmein ...	1st class, Central jail	Convicts	1,392	8	1,400	1,122	17	1,139	2,514	25	2,539	1,132	19	1,151	1,382	6	1,388	1,284	3	1,287	1,307	6	1,313
		Under-trial	11	.	11	330	7	337	341	7	348	334	7	341	7	..	7	16	...	16			
		Civil	10	3	13	57	11	68	67	14	81	58	14	72	9	...	9	7	3	10			
Tavoy	4th class, District jail.	Convicts . .	107	1	108	157	13	170	264	14	278	176	13	189	88	1	89	83	2	85	86	2	88
		Under-trial	...		...	97	9	106	97	9	106	97	9	106	..	...	...	2	...	2			
		Civil	2	2	4	10	6	16	12	8	20	12	8	20	.	...	...	1	...	1			
Mergui	Lock-up ...	Convicts ..	18	.	18	169	11	180	187	11	198	181	11	192	6	..	6	15	...	15	19	1	20
		Under-trial ..	1	.	1	68	5	73	69	5	74	65	5	70	4	..	4	2	..	2			
		Civil ..	5	2	7	17	19	36	22	21	43	20	17	37	2	4	6	2	1	3			
Toungoo	3rd class, District jail	Convicts ..	267	1	268	406	7	413	673	8	681	377	7	384	296	1	297	260	1	261	275	1	276
		Under-trial	8		8	321	5	326	329	5	334	310	5	315	19	...	19	14	..	14			
		Civil	1	.	1	14	2	16	15	2	17	15	2	17	.	..	...	1	...	1			
Shwegyin	4th class. District jail.	Convicts . .	56	2	58	412	7	419	468	9	477	424	7	431	44	2	46	56	2	58	71	2	73
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	271	3	274	277	3	280	191		191	86	3	89	12	...	12			
		Civil	2	.	2	25	4	29	27	4	31	27	4	31	..	...	..	3	...	3			
		Total... Convicts ..	6,554	70	6,624	14,709	392	15,101	21,263	462	21,725	13,892	392	14,284	7,371	70	7,441	6,587	66	6,653	6,822	74	6,896
		Under-trial .	122	2	124	5,077	104	5,181	5,199	106	5,305	4,528	103	4,631	671	3	674	182	...	182			
		Civil ...	40	11	51	731	140	871	771	151	922	729	140	869	42	11	53	53	8	61			
		GRAND TOTAL ..	6,716	83	6,799	20,517	636	21,153	27,233	719	27,952	19,149	635	19,784	8,084	84	8,168	6,822	74	6,896	6,822	74	6,896

N. B.—The difference in columns 4 of this statement and column 8 of last year's is explained in foot note to statement I.

IIC.—Prisons.

[No. 33] *I.—Showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma, during the year 1885.*

1	2	3		4		5		6				7			8				9										10		11		12		13		14		15		16		
								Received from other jails							Transferred to other jails				Released during the year																										
								A		B					A		B		A		B		C		D																				
																									By order of Government																				
																									a		b																		
Serial No.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other jails.		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to lunatic asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily average number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Akyab	414	4	731	7	1,135	11	11	..	3	...	1,149	11	1,160	30	...	16	..	15	..	615	7	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	36	2	391	2	396	2	398
2	Kyaukpyu	254	1	421	13	675	14	56	...	2	...	733	14	747	24	..	6	..	44	...	436	11	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	22	..	187	3	212	2	214
3	Sandoway	13	1	211	8	224	9	25	...	..	...	249	9	258	37	...	..	..	19	1	158	7	7	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	28	1	26	1	27
Rangoon	Natives	2,490	31	3,729	108	6,219	139	1,338	5	140	.	7,697	144	7,841	671	3	45	.	106	1	2,981	102	687	2	2	.	...	...	157	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	73	..	2,970	35	2,664	29	2,693
Rangoon	Europeans	58	...	178	...	236	...	2	..	2	...	240	...	240	..	.	2	..	..	.	167	...	1	.		..	...	..	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	.	68		57	...	57
5	Ma-ubin	128	2	914	19	1,042	21	134	3	...	...	1,176	24	1,200	353	4	9	.	57	..	644	18	5	.	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.	...	...	107	2	103	2	105
6	Bassein	612	8	1,384	38	1,996	46	20	...	.	...	2,016	46	2,062	83	1	9	..	40	...	1,099	40	68	.	2	...	.	.	.	.	...	.	...	.	2	...	50	...	643	5	591	7	598
7	Henzada	173	..	1,271	40	1,444	40	231	1	...	...	1,675	41	1,716	589	1	26	...	38	2	645	35	12	...	2	...	1	1	.	.	...	.	...	.	2	.	2	.	338	2	201	4	205
8	Myanaung	57	..	281	18	338	18	51	1	...	...	389	19	408	155	1	1	..	1	.	155	17	2	..	..	..	...	.	..	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	4	..	71	1	46	1	47
9	Thayetmyo	515	11	1,312	76	1,827	87	6	...	..	...	1,833	87	1,920	48	..	2	..	67	1	903	77	44	..	..	..	1	.	..	.	...	.	...	.	4	..	12	...	752	9	593	10	603
10	Moulmein	1,392	8	747	17	2,139	25	371	...	4	...	2,514	25	2,539	283	2	18	..	39	...	628	17	92	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	5	.	61	.	1,382	6	1,284	3	1,287
11	Tavoy	107	1	113	11	220	12	44	2	...	..	264	14	278	25	.	3	..	10	1	121	12	11	.	.	...	.	.	.	.	...	.	.	.	..	.	6	..	88	1	83	2	85
12	Mergui	19	...	151	11	169	11	18	...	..	...	187	11	198	47	..	1	..	2	..	125	11	5	..	...	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	15	...	15
13	Toungoo	267	1	286	6	553	7	120	1	..	...	673	8	681	46	.	10	..	17	.	230	6	56	.	1	...	...	1	..	.	.	.	...	.	1	.	16	..	296	1	260	1	261
14	Shwegyin	56	2	370	7	426	9	42	..	...	..	468	9	477	157	1	4	..	49	2	203	4	8	.	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	...	44	2	56	2	58
	Total	6,554	70	12,089	379	18,643	449	2,469	13	151	...	21,263	462	21,725	2,548	13	152	...	504	8	9,130	364	1,071	2	8	...	2	2	159	1	2	.	6	.	26	.	284	2	7,371	70	6,587	66	6,653

N.B.—The difference in column 3 of this statement and column 15 of last year's is owing to Tavoy having shown 1 release too many in latter.

Column 8 exceeds column 6 by 80, which is accounted for thus:—

60 males in transit from Henzada to Rangoon.
1 male in transit from Akyab to Sandoway.
3 males in transit from Tavoy to Mergui.
1 male while in transit from Toungoo to Rangoon for transportation was reported to have been drowned.
1 do. escaped from Moulmein surrendered at Rangoon and was re-transferred.
1 do. while in transit from Henzada to Myanaung was released on expiry of sentence.
20 males transferred to Paungdé.

87
-7 males 6 who were in transit last year and one received from Madras during the year.

80

IIC.—Prisons.

[No. 34] *2.—Statement showing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma, during the year 1885.*

1	2	3														4								5												6			7
		Religion.														Age.								Previous occupation.															
		A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D		Males.								Females.				Total.			
		Christians.																																					
		a		b		c																		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K				
Serial No.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Mahomedans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.	Remarks.
		M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M	F.																
1	Akyab	12	...	2	.	.	.	100	3	17	..	588	4	2	...	2	..	592	7	123		4	.	12	24	29	207	56	.	393	..	..	6	1	721	7	728	
2	Kyaukpyu	...	..	1	..	..	..	27	2	..	..	392	11	1	.	2	.	312	6	105	5	2	2	14	..	.	187	31	2	187	9	..	4	.	421	13	434	
3	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	..	..	7	1	1	..	203	7	...	..	2	1	182	4	27	1	...	2	5		.	119	5	...	82	7	1	.	...	211	8	219	
4	Rangoon — Natives	...	..	...	...	39	..	251	7	150	2	3,289	99	...	..	52	4	2,782	85	841	19	54		21	..	...	2,442	1,266	..	..	49	18	13	28	3,729	108	3,837	
	Rangoon — Europeans	169	..	9	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	.	...	..	...	..	168	...	10		...		89	79	3	...	6	1	...	...		...		178	...	178	
5	Ma-ubin	...	..	...	...	...	...	11	..	12	...	891	19	...	..	6	..	821	15	78	3	9	1	21	40	.	366	182		305	18	1	..	..	914	19	933	
6	Bassein	13	...	...	...	1	.	35	1	16	..	1,319	37	..		8	.	1,296	28	167	10	3	..	24		287	385	262	.	426	38	..	...	...	1,384	38	1,422	
7	Henzada	...	...	...	...	1	..	10	..	2	.	1,258	40	.	..	2		1,103	30	156	10	10	..	26	.	...	249	10	..	986	37	2	1	..	1,271	40	1,311	
8	Myanaung	..	...	...	...	...	..	5	...	...	..	275	18	1	.	4	1	232	13	41	4	4	.	4		...	119	59	2	97	16	1	1	.	281	18	299	
9	Thayetmyo	...	...	..	...	47	5	21	1	23	...	1,221	70	..	...	9	1	1,090	66	192	8	21	1	16		14	710	124	40	408	56	1	13	6	1,312	76	1,388	
10	Moulmein	4	...	1	...	2	...	75	4	106	2	559	11	...	..	3	...	665	13	76	4	3	..	9	15	6	245	59	7	406	17		...	...	747	17	764	
11	Tavoy	..	...	...	...	..	...	3	...	18	..	92	11	..	...	...	1	96	9	15	1	2	...	..	1	1	85	1	...	25	10	1	..	...	113	11	124	
12	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	..	6	..	134	11	...	...	2	..	119	5	26	6	4	..	8	.	.	55	10	1	77	5	1	5	.	151	11	162	
13	Toungoo	...	...	..	...	...	...	19	...	15	...	252	6	..	.	.	.	260	5	25	1	1		10		8	116	31	5	116	3	1	...	2	286	6	292	
14	Shwegyin	..	...	1	...	2	...	27	1	18	..	309	6	13	...	2		334	6	33	1	1	..	35		...	141	61	14	119	7	...	.	...	370	7	377	
	Total	198	...	14	...	92	5	602	20	384	4	10,782	350	17	...	94	8	9,962	292	1,915	73	118	6	294	159	348	5,426	2,163	72	3,627	272	27	43	37	12,069	379	12,468	

1 Nat-worshippers.

IIC.—Prisons.

[No. 35] *3.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma, during the year, 1885 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2	3	4																						5			6
			Number according to length of sentence																									
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J					
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death.		Total.			
																			a		b							
																			For life		For a term							
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.*	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M	F	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F	Total.	Remarks.
	Akyab	A	13	...	1		2		3																19		19	
		B	199	1	187	6	138		50		60		23		5				16		1		7		686	7	693	
		C			1				1		4														6		6	
		D	1				3		2		4														10		10	
	Total of admissions ...			213	1	189	6	143		56		68		23		5				16		1		7		721	7	728	
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		...	14	...	42	1	39		43		112		86		47	1	1		4		3				391	2	393	
2	Kyaukpyu	A	...	1	3	...	10		1																	14	1	15	
		B	70	4	99	3	125	5	59		22		6		2				2		1		2			388	12	400	
		C				...					1							...								1		1	
		D		...	3	...	6		6		3												...	...		18		18	
	Total of admissions ..		...	70	5	105	3	141	5	66		26		6		2		...	2		1		2			421	13	434	
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		...	4		20	1	56	2	54		44		8					...		1		...	...		187	3	190	
3	Sandoway	A	2	3	1		1		1	1			1				...		...		...			...	6	4	10	
		B	81	3	41	1	52		19		6		2		2								...	...	203	4	207	
		C			...	...			...										...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		D			...		1		...		1													...	2	...	2	
	Total of admissions ...			85	6	42	1	54	...	20	1	7		3		2								...	211	8	219	
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		...	5	...	3	...	16	1	3	...	1	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28		29	

		Natives ...	A	113	23	30	5	34	1	12	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	190	29	219
			B	818	54	619	11	868	6	403	7	294	1	205	...	154	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3,383	79	3,462
			C	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	15	...	18	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	43
			D	...	...	7	...	35	...	22	...	42	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	...	113
		Total of admissions.	...	931	77	656	16	939	7	441	7	352	1	229	...	157	...	8	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	3,729	108	3,837
		Total remaining on the 31st December.	...	83	5	109	9	329	8	547	3	688	4	576	4	521	2	42	...	41	...	34	...	...	...	2,970	35	3,005
4	Rangoon	Europeans ...	A	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
			B	82	...	19	...	33	...	17	...	21	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	174	...	174
			C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			D	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total of admissions.	...	84	...	19	...	34	...	18	...	21	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	178	...	178
		Total remaining on the 31st December.	...	3	...	11	...	23	...	14	...	11	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	68	...	68
5	Ma-ubin		A	21	6	21	4	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	46	8	54
			B	225	6	184	2	197	1	140	2	41	...	25	...	14	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	836	11	847
			C	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
			D	1	...	3	...	3	...	7	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
		Total of admissions ...	...	247	12	208	3	203	1	149	3	56	...	27	...	14	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	2	...	914	19	933
		Total remaining on the 31st December.	...	5	...	40	1	53	...	4	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	2	109
6	Bassein		A	24	6	10	3	22	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	9	67
			B	160	19	146	4	233	2	460	2	111	1	82	...	26	1	...	...	7	...	14	...	7	...	1,246	29	1,275
			C	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
			D	1	...	4	...	18	...	18	...	14	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	64
		Total of admissions ...	...	186	25	161	7	275	2	479	2	128	1	97	...	30	1	...	...	7	...	14	...	7	...	1,384	38	1,422
		Total remaining on the 31st December.	...	12	2	46	1	128	...	205	1	165	1	48	...	22	...	...	...	6	...	7	...	6	...	643	5	648
7	Henzada		A	7	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	13
			B	114	15	118	21	461	1	410	1	62	...	39	...	6	...	...	...	7	...	19	...	3	...	1,239	38	1,277
			C	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
			D	1	...	1	...	3	...	8	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
		Total of admissions ...	...	122	17	122	21	465	1	421	1	65	...	41	...	6	...	...	...	7	...	19	...	3	...	1,271	40	1,311
		Total remaining on the 31st December.	...	1	...	12	2	258	...	30	...	25	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	338	2	340

IIC.—Prisons.

[No. 35] *3.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma, during the year 1885, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences*—(concluded).

1	2	3	4																						5			6
			Number according to length of sentence.																									
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J					
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas: a For life.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas: b For a term		Sentenced to death.		Total.			
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.*	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F	M.*	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	Remarks.
8	Myanaung	A	5	9	1	...	1	...	...	..		..	...	..	..	...	...	.	..	...	.	..	...	.	7	9	16	
		B	61	7	38	1	69	1	70	...	24	...	6		1	..		.			.	...	.	.	269	9	278	
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..		.	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	
		D	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	2	...	1	.	...	..	...		..	...	.	.	..	..	5	.	5	
	Total of admissions ...	...	66	16	39	1	70	1	72	...	26	...	7	..	1	.		..		.		.			281	18	299	
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	...	9	1	6	...	18	...	13	...	14	..	8	.	3	.		.	..		.	...		.	71	1	72	
9	Thayetmyo	A	20	12	7	1	8	...	12	...	1		.	..	.	..	.		.	.	.	..		..	48	13	61	
		B	332	44	220	13	269	3	147	1	150	1	69	1	3	.	6	..	2	...	...		3	.	1,201	63	1,264	
		C	...	...	...	.	2	..	1	...	6	.	2	..	3			.	...	.	.	...	..		14	..	14	
		D	3	...	3	...	8	...	12	..	11	..	12	.	.		..	...	...	..	.	.	.	...	49	..	49	
	Total of admissions ...	...	355	56	230	14	287	3	172	1	168	1	83	1	6		6	..	2	...	..	.	3	..	1,312	76	1,388	
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	...	53	8	94	...	160	...	61	...	218	...	128	1	12	...	6	.	...	.	.	...	..		752	9	761	
10	Moulmein	A	67	6	2	2	3	...	2	...	..	..		...		..	.	...	..	...	..	.	.	...	74	8	82	
		B	235	4	108	3	119	..	62	2	66	.	37	..	16	..	.	.	7	.	4	.	8	.	662	9	671	
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2		1	...		..		...	...	.	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	
		D	1	...	...	...	4	..	...	...	2	.	1	..	.	...	...				...	...		...	8	...	8	
	Total of admissions ...	...	303	10	110	5	126	..	64	2	70	..	39	.	16	..	.	..	7	.	4	.	8	.	747	17	764	
	Total remaining on the 1st December.	...	40	1	11	2	52	.	58	3	213	...	606	...	302	..	11	.	3	..	25	..	1		1,382	6	1,388	

11	Tavoy	A	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
		B	27	6	17	3	16	2	25	...	10	...	5	...	4	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	..	106	11	117
		C	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
		D	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1
	Total of admissions ...		...	30	6	17	3	19	2	25	..	11	..	5	..	4	.	...	.	2	...	..	...	..	...	113	11	124
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		...	2	..	8	1	19	...	17	...	23	...	18	...	1	.	.	..	.	...	..	..	..	...	88	1	89
12	Mergui	A	21	5	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	32	5	37
		B	34	4	24	2	33	...	13	...	2	..	4	..	1	...	..	.	1	..	...	...	...	....	112	6	118
		C	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...
		D	...	...	2	..	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	.	1	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7	...	7
	Total of admissions ...		...	55	9	35	2	36	...	14	.	3	...	5	..	2	...	..	...	1	..	...	..	..		151	11	162
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	..	...	...	..	.	..	..	...	..	..	6	...	6
13	Toungoo	A	2	2	...	...	2	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	..	4	2	6
		B	52	2	26	1	77	1	36	..	29	...	30	..	...	...	1	...	2	..	11	...	..	..	264	4	268
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	..	..	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	.	15	...	15
		D	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..		...		..	...	..	...	...	.	3	...	3
	Total of admissions ..		..	54	4	27	1	80	1	37	...	30	...	44	..	...	...	1	...	2	...	11	...		..	286	6	292
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		...	...	...	2	...	22	1	83	...	128	...	52	...	1	..	...	...	2	...	6	...	..	...	296	1	297
14	Shwegyin	A	8	2	...	..	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	17	2	19
		B	43	...	68	2	82	3	57	..	57	..	26	...	5	...	..	...	3	...	2	...	1	..	344	5	349
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
		D	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	..	9	..	9
	Total of admissions ...		...	52	2	69	2	86	3	67	...	58	..	27	..	5	..	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	370	7	377
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		...	...	...	7	1	30	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	44	2	46
	GRAND TOTAL of each class...	A	308	77	88	12	97	1	38	2	2	..	2	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	535	92	627
		B	2,533	169	1,914	73	2,772	25	1,968	15	955	3	560	1	239	1	13	..	67	...	57	...	35	...	11,113	287	11,400
		C	1	...	2	.	6	...	10	...	38	...	46	...	6	..	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	111
		D	9	...	25	...	83	...	85	...	94	...	29	...	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	330	...	330
	of admissions ...		...	2,851	246	2,029	85	2,958	26	2,101	17	1,069	3	637	1	250	1	15	...	67	..	57	..	35	...	12,089	379	12,468
	of remaining on 31st December 1885.		...	232	17	415	19	1,201	13	1,155	8	1,642	5	1,610	5	912	3	60	...	60	...	76	...	8	...	7,371	70	7,441

A—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment. B—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. C—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement. D—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.

IIC.—Prisons.

[No. 36] *4.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma, during the year 1885, who had been previously convicted.*

1	2	3			4								5			6						
					Number previously convicted.											Juvenile prisoners under sixteen years of age (section 399, Criminal Procedure Code).						
		Number admitted during the year.			A		B		C		D		Ratio per cent of column 4D to column 3			A			B			
					Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.					Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.			
Serial No.	Jails.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	Remarks
1	Akyab ...	721	7	728	78	.	16	..	7	..	101	..	14·01	.	13·87	2	.	2	1		1	
2	Kyaukpyu ...	421	13	434	83	...	25	.	9	.	117	.	27·79	..	26·96	2	..	2	1	...	1	
3	Sandoway ...	211	8	219	36	..	15		6	...	57	.	27·01	..	26·03	2	1	3	.	..	...	
4	Rangoon { Natives ...	3,729	108	3,837	373	1	63	...	27	...	463	1	12·42	0·93	12·09	52	4	56	.	...	...	
	Rangoon { Europeans	178	...	178	1	..	..	...	...	..	1	..	0·56	.	0·56		.		.	..	..	
5	Ma-ubin ...	914	19	933	56	...	16	.	6	...	78	..	8·53	.	8·36	6	.	6		...	.	
6	Bassein ...	1,384	38	1,422	201	...	57	..	26	...	284	...	20·52	..	19·97	8	.	8	...	..	...	
7	Henzada ...	1,271	40	1,311	277	1	77	1	31	...	385	2	30·29	5·00	29·52	2	...	2	...	...	..	
8	Myanaung ...	281	18	299	51	1	22	.	10	..	83	1	29·51	5·56	28·09	4	1	5	...	...	..	
9	Thayetmyo ...	1,312	76	1,388	134	2	34	.	14	.	182	2	13·87	2·63	13·26	9	1	10	...	..	..	
10	Moulmein ...	747	17	764	95	...	34	...	15	...	144	.	19·28	..	18·85	3	.	3	2	.	2	
11	Tavoy ...	113	11	124	13	...	5	.	5	..	23	...	20·35	.	18·55		1	1	...	.	...	
12	Mergui ...	151	11	162	6	1	8	...	4	...	18	1	11·92	9·09	11·73	2	..	2	..	...	...	
13	Toungoo ...	286	6	292	26	...	10	..	3	...	39	...	13·64	..	13·36	..	..	...	..	..	...	
14	Shwegyin ...	370	7	377	34	...	14	1	7	...	55	1	14·86	14·29	14·85	2	.	2	...	.	...	
	Total ...	12,089	379	12,468	1,464	6	396	2	170	...	2,030	8	16·79	2·11	16·35	94	8	102	4	...	4	

IIC.—PRISONS.

[No. 37] *6.—Statement showing the Offences committed by the Convicts, and the Punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma, during the year 1885.*

1	2	3		4		5						6												7	8
						Breaches of Jail Rules.						Punishments inflicted													
												A		B. *By Jail Officers.*										C	
														a		*b*		*c*		*d*	*e*				
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio of column 6C to column 3.	Ratio of column 6d to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F			
1	Akyab	396	2	..		163	...	42	...	343		1	.	39	..	2	..	50	.	10	446	..	548	137·69	1·86
2	Kyankpyu	212	2	3	...	41	...	10	...	32	...	3	..	...	..	10	...	.	.	17	56	.	86	40·19	24·64
3	Sandoway	26	1	2	...	9	...	3	..	2	.	2	..	...	..	12	...	...	.	2	...	...	16	59·26	14·29
4	Rangoon ... Natives	2,664	29	1	...	508	..	921	...	1,730	...	1	..	629	...	21	...	479	...	228	1,802	..	3,160	117·34	7·78
	Rangoon ... Europeans	57	...	...	..	14	...	34	..	108	.	..	.	78	..	...	..	31	...	7	40	...	156	273·68	4·70
5	Ma-ubin	103	2	...	..	1	..	...	..	37	..	..	.	...	.	37	...	..	..	..	1	...	38	36·19	...
6	Bassein	591	7	4	...	16	...	606	..	135	.	8	.	18	.	269	...	250	.	74	132	...	751	125·59	10·93
7	Henzada	201	4	...	...	37	...	15	...	69	...	...	...	1	...	24	...	28	...	23	45	..	121	59·02	23·47
8	Myanaung	46	1	...	...	14	...	2	..	7	...	2	...	...	..	18	...	...	...	3	.	.	23	48·94	15·00
9	Thayetmyo	593	10	3	...	24	2	7	..	152	5	3	...	1	..	7	5	33	2	31	111	..	193	32·01	20·00
10	Moulmein	1,284	3	5	...	517	..	345	..	338	..	5	.	115	..	343	...	..	.	63	679	.	1,205	93·63	5·52
11	Tavoy	83	2	1	...	25	...	56	...	125	...	1	.	3	..	89	...	46	...	9	59	.	207	243·53	4·55
12	Mergui	15	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	.	.	...	..	...	.	...	..	.	..	..	...	...	...
13	Toungoo	460	1	...	...	55	...	18	...	100	.	...	...	2	..	..	...	42	...	16	113	...	173	66·28	10·19
14	Shwegyin	56	2	1	...	49	2	16	...	16	...	1	..	...	...	68	2	...	...	5	8	...	84	144·83	6·49
	Total ...	6,587	66	20	...	1,473	4	2,075	...	3,184	5	27	...	886	...	900	7	959	2	488	3,492	...	6,761	101·62	7·79

IIC.—Prisons.

[No. 38] *7.—Statement showing the State of Education of the Convicts imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma, during the year 1885.*

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9						10
				Of those in column 3 there were												Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail						Of those in column 7 there were when they left jail						
Serial No.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Remarks.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Akyab	721	7	451	7	258	...	12	.	396	2	50	...	22	..	2		20	.	...		1	.	16	..	5	...	
2	Kyaukpyu	421	13	182	13	181	..	58	...	212	2	15	...	39	.	32		2		5		...		31		8	...	
3	Sandoway	211	8	77	8	129	...	5	..	26	1		..	..	.	.		..										
4	Rangoon — Natives ...	3,729	108	1,462	74	1,455	33	812	1	2,664	29	64	..	104	..	29		75		...		3	..	98	..	3	..	
	Rangoon — Europeans ..	178	...	24	...	112	...	42	..	57	..	9	..	21	..	.		21		..		..	.	21		...	..	
5	Ma-ubin	914	19	160	18	750	1	4	..	103	2		.	..	..					..		..	...	...	.	.	...	
6	Bassein	1,384	38	463	38	913	...	8	..	591	7	118	..	52	..	19	.	33		...	.	...	...	24	..	28	...	
7	Henzada	1,271	40	462	39	379	1	430	.	201	4	31	.	228	..	112		93		23		34	.	168	.	26	...	
8	Myanaung	281	18	86	18	189	...	6	...	46	1	..		.			...	..	.	..		..	.	...	.	..	...	
9	Thayetmyo	1,312	76	430	74	658	2	224	...	593	10	69	.	132		47	..	71	...	14	..	15	...	53	..	64	.	
10	Moulmein	747	17	456	17	287	...	4	..	1,384	3	105	.	47	.	15	.	30	...	2	...	...	..	39	.	8	...	
11	Tavoy	113	11	88	11	24	...	1	...	83	2	24	..	32	...	19	...	13	..	...	..	6	...	20	...	6	...	
12	Mergui	151	11	95	11	34	...	22	..	15	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	.	..	...	.	.	..	...	..	..	
13	Toungoo	286	6	116	6	160	...	10	...	260	1	47	...	14	...	7	.	7	.	..	..	...		10	...	4	...	
14	Shwegyin	370	7	115	7	239	...	16	...	56	2	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	
	Total ...	12,089	379	4,667	341	5,768	37	1,654	1	6,587	66	532	...	691	...	282	..	365	...	44	...	59	...	480	...	152	...	

No. 39] *10.—Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma, during the year 1885.*

1	2	3				4		5		6	
		Average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Police Guard.	
						A	B	A	B	A	B
Serial No.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
						Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1	Akyab ...	398	15	7	420	12,557	30 6 6	11,017	26 3 8	...	...
2	Kyaukpyu	214	5	2	221	6,251	28 8 8	5,234	23 10 11	...	...
3	Sandoway	27	3	...	30	436	14 8 6	3,464	82 2 2	...	...
4	Rangoon... Natives	2,693	36	22	2,751	78,188	28 10 5	55,100	20 0 6	...	...
	Rangoon... Europeans	57	1	.	58	6,584	113 8 3	1,162	20 0 7	...	...
5	Ma-ubin	105	12	1	118	3,375	28 13 6	4,433	37 9 1	...	...
6	Bassein ...	598	22	7	627	15,889	25 9 5	10,802	17 3 8	...	...
7	Henzada	205	16	1	222	5,625	25 7 3	5,279	23 12 6	...	...
8	Myanaung	47	9	...	56	1,253	22 6 0	3,227	57 10 0	..	...
9	Thayetmyo	603	17	3	623	16,133	26 0 4	12,130	19 7 6	...	...
10	Moulmein	1,287	16	10	1,313	33,987	26 1 4	36,763	28 0 0	...	...
11	Tavoy ...	85	2	1	88	1,971	22 10 6	5,189	58 15 5	...	...
12	Mergui ...	15	2	3	20	322	18 15 1	2,314	115 11 2	...	...
13	Toungoo	261	14	1	276	7,908	26 3 4	8,652	31 5 7	...	...
14	Shwegyin	58	12	3	73	1,900	27 2 3	3,998	54 12 3	...	...
	Total ...	6,653	182	61	6,896	1,91,679	28 0 8	1,67,764	24 5 3	...	...

IIC.—Prisons.

[No. 39] *10.—Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma, during the year 1885*—(concluded).

1	2	7					9		10	11	12
		Hospital charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.				
		A	B	C	A	B	A	B			
Serial No.	Jails.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.	Serial No.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Akyab	1,940	4 9 11	129 5 4	642	1 9 10	1,583	3 12 4	27,739	66 0 9	1
2	Kyaukpyu	622	2 13 0	77 12 0	248	1 2 7	2,225	10 1 1	14,580	65 15 7	2
3	Sandoway	12	0 6 5	...	47	1 11 10	789	26 4 10	3,748	124 14 11	3
4	Rangoon ... Natives	7,807	2 13 5	65 9 8	3,848	1 6 10	11,300	4 1 9	1,56,243	56 12 9	4
	Rangoon ... Europeans	275	4 11 10	137 8 0	1,234	21 10 5	409	7 0 10	9,664	166 9 11	
5	Ma-ubin	38	0 5 2	38 0 0	188	1 12 8	617	5 3 9	8,651	73 5 0	5
6	Bassein	722	1 2 5	72 3 2	735	1 3 8	3,252	5 3 0	31,400	50 1 3	6
7	Henzada	419	1 14 2	419 0 0	200	0 15 7	849	3 13 2	12,372	55 11 8	7
8	Myanaung	984	17 9 2	41 0 0	79	1 10 11	462	8 4 0	6,005	107 3 9	8
9	Thayetmyo	744	1 3 1	62 0 0	709	1 2 10	1,580	2 8 7	31,296	50 3 9	9
10	Moulmein	3,460	2 10 2	58 10 4	3,253	2 8 5	1,457	1 1 9	78,920	60 1 8	10
11	Tavoy	174	1 15 8	87 0 0	109	1 4 6	257	2 14 9	7,700	67 8 0	11
12	Mergui	1	0 0 10	...	28	1 13 10	85	4 4 0	2,750	137 8 0	12
13	Toungoo	969	3 9 4	123 10 0	464	1 12 5	2,625	9 8 2	19,938	72 3 10	13
14	Shwegyin	168	2 9 2	62 10 8	138	2 6 1	1,442	19 12 1	7,666	105 0 3	14
	Total ...	18,375	2 10 8	69 9 8	11,922	1 12 8	28,932	4 3 2	4,18,672	60 11 5	

* Exclusive of under-trial and civil debtors.

IIC.—Prisons.

[No. 40] *12.—Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma, during the year 1885.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7													8	9		
						AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS														RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 4 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS		
						A	On Prison Duties.					On Jail Buildings.				K	L					
							B	C	D	E	F	Additions and alterations.		New jails			1	2				
												G	H	I	J							
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e. g.*, wheat-grinding, in manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under P. W. Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under P. W. Department.	Manufactures.	Public works.	Other extramural labour.	Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the P. W. Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (column 7K).
1	Akyab ...	2	316	15	8	1	32	22	16	43	15	...	...	...	...	157	...	...	30	10·13	6·96	49·68
2	Kyaukpyu ...	6	167	8	3	1	2	15	11	7	5	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	56	1·20	8·98	41·92
3	Sandoway ...	2	22	...	...	...	1	2	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	4·55	9·09	4·55
4	Rangoon — Natives ...	37	2,127	118	11	27	204	187	67	54	...	...	30	...	...	1,418	...	1	139	9·59	8·79	66·67
	Rangoon — Europeans ...	1	46	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	4·35	...	93·48
5	Ma-ubin ...	5	78	1	10	56	1	4	7	4	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1·28	5·13	5·13
6	Bassein ...	13	490	10	...	23	24	25	11	15	6	...	...	...	...	383	...	...	...	4·90	5·10	78·16
7	Henzada ...	2	165	1	4	32	5	8	8	37	2	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	3	3·03	4·85	42·42
8	Myanaung ...	...	18	23	...	3	...	2	8	4	1	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	11·11	...
9	Thayetmyo ...	6	497	12	4	21	35	33	12	46	3	...	...	...	...	347	...	...	...	7·04	6·64	69·62
10	Moulmein ...	5	1,030	59	4	33	81	50	15	25	10	...	...	...	...	816	...	...	...	7·86	4·85	79·22
11	Tavoy ...	1	72	2	...	...	7	4	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	39	...	15	...	9·72	5·56	54·17
12	Mergui ...	2	12	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	25·00	50·00
13	Toungoo ...	4	204	8	3	8	24	14	12	22	8	...	...	...	...	92	...	24	...	11·76	6·86	45·10
14	Shwegyin ...	4	43	3	1	...	1	3	4	5	1	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	10	2·33	6·98	44·19
	Total ...	90	5,287	262	48	206	419	372	183	269	57	...	30	...	...	3,465	...	40	246	7·93	7·04	65·54

Holidays ... ... 945 | Cells 12

IIC.—PRISONS.

[No. 41] *14.—Statement showing the net Cost of the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma, during the year 1885.*

1	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial No.	Jails.	Total cost of maintenance (column 10 of statement X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 11 of statement X).	Total cash earnings (column 11 of statement XIII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6).	Remarks.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
1	Akyab	27,739 0	66 1	3,627 6	8 10	24,111 10	57 7	
2	Kyaukpyu	14,580 0	66 0	2,844 5	12 14	11,735 11	53 2	
3	Sandoway	3,748 0	124 15	625 10	20 14	3,122	104 1	
4	Rangoon	1,65,907 0	59 1	1,01,470 9	36 2	64,43	22 15	
5	Ma-ubin	8,651 0	78 5	—1,363 10	—11 9	10,014 10	84 14	
6	Bassein	31,400 0	50 1	15,273 10	24 6	16,126 6	25 11	
7	Henzada	12,372 0	55 12	1,079 8	4 14	11,292 8	50 14	
8	Myanaung	6,005 0	107 4	—49 14	—0 14	6,054 14	108 2	
9	Thayetmyo	31,296 0	50 4	3,511 1	5 10	27,784 15	44 10	
10	Moulmein	78,920 0	60 2	27,829 6	21 3	51,090 10	38 15	
11	Tavoy	7,700 0	87 8	2,805 2	31 14	4,894 14	55 10	
12	Mergui	2,750 0	137 8	297 15	14 14	2,452 1	122 10	
13	Toungoo	19,938 0	72 4	4,740 13	17 3	15,197 3	55 1	
14	Shwegyin	7,666 0	105 0	895 4	12 4	6,770 12	92 12	
	Total ...	4,18,672 0	60 11	1,63,587 1	23 12	2,55,084 15	36 15	

IIC.—Prisons.

No. 42] *15.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all Classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma, during the year 1885.*

2		3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
	Jails.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jail devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day			Number admitted into Hospital			Daily average number of sick			Number of deaths in and out of Hospital			Deaths from fever.		
		M.	F.	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M	F.	Total	M	F	Total
1	Akyab — Convicts	385	15	400	396	2	398	437	2	439	266	3	269	17	.	15	86	2	88		..	..
	Under-trials	25	10	35	15		15	20		20	15	.	15	..		.			...			...
	Civil prisoners	15	5	20	7	.	7	22		22	2	.	2	.			..				.	
	Total	425	30	455	418	2	420	479	2	481	283	3	286	17		15	46	2	48		.	
2	Kyaukpyu — Convicts	217	16	233	212	2	214	256	2	258	227		227	8		8	22		22	..		...
	Under-trials	16	.	16	5	.	5	9	..	9	3		3						..	.	.	
	Civil prisoners	..		.	2	.	2	3		3					.	.			..	.		..
	Total	233	16	249	219	2	221	268	2	270	230		230	8		8	22	.	22	...	..	...
3	Sandoway — Convicts	17	4	21	26	1	27	43	3	46	14	.	14					.	..	..	.	...
	Under-trials	7	..	7	3	.	3	8		8	..				.				..	.	..	..
	Civil prisoners	4	.	4		...	.	1	.	1	.									.		...
	Total	28	4	32	29	1	30	52	3	55	14		14			.		.	..	.	..	...
4	Rangoon — *Natives*— Convicts	2,843	33	2,876	2,664	29	2,693	2,970	35	3,005	2,763	14	2,777	117	1	118	74	...	73	5	..	5
	Under-trials	38	11	49	36	.	36	453		453	21		21	1		1	2	.	2	.		...
	Civil prisoners	76	11	87	19	3	22	17	5	22	1		1			.	.		...	.	..	...
	Total	2,957	55	3,012	2,719	32	2,751	3,423	40	3,460	2,785	14	2,799	118	1	119	75	.	75	5	.	5
	Europeans— Convicts	120		120	57	.	57	70		70	46	.	46	2		2	.		.	..	.	..
	Under-trials	..	.		1	.	1	1		1	1		1	..	..	.		.			...	...
	Civil prisoners	...	.		.				.	...		..						.	...	.		.
	Total	120	.	120	58	.	58	71	..	71	47	..	47	2	...	2	.	.	.	..	...	...
5	Ma-ubin — Convicts	100	4	104	103	2	105	125	3	128	16	..	16	1		1				...	.	.
	Under-trials	.	.	.	12	.	12	13		13	1		1	.	.	.	1		1	.	.	
	Civil prisoners	8	4	12	1	...	1	2	.	2		.				.		.	..	...	..	..
	Total	108	8	116	116	2	118	150	3	153	17		17	1	..	1	1		1	...	..	...
6	Bassein — Convicts	546	12	558	591	7	598	654	7	661	333	6	339	10		10	50	..	50	3	...	3
	Under-trials	18	...	18	22	...	22	46	1	47	6	..	6	..		.	1	..	1		...	...
	Civil prisoners	8	4	12	6	1	7	7	1	8	2	1	3					...	.		...	...
	Total	572	16	588	619	8	627	707	9	716	341	7	348	10	..	10	51	...	51	3	...	3

7	Henzada	Convicts	94	4	98	201	4	205	432	5	437	31	..	31	1	...	1	2	...	2	..	...	...
		Under-trials	10	..	10	16	.	16	18	.	18	4		4	..	.	...	1		1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	10	4	14	1	...	1	..	...	..		..	..	.	.	..	..	.	...	..	...	...
		Total	114	8	122	218	4	222	450	5	455	35		35	1	..	1	3	..	3	...	...	...
8	Myanaung	Convicts	26	4	30	46	1	47	80	1	81	53	..	53	23	.	23	4	.	4	..	...	...
		Under-trials	6	..	6	9		9	33	...	33	10	...	10	1	.	1	1	...	1	..	...	...
		Civil prisoners	..	...	..	...	..	...	...		...		..	...	.	.	...	.	.	..	..	..	...
		Total	32	4	36	55	1	56	113	1	114	63	...	63	24	...	24	5	...	5	..	...	...
9	Thayetmyo	Convicts	505	7	512	593	10	603	745	10	755	266	...	266	12	.	12	12	...	12	...	.	...
		Under-trials	17	4	21	17	..	17	57	...	57	6	...	6	.	..	...	1	...	1	..	...	...
		Civil prisoners	22	3	25	3	...	3	2	..	2		...	.	.	..		.	.	..	..	...	...
		Total	544	14	558	613	10	623	804	10	814	272	..	272	12	..	12	13	...	13	...	..	..
10	Moulmein	Convicts	1,571	16	1,587	1,284	3	1,287	1,389	8	1,397	1,479	1	1,480	59	..	59	61	...	61	6	..	6
		Under-trials	28	9	37	16		16	13	...	13	5	1	6	..	.	...	...	1	1	.	..	...
		Civil prisoners	23	7	30	7	3	10	7	4	11	1	...	1	.	.			.	.	..	...	...
		Total	1,622	32	1,654	1,307	6	1,313	1,409	12	1,421	1,485	2	1,487	59	...	59	61	1	62	6	...	6
11	Tavoy	Convicts	107	2	109	83	2	85	106	2	108	30	...	30	2	.	2	6	...	6	1	...	1
		Under-trials	5	..	5	2	..	2	1	...	1	...	.	.	..	..	..	..	.	...	...	..	..
		Civil prisoners	4	2	6	1	...	1	3	2	5	...		..	..	...	.	.	..	..	.	...	...
		Total	116	4	120	86	2	88	110	4	114	30	..	30	2	..	2	6	...	6	1	...	1
12	Mergui	Convicts	17	2	19	15	.	15	27	1	28	4	.	4		..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials	5	..	5	2	...	2	3	..	3	1	...	1	..	.	..	..		.	...	..	...
		Civil prisoners	4	2	6	2	1	3	2	3	5	..	..	.		.		..	.	..	.	.	...
		Total	26	4	30	19	1	20	32	4	36	5	...	5		...	.	1	...	1	...	...	...
13	Toungoo	Convicts	273	7	280	260	1	261	309	1	310	181	...	181	8	..	8	16		16	...	..	...
		Under-trials	11	..	11	14	.	14	10	..	10	5	..	5	.	.	.	1	.	1	..	.	...
		Civil prisoners	10	5	15	1	..	1	1		1		.	...	..	.	..		.	..	.	..	...
		Total	294	12	306	275	1	276	320	1	321	186	.	186	8	.	8	17	..	17	...	...	...
14	Shwegyin	Convicts	59	6	65	56	2	58	48	2	50	90	2	92	3	.	3	1	..	1	..	...	...
		Under trials	...	..	.	12	...	12	87	3	90	3	..	3	...	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	...
		Civil prisoners	4	...	4	3	...	3	.		.	...	...		.		.		..	..	..	..	...
		Total	63	6	69	71	2	73	135	5	140	93	2	95	3	...	3	1	..	1	..	.	...
	Grand Total	Convicts	6,880	132	7,012	6,587	66	6,653	...	...	...	5,899	26	5,925	261	1	262	284	2	286	15	...	15
		Under-trials	186	34	220	182	..	182	...	..	...	81	1	82	2	.	2	8	1	9	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	188	47	235	53	8	61	...	...	...	6	1	7	...	..	...	.	..		...	...	...
		TOTAL OF ALL	7,254	213	7,467	6,822	74	6,896	...	...	...	5,986	28	6,014	263	1	264	292	3	295	15	...	15

IIC.—Prisons.

[No. 42] *15.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all Classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma, during the year 1885—(concluded).*

1	2		10			11			12														
									Ratio per mille of average strength														
									A			B			C			D			E		
Serial No.	Jails.		Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F	Total	M	F	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	Total
1	Akyab	Convicts	17	1	18	...	.	..	924·24	1,500·00	927·14	37·58		37·60	.	.	.	90·91	1,000·00	95·48	90·91	1,000·00	95·48
		Under-trials	.	..	..	...		...	1,000·00	.	1,000·00		.	..	...		.	.	.	..	...	.	...
		Civil prisoners	.	..	.	..	.		285·71	.	285·71			...						...			.
		Total	17	1	18	...	..	...	916·27	1,500·00	919·05	35·89	.	35·71	.		..	86·12	1,000·00	90·48	86·12	1,000·00	90·48
2	Kyaukpyu	Convicts	14	...	14	2	...	2	1,070·75	...	1,069·75	37·74	.	37·38	9·43	.	9·35	94·34	.	93·46	103·77	...	102·80
		Under-trials	..	.	..	...	.	...	600·00		600·00	.					.				.	..	..
		Civil prisoners	.	..	..	..	..		.	...							.	.			.	.	...
		Total	14	..	14	2	...	2	1,050·23		1,049·72	36·53	..	36·20	9·13		9·05	91·72	.	90·90	100·46	...	99·56
3	Sandoway	Convicts	...	...	...		...	...	558·46	...	518·52								.	..		.	...
		Under-trials		.		.	.	..	...	.		.	.	.						..	.		...
		Civil prisoners			.	.		.	..	..		.		.						.		.	..
		Total	..	..	.	.	...	.	482·76	...	466·67								.	.	.	.	
4	Rangoon	*Natives—* Convicts	15	.	15	12	.	12	1,037·16	482·76	1,031·19	43·92	34·48	43·82	4·50	.	4·46	22·00		22·65	27·40	...	27·11
		Under-trials	..	.	..	1	.	1	583·33		583·33	27·78		27·78	27·78		27·78	27·78	..	27·78	55·56		55·56
		Civil prisoners	...	.	...	.	.	.	52·63		45·45		.		.				.	...	.	...	...
		Total	15	...	15	13	...	13	1,024·27	437·50	1,017·45	43·40	31·25	43·26	4·78	.	4·73	22·50	..	22·54	27·58	...	27·26
		Europeans— Convicts	...		..	.	.	.	807·02	.	807·02	35·09		35·09	.		.	..	..	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	.	..		..		.	1,000·00	.	1,000·00			...	.				.	.	...	.	.
		Civil prisoners				.			..		..				.				.		..	.	...
		Total			..	...	.	...	810·34	..	810·34	34·48		34·48			...	..	...	.	..	...	...
5	Ma-ubin	Convicts				..	.	.	155·34	.	152·38	9·71		9·52	..		..	.	.	.		...	...
		Under-trials	.			..		.	83·33		83·33	.	.		.		.	83·33	.	83·33	83·33	...	83·33
		Civil prisoners				.		.										.		..		.	...
		Total	...	..	.			...	146·55	..	144·07	8·62		8·47			.	6·62	..	6·47	8·62	.	8·47
6	Bassein	Convicts	9	.	9	32	.	32	563·45	857·14	566·89	16·92		16·72	54·15		53·51	30·46		30·10	84·60	..	83·61
		Under-trials	1	..	1	.	..	.	272·73		272·73	.						45·45		45·45	45·45	...	45·45
		Civil prisoners	...	.	...	.	.	..	333·33	1,000·00	428·57	.	.	.	..				..		...	..	...
		Total	10	...	10	32	...	32	550·89	875·00	555·62	16·16	...	15·95	51·70		51·04	30·69	...	30·30	82·39	..	81·34

7	Henzada	Convicts	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	154·23	...	151·22	4·98	.	4·88	.	...	...	9·95	...	9·76	9·95	...	9·76
		Under-trials	...	...	..	...	.	.	..	250·00	..	250·00	...			.	..	...	62·50	..	62·50	62·50	...	62·50
		Civil prisoners	...	...	..	..	...	.	..	.	.	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	160·55	...	157·66	4·59	...	4·50	...	...	...	13·76	...	13·51	13·76	...	13·51
8	Myanaung	Convicts	...	1	.	1	...	..	.	1,152·17	..	1,127·66	500·00		489·36		..	...	86·96	..	85·11	86·96	...	85·11
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	.	.	..	1,111·11	..	1,111·11	111·11		111·11	..	..	..	111·11	..	111·11	111·11	...	111·11
		Civil prisoners	...	..	...	...	...	...		.	..	.	.	.	.	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,145·45	..	1,125·00	436·36	..	428·57	..	...	.	90·91	...	89·29	90·91	...	89·29
9	Thayetmyo	Convicts	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	448·57	...	441·13	20·24		19·90	...	...	...	20·24	...	19·90	20·24	...	19·90
		Under-trials	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	352·94	...	352·94	...	...	..	..	..	..	56·82	..	58·82	56·82	...	58·83
		Civil prisoners	..	.		..	...	.	..	.	.	.	...	.		.	..	.	.	...	...	..	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	443·72	.	436·60	19·58	..	19·26	..	...	...	21·21	...	20·87	21·21	...	20·87
10	Moulmein	Convicts	..	22	..	22	2	..	2	1,151·87	333·33	1,149·96	45·95	...	45·84	1·56	...	1·55	45·95	...	45·84	47·51	...	47·40
		Under-trials	...	..	1	1	.	..	...	312·50	.	375·00	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	..	62·50	...	...	62·50
		Civil prisoners	...	...	..	..	...	..	.	142·86	.	100·00			...	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	22	1	23	2	..	2	1,186·19	333·33	1,132·52	45·14	..	44·94	1·53	...	1·52	45·14	166·67	45·70	46·67	166·67	47·23
11	Tavoy	Convicts	...	2	.	2	...	.	...	361·45	...	352·94	24·10		23·53	..	...	...	72·29	.	70·59	72·29	...	70·59
		Under-trials	..	.	...	...	...	..	..	.	.	...	.		.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	..	...	..		.	...		..	.	.	..	.		..	.	..	..	...	...	...
		Total	...	2	...	2	.	...	...	348·84	...	340·91	24·26	..	22·73	...	...	...	69·77	.	68·18	69·77	...	68·18
12	Mergui	Convicts	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	266·67		266·67	...		..	...	...	..	66·67	..	66·67	66·67	...	66·67
		Under-trials	.	..	..	.		..	.	500·00	.	500·00	..	..	.		...	.		..	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	..	...	..	.	..	...		...	...	.	..		.	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263·16		250·00	.	...	...	...	...	...	52·63	...	50·00	52·63	...	50·00
13	Toungoo	Convicts	..	1	...	1	12	.	12	696·15	.	693·49	30·77	..	30·65	46·15		45·98	15·38	...	15·33	61·54	...	61·30
		Under-trials	.	1	...	1	..		..	357·14	..	357·14	...		.	...	.	..	71·43	...	71·43	71·43	...	71·43
		Civil prisoners	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	..	.	.	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
		Total	..	2	...	2	12	.	12	*676·36	...	673·91	29·09	...	28·99	43·64	...	43·48	18·18	...	18·12	61·82	...	61·59
14	Shwegyin	Convicts	..	1	.	1	...	...	.	1,607·14	1,000·00	1,586·21	53·57	..	51·72	...	...	.	17·86	...	17·24	17·86	...	17·24
		Under-trials	..	.	..	...	...	..	..	250·00		250·00	...	.	..		..	..	..	.		..	...	...
		Civil prisoners	..	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	.	.	..	...	..	.	...	.	..	...	...	...
		Total	...	1	..	1	..	...	...	1,309·86	1,000·00	1,301·37	42·25	...	41·10	...	...	.	14·08	...	13·70	14·08	...	13·70
	Grand Total	Convicts	..	82	1	83	60	.	60	695·55	393·94	690·58	39·62	15·15	39·38	9·11	...	9·02	34·01	30·30	33·97	43·12	30·30	42·99
		Under-trials	...	2	1	3	1	.	1	445·05	...	450·55	10·99	...	10·99	5·49	..	5·49	38·46	...	43·96	43·96	...	49·45
		Civil prisoners	...	..	..	.		..	...	113·21	125·00	114·75	...	...	...	..	..	...	...		...	...	...	...
		TOTAL OF ALL	..	84	2	86	61	...	61	677·46	378·38	672·10	38·55	13·51	38·28	8·94	...	8·85	33·86	40·54	33·93	42·80	40·54	42·78

IIC.—Prisons.

[No. 43] *19.—Statement showing Particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma, during the year 1885.*

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9		10		11		12		
Serial No.	Jails.	Number remaining at close of previous year		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1885.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	Total.
1	Akyab	28	..	351	1	379	1	380	15	...	15	162	1	163	204	...	204	1	...	..	...	..	.	12	...	12
2	Kyaukpyu	4		155	3	159	3	162	5		5	64	2	66	90	1	91	1	..	...	..	..	...	4	...	4
3	Sandoway	4	...	102	1	106	1	107	3	...	3	46	1	47	53	.	52	.	...	..	..	...	..	8	...	8
4	Rangoon { Natives	17	2	1,394	28	1,411	30	1,441	36	...	36	298	15	313	674	15	689	4	..	..	..	2	..	433	...	433
	Rangoon { Europeans...	...	..	11	...	11	...	11	1	...	1	1	..	1	8		8	1	...	...		..	.	1	...	1
5	Ma-ubin	2	...	260	3	262	3	265	12	...	12	124	1	125	107	2	109	23	.	...	...	1		7	...	7
6	Bassein	7	...	536	11	543	11	554	22	..	22	271	4	275	240	7	247	2	...	...	...	1	...	29	...	29
7	Henzada	6	.	601	16	607	16	623	16	..	16	301	9	310	273	6	279	7	1	..	..	1	...	25	..	25
8	Myanaung	11	...	276	4	287	4	291	9	..	9	153	1	154	109	2	111	17	1	.	...	1	...	7	...	7
9	Thayetmyo	17	...	304	8	321	8	329	17	...	17	183	6	189	107	2	109	1	...	...	...	1	...	29	...	29
10	Moulmein	11	...	330	7	341	7	348	16	..	16	205	6	211	127	..	127	2	...		...	...	1	7	...	7
11	Tavoy	...	..	97	9	97	9	106	2	...	2	48	4	52	49	5	54	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
12	Mergui	1	..	68	5	69	5	74	2	...	2	45	4	49	19	1	20	1	..	...	...	..	...	4	...	4
13	Toungoo	8	...	321	5	329	5	334	14	...	14	183	2	185	124	3	127	1		1	..	1	..	19	...	19
14	Shwegyin	6	.	271	3	277	3	280	12	...	12	85	...	85	105	.	105	1	..	...	...	...	...	86	3	89
	Total ...	122	2	5,077	104	5,199	106	5,305	182	..	182	2,163	56	2,225	2,288	44	2,332	62	2	1	...	8	1	671	3	674

IID.—

[No. 44] 1.—PART I.—*Return of Cognizable*

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	115 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c ...	1	...	...	...	1	1
	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ..	..	...	...	...	...	..
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c ..	.	.	.	...		...
		Total ..	1	..	..	...	1	1
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to the Army and Navy .	...	..	..	...	...	...
3	231 to 265, 467, and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	31	.	...	3	31	17
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	22	..	...	1	20	14
5	224 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice . ..	180	.	8	1	171	137
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly . ..	121	.	1	1	116	83
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	22	..	1	...	21	12
		Total ...	376	..	10	6	362	263
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thugs	...	...	..	...	...	...
9		Murder by dacoits	10	...	...	1	3	3
10		Murder by robbers	14	...	1	...	5	...
11		Murder by poison	...	..	...	...	..	..
12		Other murders	138	...	4	19	92	49
13	307 ...	Attempt at murder	23	...	...	5	21	18
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	36	...	1	3	36	25
15	376 ...	Rape	151	. 2	1	3	65	22
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences	8	..	...	1	4	...
17	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	10	..	...	...	7	5
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	37	...	...	1	30	15
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	2	...	...	...	2	1
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	382	1	3	14	300	184
21	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .	6	...	...	...	4	2
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	19	..	...	...	19	12
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	910	...	8	20	693	365
24	363 to 369 .	Kidnapping or abduction	120	...	1	2	74	37
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	3	...	...	...	2	1
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine.	462	5	...	10	327	175
29	4 A ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	9	...	...	1	9	4
		Total ...	2,340	8	19	89	1,698	918

POLICE.

Crime for the year 1885.

CASES.													PERSONS.					
Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, C. P. C.		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.
		Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.		
10	11	12	13	14		15		16	17	18	18*a*.		19	20	21	22	23	24
100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	..	...	.
100	100	1	...	.	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	55	31	...	...	14	14	1	45	50	1	...	1	8	...	49	...	57	...
100	70	22	..	...	14	5	1	64	74	...	...	...	2	...	28	...	30	...
96	79	107	14	..	137	20	2	76	83	1	...	1	2	1	202	28	233	1
100	72	115	7	...	82	33	2	67	71	3	...	1	9	...	930	57	996	...
100	57	23	..	...	12	9	1	52	57	...	...	...	..	.	38	...	38	..
98	73	358	21	...	259	90	7	68	74	5	...	3	21	1	1,247	85	1,354	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..		...	...	...	...
100	100	10	...	...	2	...	2	20	100	...	...	...	6	..	26	...	32	1
100	...	15	...	...	..	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	23	...	25	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
100	53	142	...	...	43	31	19	30	58	2	...	...	20	...	162	...	182	9
100	86	23	...	...	15	1	4	65	94	1	...	...	6	...	20	...	26	...
100	69	37	...	...	25	8	1	68	76	...	...	...	3	...	51	...	54	...
100	34	149	...	3	22	40	2	14	35	46	1	3	3	1	94	3	101	1
100	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	...
100	71	10	...	...	5	2	...	50	71	2	...	...	...	...	7	11	18	...
100	50	37	...	...	15	14	1	41	52	2	...	...	1	...	41	...	42	3
100	50	2	...	...	1	1	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...
100	61	373	10	1	180	108	15	47	62	...	...	6	15	...	511	14	540	3
100	50	6	...	..	2	2	...	33	50	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...
100	63	18	1	...	12	7	..	63	63	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	29	...
100	53	911	5	...	358	304	28	39	54	10	...	7	47	...	1,071	7	1,125	2
98	50	117	2	...	35	37	3	29	49	23	...	1	4	...	123	11	138	3
100	50	3	...	...	1	1	...	33	50	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	54	450	4	5	173	141	9	38	55	38	...	8	17	...	466	6	489	2
100	44	9	...	...	3	5	...	33	37	1	...	...	1	...	9	...	10	
100	54	2,320	22	9	802	710	87	38	56	128	1	25	124	3	2,659	52	2,838	24

IID.—

[No. 44] 1.—PART I.—*Return of Cognizable*

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	25	26	27	28	29
1	115 ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	2	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ..	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	..	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	2	..	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*					
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	4	8	52	19	6
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	30	15	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	8	4	224	56	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	12	1	984	411	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	2	5	36	10	...
		Total ..	26	2	1,326	520	6
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*					
8		by thugs	...	...	...	...	...
9		by dacoits	5	19	25	7	2
10	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by robbers	11	48	14	9	2
11		by poison	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	27	17	144	28	24
13	307 ...	Attempt at murder	1	5	25	2	1
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	2	4	52	5	18
15	376 ...	Rape	30	32	69	41	4
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences	...	...	4	2	2
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	2	29	16	11	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	6	15	33	17	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	...	...	12	9	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	15	3	516	229	10
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	6	3	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	...	...	29	16	...
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	117	11	997	504	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	34	28	101	50	5
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	5	3	...
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine.	65	14	422	206	...
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	10	6	...
		Total ...	315	12	2,480	1,148	66

POLICE.

Crime for the year 1885—(continued).

SONS—(concluded).										PROPERTY.						
FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT).						NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.										
						Before appearance before a Magistrate.										
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Remarks.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
													Rs.	Rs.		
...	2	2	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	2	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	3	27	55	52	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	...	14	50	47	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
154	...	155	77	69	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
558	...	518	56	53	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	...	15	39	42	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
775	3	729	58	55	2	..	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	14	14	54	56	1	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	1,717	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	2	11	1	9	4,265	20	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	55	60	37	42	7	2	...	3	22	1	...	...	67	...	...	
4	14	18	90	72	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	25	27	53	52	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	12	21	22	30	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	4	1	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	...	15	37	45	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	3	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
234	14	246	48	48	3	6	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	3	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	...	13	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
451	2	453	42	45	4	2	7	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35	8	41	33	41	...	...	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	2	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
202	1	200	43	48	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	4	44	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
964	140	1,121	42	45	17	11	8	88	26	19	1	5	6,049	20	...	

IID.—

[No. 44] 1.—PART I.—*Return of Cognizable*

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*						
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity ...	119	..	6	4	55	28
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	6	...	..	...	4	2
32	394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	..	.	...	...
		Robbery with hurt { by other means ...	118	1	2	..	74	43
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery { in dwelling-house ..	63	..	1	2	27	15
		Robbery { on the highway, between sunset and sunrise.	16	...	.	...	9	7
		Robbery { other robberies ...	80	1	5	4	42	33
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences . ..	247	3	...	4	90	24
35	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	305	3	...	1	97	45
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass, or housebreaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,094	3	20	12	515	353
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	145	1	...	3	106	62
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	20	1	1	5	16	9
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	1	..	...	..	1	1
		Total ...	2,214	13	35	35	1,036	622
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
40	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement . .	47	1	..	...	40	21
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt, or endangering life ...	122	..	...	4	84	39
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour	..	..	...	..	...	...
		Total ...	169	1	..	4	124	60
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking ...	129	1	2	3	94	49
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft .. { of cattle	1,632	8	38	14	598	370
		Theft .. { ordinary	12,066	41	111	136	6,197	4,269
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	304	1	3	6	209	416
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	538	1	14	13	470	347
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	614	3	3	9	501	227
48	449, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	17	...	1	1	17	11
		Total ...	15,300	55	172	182	8,086	5,389
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
49	265 to 267	Offences against religion	20	...	...	...	16	13
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	3,516	7	1	41	3,355	2,419
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against the Gambling Act	852	...	...	9	796	597
52		——Excise Laws	1,631	5	1	33	1,580	1,265
53		——Opium Act	1,257	...	5	24	1,150	909
54		——Railway Laws	222	...	...	1	200	156
55		——Salt and Customs Laws	17	...	...	...	16	16
56		——Arms Act	325	...	...	5	303	253
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	5,325	6	9	22	5,003	4,318
		Total ...	13,165	18	16	135	12,[illegible]19	9,946
	Section 29 of Act V of 1861 ...	... ...	34	...	...	...	34	29
	Forest Act XIX of 1881 ...	... ...	48	...	...	1	35	24
	Rural Police Act, II of 1880...	... ...	12	...	...	...	12	8
	Cattle-Trespass Act, I of 1871	... ...	16	...	..	...	12	8
	Fishery Act ...	... ...	2	...	...	...	2	2
	Ferry Act ...	... ...	2	...	..	..	2	...
	Port Act ...	... ...	3	...	...	...	3	3
	Stamp Act ...	... .	3	...	...	.	3	3
	Merchant Act ...	... ...	5	...	...	...	5	4
	Prison Act ...	... ...	18	...	..	...	16	11
	Petroleum Act ...	... ...	1	..	...	...	1	1
	Post Office Act ...	... ...	2	...	...	...	2	1
	Telegraph Act ...	... ...	1	...	...	...	1	...
	Cantonments Act	... ...	14	...	..	...	14	12
	Burma Gambling Act	... .	9	...	...	1	9	7
	No details given ...	... ...	128	..	...	...	118	97
		Total ...	293	...	...	2	271	210
		GRAND TOTAL ...	33,858	95	252	453	23,992	17,409

POLICE.

Crime for the year 1885—(continued).

CASES.											PERSONS.							
Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	INVESTIGATED BY POLICE.			NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS 12 TO 14.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Number of cases decided by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	CASES DISPOSED OF UNDER SECTION 247, C. P. C.		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	NUMBER ARRESTED OR APPEARED ON OTHER PROCESS DURING THE YEAR.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.
		Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.		
10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18*a*.		19	20	21	22	23	24
100	51	125	..	..	27	25	12	22	52	5	...	...	14	4	325	...	343	7
100	50	6	...		2	2	1	33	50	1	..	.	...	.	21	...	21	...
..	..		...	..	.		..	.	.	...	..	..	.	...		...	...	...
100	58	119	...	1	43	31	5	36	58	8	..	1	...	...	198	...	198	2
100	56	64	.	..	15	10	3	23	60	5	..	2	6	..	91	...	97	1
100	78	16	.	.	7	2	1	44	78	2	..	.	.	...	17	...	17	..
100	79	85	.	.	30	8	3	35	79	19	1	...	6	..	111	...	117	1
100	27	248	6	3	24	63	6	10	28	7	.	...	9	..	123	8	140	..
98	46	291	5	3	44	51	7	15	46	6	...	2	1	..	172	26	199	1
99	69	1,098	1	4	347	156	21	31	69	19	...	...	16	1	704	15	736	5
99	58	140	3	1	61	41	4	42	60	5	.	1	3	...	138	2	143	..
100	56	20	.	1	8	3	4	38	73	...	...	..	11	...	43	...	54	...
100	100	1		...	1	.	..	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1	...
99	60	2,203	15	13	669	392	67	27	61	77	1	6	66	5	1,944	51	2,066	17
98	52	35	16	1	21	18	..	46	54	3	1	7	...	...	47	33	80	...
100	46	119	3	..	37	43	1	30	46	..	1	1	6	...	188	6	200	...
..	...			...			...	...	..	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
99	48	154	13	1	58	61	1	35	49	3	2	8	6	.	235	30	280	...
100	52	130		1	53	40	7	40	57	4	...	1	3	.	122	...	125	...
100	62	1,661	1	8	368	216	19	22	63	26	...	9	19	1	1,296	5	1,321	33
100	69	12,099	12	43	4,215	1,850	100	35	69	591	1	121	173	1	9,057	83	9,314	39
98	56	280	20	2	113	88	4	37	56	11	1	...	6	...	243	18	267	6
100	74	543	8	1	344	114	30	62	75	4	...	...	17	1	858	6	882	28
86	45	402	127	2	216	207	13	41	51	29	5	7	25	...	509	410	944	...
100	65	18	...	..	11	5	...	61	69	..	...	...	1	...	22	...	23	...
99	67	15,136	168	57	5,820	2,520	173	35	68	665	7	158	244	3	12,107	522	12,876	106
100	81	17	3	..	13	3	1	65	81	...	..	...	..	...	18	8	26	..
99	72	3,465	8	7	2,371	896	67	68	73	11	12	4	42	1	3,661	39	3,743	12
98	75	831	5	1	586	194	12	70	75	1	...	3	44	...	3,844	53	3,941	4
100	80	1,626	...	5	1,253	294	15	77	81	12	...	12	37	...	1,936	7	1,980	2
100	79	1,259	3	...	998	238	40	79	81	3	...	2	27	...	1,422	31	1,480	8
99	78	219	...	...	153	43	2	70	78	1	...	..	16	..	349	7	372	34
100	100	17	...	...	14	...	...	82	100	...	...	...	..	...	41	3	44	1
100	83	308	16	..	252	46	9	78	85	3	...	...	6	...	321	21	348	...
99	86	5,178	76	7	4,298	683	16	82	86	56	4	21	34	...	8,700	412	9,146	1
99	80	12,920	111	20	9,938	2,367	162	76	81	87	16	42	206	1	20,292	581	21,080	62
100	85	34	...	...	29	5	..	85	85	...	...	...	...	.	30	...	30	...
81	69	22	17	...	15	10	1	38	60	1	..	...	6	...	52	17	75	...
100	67	10	2	..	8	4	....	67	67	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	13	...
100	67	16	...	...	8	4	...	50	67	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17	...
100	100	2	...	...	2	4	...	100	33	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19	...
100	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
100	100	3	...	..	3	...	..	100	100	..	...	.	...	...	5	...	5	...
100	100	2	1	...	3	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...
100	80	5	...	..	4	1	.	80	80	...	..	...	..	..	4	5	9	...
100	61	18	..	..	11	7	..	61	61	...	...	...	...	...	10	16	26	...
100	100	1	...	...	1	...	.	100	100	...	..	..	..	...	1	...	1	...
100	50	2	..	...	1	1	...	50	50	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
100	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
100	86	14	...	...	12	2	...	86	86	..	...	...	..	...	23	...	23	...
100	78	9	...	...	6	2	...	67	75	...	...	1	1		28	...	29	...
100	82	123	...	...	97	23	1	79	81	1	...	...	...	...	149	...	149	...
97	77	264	20	...	200	66	2	70	75	2	...	1	7	...	360	49	416	...
99	73	33,353	370	100	17,277	6,226	499	51	74	967	27	223	674	13	38,846	1,379	40,912	210

IID.—

[No. 44]

1.—PART I.—*Return of Cognisable*

PER

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime	Released without being brought before a Magistrate	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	25	26	27	28	29
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only*					
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	68	21	242	48	6
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	.	.	21	7	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupefying drugs	.	.	.		
		Robbery with hurt — by other means	30	15	166	57	16
33	392, 393	Robbery — in dwelling house	21	23	75	31	9
		Robbery — on the highway, between sunset and sunrise	-		17	2	
		Robbery — other robberies	28	25	86	17	9
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	21	20	116	80	3
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	39	23	158	87	.
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass, or housebreaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	21	3	708	270	7
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	8	6	135	61	
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	14	33	40	11	10
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	.	.	1	..	..
		Total	253	13	1,765	671	119
		CLASS IV. *Minor offences against the person.*					
40	311 to 314	Wrongful restraint and confinement	4	9	76	52	..
41	336, 337	Rash act, causing, hurt, or endangering life	26	14	174	110	.
42	374	Compulsory labour				..	
		Total	30	13	250	162	.
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*					
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	9	7	116	55	...
44	379 to 382	Theft — of cattle	159	12	1,119	529	1
		Theft — ordinary	1,133	13	8,132	2,878	17
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	17	7	244	113	..
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	62	7	770	255	5
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	105	21	839	526	..
48	449 to 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	5	22	9	.
		Total	1,486	12	11,248	4,365	23
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*					
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	1	6	25	4	..
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	165	5	3,566	973	...
51	Cognizable offence under the Act specified.	Offences against the Gambling Act	104	3	3,833	1,270	...
52		Excise Laws	71	4	1,907	468	..
53		Opium Act	15	1	1,156	408	...
54		Railway Laws	7	2	331	67	...
55		Salt and Customs Laws	6	15	37	4	...
56		Arms Act	4	1	344	64	.
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	134	2	9,010	1,435	...
		Total	507	2	20,509	4,693	...
		Section 29 of Act V of 1861	...	...	39	6	...
		Forest Act, XIX of 1881	..	..	75	22	...
		Rural Police Act, II of 1880	..	...	13	6	...
		Cattle-Trespass Act, I of 1871	..	...	17	9	...
		Fishery Act	...	...	19	2	...
		Ferry Act	...	...	4	4	...
		Port Act	...	...	5	...	...
		Stamp Act	...	...	4	...	...
		Merchant Act	-	..	9	5	...
		Prisons Act	4	40	22	8	...
		Petroleum Act	..	...	1	...	..
		Post Office Act	...	...	2	1	...
		Telegraph Act	...	...	1	1	...
		Cantonment Act	1	4	22	1	...
		Burma Gambling Act	1	4	28	15	...
		No details given	1	1	148	26	...
		Total	7	2	400	104	...
		GRAND TOTAL	2,624	7	37,989	11,066	216

POLICE.

Crime for the year 1885—(concluded).

SONS—(concluded).										PROPERTY.						
FINALLY CONVICTED INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT.						NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.										
						Before appearance before a Magistrate.										
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who where sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Remarks.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
													Rs.	Rs.		
25	60	85	26	35	1	26	...	25	18	106	32	30	48,963	5,013	10	
12	...	12	57	57	.	...	...	...	2	..	...	..	.	..	..	
...	...		.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
57	22	79	40	48	...	...	...	6	8	100	23	23	14,420	1,066	7	
20	6	26	27	35	.	.	...	...	9	54	13	24	9,358	558	6	
14	.	11	82	82	.	..	..	...	1	14	8	57	1,132	207	18	
43	13	56	50	65	...	1	1	4	...	58	18	31	2,668	441	17	
23	2	24	20	21	...	...	..	8		104	41	39	13,316	1,383	10	
68	..	50	34	37	.	..	1	8	..	50	40	68	6,105	1,160	19	
391	10	396	56	56	1	...	2	27	2	647	267	41	46,182	9,282	20	
67	...	67	49	50	..	..	...	4	..	4	4	100	193	37	19	
5	5	10	23	25	...	...	.	9	...	1	12	.	10	1,856	.	
..	1	1	100	100	..	..	...	..	...	..	...		..	...	.	
720	119	899	43	47	2	27	4	91	40	1,147	458	40	1,42,347	21,003	15	
24	..	13	28	37		...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	
63	.	58	31	33	..	.	...	1	..		...	..		..	..	
..	.	...	...		..		...	..	...	...	...	..	..	.	..	
87	...	71	30	28		..	...	1	...	...	..		.	..	..	
53	...	53	43	46	..	...	...	8	..	1	...	...	20	...	..	
562	3	565	44	50	3	3	7	21	...	1,613	878	54	2,07,631	1,16,624	56	
5,051	27	5,034	56	62	6	4	6	152	1	11,188	4,972	44	4,21,711	1,03,297	25	
125	1	125	51	51	..	...	.	5	...	116	69	59	14,306	4,827	34	
475	2	476	55	61	3	4	12	34	2	19	419	..	665	30,425	...	
298	1	229	45	27	1	...	...	13	...	.	..	...	...	.		
13	...	13	59	59	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	
6,577	34	6,495	54	58	13	11	25	233	3	12,937	6,338	49	6,47,333	2,55,173	39	
20	...	12	67	48	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,504	...	2,472	68	69	3	...	...	86	...	...		..	..	.	...	
2,431	.	2,388	62	62	3	...	...	129	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
1,411	..	1,408	73	74	...	...	..	28	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	
997	...	983	69	67	5	...	1	40	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	
261	..	254	73	77	1	...	...	2	...	..	..	.	.	...	..	
38	...	30	73	81	.	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	
270	...	257	80	75	1	...	...	9	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	
7,550	...	7,260	83	81	...	1	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15,477	...	15,064	74	73	13	1	1	326	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	
33	...	33	85	85	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	
52	...	37	71	49	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	
7	...	2	40	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	...	8	47	47	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	
17	...	17	89	89	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	5	100	100	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
4	...	1	100	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	
4	...	2	50	22	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	...	3	30	14	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	
1	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	
1	...	1	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
21	...	21	91	95	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
15	...	15	54	54	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
121	...	121	81	82	...	...	.	1	...	...	.	..	.	...	...	
303	...	267	74	65	.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
24,929	307	24,578	63	65	47	50	39	761	69	14,103	6,797	48	7,95,729	2,76,196	35	

IID.—

[No. 44] 1.—PART II.—*Return of*

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	CASES. Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	.		..	.
	117 .. .	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c ..	...	..	..	...
	118, 119 . .	Concealing design to commit offence .	...		...	...
		Total ..	.		.	..
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c*				
2	121 to 130, 505 . ..	Offences against the State .	...	2	70	72
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	..	..	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	..	229	102	331
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants		131	26	157
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	.	91	11	102
7	465 to 477 ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	..	12	...	12
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures .	..	8	...	8
9	482 to 489 . ..	Making or using false trade-marks	.	48	8	56
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 .	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	.	182	15	197
		Total ...	..	703	232	935
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person*				
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage .	...	6	1	7
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	...	...	...
		Total ...	..	6	1	7
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property*				
13	384 to 389 . ..	Extortion	...	49	8	57
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*				
14	345 . .	Wrongful confinement	..	16	3	19
15	352, 355, 358 . ..	Criminal force	..	3,054	455	3,509
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	66	22	88
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	1,138	142	1,280
		Total ...	...	4,274	622	4,896
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*				
18	417 to 420	Cheating	..	173	34	207
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	...	214	44	258
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	...	42	31	73
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	..	275	106	381
		Total ...	.	704	215	919
		CLASS VI.—*Offences not specified above.*				
22	298	Offences against religion	..	3	3	6
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	10	1	11
24	493 to 498 . .	Offences relating to marriage	...	141	38	179
25	500 to 502	Defamation	...	118	13	131
26	504, 506 to 510 . ..	Intimidation and insult	...	2,591	339	2,930
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	.	36	1	37
28	291A	Keeping a lottery office	...	6	3	9
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (a) C. P.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ...	...	8	2	10
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C	Public nuisances	..	...	24	24
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C	Disputes as to immoveable property ...	...	...	8	8
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C	Maintenance of wives and children	...	44	24	68
		Total ...	...	2,957	456	3,413

POLICE.

Non-Cognizable Crime.

Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	PERSONS: Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted: By Magistrate.	Acquitted: By High or Sessions Court.	Convicted: By Magistrate.	Convicted: By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...		...	...	...	...	.	...	...	
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	.	...	..	
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
72	69	92	45	14	1	...	30	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
161	239	315	471	56	147	...	264	1	3	
86	113	158	232	34	53	2	134		9	
41	75	100	120	5	63	...	51	..	1	
10	8	9	16	...	10	...	5	...	1	
4	4	6	6	...	3	...	3	...	...	
7	56	83	83	...	20	..	63	...	...	
169	135	793	1,155	64	204	..	817	.	10	
550	699	1,556	2,128	173	561	2	1,867	1	24	
5	2	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
5	2	3	3	2	1	..	...	...	...	
26	45	73	95	9	41	...	42	...	3	
4	12	19	19	5	8	...	6	...	...	
513	2,618	3,437	3,669	358	1,773	...	1,513	...	25	
26	69	98	111	14	41	...	56	...	...	
526	358	580	762	128	244	...	382	5	3	
1,069	3,057	4,134	4,561	505	2,066	...	1,957	5	28	
68	118	152	204	27	85	...	89	...	3	
182	190	208	305	23	76	3	198	...	5	
36	47	56	68	8	17	2	30	...	2	
130	200	272	288	30	153	..	102	...	3	
422	501	688	865	88	331	5	428	.	13	
3	5	8	9	3	4	..	1	...	1	
1	6	7	11	5	4	...	2	...	...	
26	121	158	167	20	119	...	27	1	...	
39	83	107	109	21	51	...	34	...	3	
215	2,634	3,243	3,411	308	1,860	...	1,231	...	12	
24	14	47	73	9	10	...	28	...	26	
3	8	8	13	...	5	...	8	...	...	
5	9	36	36	1	2	...	33	...	...	
...	24	...	37	...	4	...	33	...	...	
8	8	8	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	
...	68	66	68	19	31	...	18	...	...	
394	2,980	3,688	3,939	386	2,090	...	1,420	1	42	

IID.—

[No. 44] 1.—PART II.—*Return of Non-*

Serial No	Laws under which punishable	Description of crime.	CASES			
			Average institutions of five preceding years	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.					
	Stamp Act		...	9	5	14
	Cattle-Trespass Act		..	23	3	26
	Ferry Act		...	15	14	29
	Rural Police Act		.	10	5	15
	Section 657, Civil Procedure Code		..	3	...	3
	Fishery Act		.	96	1	97
	Forest Act		.	85	26	111
	Land and Revenue Act		...	23	3	26
	Civil Procedure Act, XIV of 1882		...	5	...	5
	Municipal Act		...	175	42	217
	Embankment Act		...	1,542	2	1,544
	Railway Act		...	...	1	1
	Army Act, section 156		...	5	...	5
	Post Office Act		..	1	...	1
	Lunatic Act		..	1	...	1
	Contagious Diseases Act		...	14	...	14
	Section 651, Civil Procedure Code		...	1	...	1
	Section 4, Act XIV of 1868		..	1	...	1
	Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1868		.	1	..	1
	Gambling Act		..	13	...	13
	Customs Act		..	...	1	1
	No details given		...	...	161	161
		Total ...	...	2,023	264	2,287
		GRAND TOTAL ...	...	10,716	1,798	12,514

IID.—

[No. 45] *2.—Thuggee and Dacoity, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying*

IID.—

[No. 46] *3.—Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of*

PART I.

ADDITIONAL POLICE COLLECTED FOR THE PROTECTION

District.	Name of fair or place of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	*Strength of police usually located at the place.*		*Detached from the regular force.*		*Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.*	
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tharrawaddy ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	

POLICE.

Cognizable Crime—(concluded).

Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted: By Magistrate.	Acquitted: By High or Sessions Courts.	Convicted: By Magistrate.	Convicted: By High or Sessions Courts.	Waiting trial at close of year.	Remarks.
		Persons								
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
5	14	19	17	1	2	...	14	...	...	
13	19	44	47	15	11	...	21	...	...	
3	22	31	53	7	2	..	44	...	...	
9	13	13	13	...	1	...	12	...	...	
1	2	2	4	..		..	4	...	...	
3	97	333	341	4	176	..	161	...	...	
27	109	208	204	43	37	...	124	...	...	
1	26	74	74	..	18	..	56	...	...	
...	5	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	
20	217	339	339	..	72	...	267	...	...	
2	1,544	1,843	1,856	61	363	...	1,421	...	11	
...	1	1	1		1	...	...	...	...	
5	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	..	...	
...	1	1	1	..	...	..	1	...	...	
..	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
1	14	35	35	...	2	...	33	...	...	
...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	1	9	9	.	7	..	2	...	..	
13	13	71	71	...	13	...	58	..	...	
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	
...	89	389	389	62	62	...	195	..	70	
105	2,191	3,421	3,468	193	772	...	2,422	...	81	
2,501	9,475	13,563	15,050	1,356	5,862	7	7,636	7	191	

POLICE.

Drugs for Criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes.—None.

POLICE.

Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

Of Persons and Property: Total cost under columns 9 and 10: To Government.	To local or private funds.	Number of offences against person or property during such assembly: Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Property: Stolen.	Recovered.	Part II. Additional police quartered as a punitive measure: Number of cases.	Strength of additional police: Officers.	Men.	Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in, or traced to, a village or place in which the additional police was established.	Remarks.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
									Rs. A. P.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	930 0 0	5 months	...	Sanctioned for nine months, from 1st March 1884 to 31st May 1884, and from 1st December 1884 to 31st May 1885.

IID.—Police.

4.—Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police.

District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force: Inspector-General, Deputy, and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of district, cantonment, town, or municipal and water police paid for wholly or in part from imperial or provincial revenues: Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of mounted police constables.	Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Total.	Strength of cantonment, town, or municipal and water police paid wholly from other than imperial or provincial revenues: Officers.	Men.	Cost of Police: Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (column 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (columns 3 and 2).	Other expenses of column 3: Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 4 and 5).	Total pay of constables of all classes (columns 6, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise (not included in columns 12, 14, and 15).	Average pay of: Mounted constables.	Foot and water constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from imperial or provincial revenues.	Payable from other sources.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters	1	1	3	2	...	.	.	7	...		21,600	3,600	..	.	6,660	.	.	...		3,588	35,448	35,448	...
Arakan: Akyab	...	2	3	28	...	375	13	421	..	...	...	13,800	1,232		13,440	60,744	1,620	.	13	4,820	95 656	95,656	...
Kyaukpyu	...	1	4	23	.	306	25	359	.	..	.	4,800	1,318		13,320	50,388	2,040	..	12	1,940	73,806	73,806	...
Sandoway	...	1	1	14	.	163	7	186		..	.	9,600	1,325		6,120	25,956	780	.	12	1,330	45,111	45,111	...
Arakan Hill Tracts	..	1	2	21	...	228	12	264	.	..	..	4,800	1,200	..	8,580	39,600	1,740	.	14	5,612	61,832	61,832	...
Total ...	...	5	10	86	...	1,072	57	1,230	.	...		33,000	5,075	..	41,760	1,76,668	6,180	..	...	13,702	2,76,405	2,76,405	..
Pegu: Bangoon Town	...	3	9	58	..	450	15	535	7	39	..	14,400	.		36,600	91,800	2 760	..	15	15,050	1,60,610	1,49,522	11,088
Hanthawaddy	...	2	2	23	..	182	30	239	...	...	..	9,000	3,198	...	9,600	36,576	600	...	14	2,490	61,464	61,464	...
Pegu	...	2	5	30	...	252	15	304	...	.		9,000	3,441	.	17,160	45,864	1,320	...	14	2,831	79,616	79,616	...
Tharrawaddy		2	2	26	...	237	5	272	.	..	.	9,000	3,808	...	12,000	41 376	1,431	...	14	874	68,489	68,489	...
Prome	...	3	4	42	7	419	15	490	.	...		12,000	3,665	.	19,440	75,576	2,900	...	14	1,150	1,14,731	1,14,731	...
Total ...	.	12	22	179	7	1,540	80	1,840	7	39	..	53,400	14,112	.	94,800	2,91,192	9,011	..	...	22,395	4 84,910	4,73,822	11,088
Irrawaddy: Thongwa	...	3	4	23	..	253	42	325	...	...		13,200	2,352	..	13,200	51,312	2,580	..	14	3,170	85,814	85,814	...
Bassein	...	2	4	30	...	362	42	440	...	.	..	11,400	2,230	.	15,840	69,180	1,720	...	14	5,421	1,05,791	1,05,791	...
Henzada	...	2	2	24	.	271	5	304	...	...		9,000	3 194	...	10,320	47 280	1,080	..	14	3,079	73,953	73,953	...
Thayetmyo	...	3	5	62	44	721	5	840	..	...	.	15,600	3,000	..	27,720	1,18,488	9,580	15	14	7.740	1,82,128	1,82,128	.
Total ...	..	10	15	139	44	1.607	94	1,909	..	..	.	49,200	10,776	...	67,080	2,86,260	14,960	..	...	19,410	4.47,686	4,47,686	...
Tenasserim: Moulmein Town	..	1	4	12	...	135	9	161	.	..	...	7,200		..	10.440	24,624	1,620	...	14	1.385	45,269	45,269	...
Amherst	...	3	6	60	...	558	28	655	..	...	..	15.000	3,305	...	29,760	1,02,792	3.420	..	15	4.570	1,58.847	1,58,847	...
Tavoy	..	1	2	17	...	155	10	185	..	...	..	6,000	976	..	9,000	24,936	1,214	...	13	1,683	44,009	44,009	...
Mergui	...	1	1	19	..	187	5	213	..	..	.	6.000	1.639	...	8,400	29.964	1,511	...	13	2,918	50,432	50,432	...
Shwegyin	...	2	3	33	...	298	11	347	...	...	...	10,200	3,119	...	16,080	53,064	1,849	...	14	1,136	85,448	85,448	...
Toungoo	..	2	3	35	11	384	...	435	...	...	.	13,800	2.929	..	15,840	62,400	3,120	...	..	3,946	1,02,035	1,02,035	...
Salween	...	1	1	18	..	221	12	253	.	..		3,000	1.500	...	7,800	40,332	1,140	...	14	5,365	59,137	59,137	...
Total ...	...	11	20	194	11	1,938	75	2 249	..	...	...	61,200	13,468	...	97,320	3,38,112	13,874	...	...	21,203	5,45,177	5,45,177	...
Grand Total ...	1	39	70	600	62	6,157	306	7,235	7	39	21,600	2,00,400	43,431	..	3,07,620	10,92,252	44,025	...	...	80,298	17,89,626	17,78,538	11,088

IID.—Police.

4.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police*—(concluded).

District.	Distribution of Force. In district. Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails. Officers.	Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails. Men.	On station duties. Officers.	On station duties. Men.	Guards over lockups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve. Officers.	Guards over lockups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve. Men.	Total. Officers.	Total. Men.	On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men). To area. Of the whole district.	To area. Of district, exclusive of towns.	To area. Of towns.	To population. Of the whole district.	To population. Of district, exclusive of towns.	To population. Of towns.	Proportion of the police on station duties (officers and men). To area. Of the whole district.	To area. Of district, exclusive of towns.	To area. Of towns.	To population. Of the whole district.	To population. Of district, exclusive of towns.	To population. Of towns.	Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 4 and 6 of Statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the police force on station duties (columns 27 and 28).
1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Headquarters ...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan. Akyab ...	...	...	21	213	12	108	33	321	67	...	5,535	359,706	1 to 13·15	...	...	1 to 854	...	...	1 to 23·65	...	...	1 to 1,537	...	...	1,358	5·60
Kyaukpyu ...	...	...	27	322	1	9	28	331	...	...	4,309	149,303	1 „ 12·00	...	..	1 „ 416	..	...	1 „ 12·35	...	...	1 „ 428	...	...	1,206	3·46
Sandoway ...	...	...	15	161	1	9	16	170	...	...	3,667	64,010	1 „ 19·72	...	...	1 „ 344	..	...	1 „ 20·64	...	...	1 „ 364	...	...	507	2·98
Arakan Hill Tracts ...	...	...	24	228	...	...	24	228	12	...	1,015	14,499	1 „ 3·84	...	...	1 „ 55	...	...	1 „ 4·03	...	...	1 „ 58	...	...	24	0·10
Total ...	...	...	87	924	14	126	101	1,050	79	...	14,526	587,516	1 to 11·81	...	...	1 to 478	...	...	1 to 14·37	...	...	1 to 581	...	...	3,097	3·06
Pegu. Rangoon Town ...	...	...	23	80	5	42	28	122	366	65	22	134,176	26·41 to 1	...	...	1 to 231	...	...	4·68 to 1	...	...	1 to 1,303	...	...	5,556	52·94
Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	27	212	...	...	27	212	...	...	1,867	202,925	1 „ 7·81	..	..	1 „ 849	..	..	1 „ 7·81	...	...	1 „ 849	...	...	1,650	6·99
Pegu ...	...	...	35	232	2	35	37	267	...	...	2,509	231,423	1 „ 8·25	...	...	1 „ 761	...	...	1 „ 9·40	...	...	1 „ 867	...	...	2,011	7·53
Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	29	228	1	14	30	242	...	...	2,614	278,155	1 „ 7·40	...	..	1 „ 1,023	...	...	1 „ 7·84	...	...	1 „ 1,082	...	...	2,604	10·13
Prome ...	...	...	41	367	8	74	49	441	...	...	2,887	322,342	1 „ 5·89	...	...	1 „ 658	...	...	1 „ 7·08	...	...	1 „ 790	...	..	2,894	7·02
Total ...	..	...	155	1,119	16	165	171	1,284	366	65	9,299	1,169,021	1 to 4·93	...	...	1 to 620	...	...	1 to 7·30	...	...	1 to 918	...	...	14,715	11·55
Irrawaddy. Thôngwa ...	...	...	30	239	...	14	30	253	42	...	5,413	284,063	1 to 16·66	..	..	1 to 874	...	...	1 to 20·12	...	...	1 to 1,056	...	...	2,765	10·92
Bassein ...	...	...	27	256	9	65	36	331	73	...	7,047	389,419	1 „ 16·02	...	..	1 „ 885	..	...	1 „ 24·05	...	...	1 „ 1,329	...	...	3,300	11·26
Henzada ...	..	...	28	262	...	14	28	276	...	...	1,948	318,077	1 „ 6·41	..	..	1 „ 1,046	...	...	1 „ 6·72	...	...	1 „ 1,097	...	...	3,088	10·65
Thayetmyo ...	...	..	65	717	...	8	65	725	26	24	2,397	169,560	1 „ 2·85	...	.	1 „ 202	...	...	1 „ 3·07	..	...	1 „ 217	...	...	1,444	1·65
Total ...	...	...	150	1,484	9	101	159	1,585	141	24	16,805	1,161,119	1 to 8·80	...	...	1 to 608	...	...	1 to 10·28	...	...	1 to 711	...	...	10,597	6·49
Tenasserim. Moulmein Town ..	...	...	16	137	1	7	17	144	...	...	14	53,107	11·5 to 1	...	...	1 to 330	...	...	10·93 to 1	..	...	1 to 347	...	...	1,397	9·12
Amherst ...	..	.	59	497	10	61	69	558	28	...	15,189	301,086	1 „ 23·19	...	...	1 „ 458	...	...	1 „ 27·32	...	...	1 „ 542	...	...	1,153	2·07
Tavoy ...	.	...	18	85	2	80	20	165	...	...	7,150	84,998	1 „ 38·65	...	..	1 „ 459	...	...	1 „ 69·42	...	...	1 „ 825	...	...	348	3·93
Mergui ...	...	...	21	153	...	8	21	161	31	...	7,610	56,559	1 „ 36·67	...	...	1 „ 266	..	...	1 „ 44·89	...	...	„ 325	...	...	306	2·22
Shwegyin ...	...	...	38	299	...	9	38	298	11	...	5,427	164,516	1 „ 15·64	...	...	1 „ 474	...	...	1 „ 16·60	...	...	1 „ 503	...	...	1,327	9·75
Toungoo ...	.	...	37	335	3	60	40	395	...	...	6,354	128,848	1 „ 14·61	...	...	1 „ 296	...	...	1 „ 17·08	...	...	1 „ 346	...	...	1,137	3·06
Salween ...	...	...	20	233	...	...	20	233	...	...	4,646	30,009	1 „ 18·36	...	..	1 „ 119	..	...	1 „ 18·36	...	...	1 „ 119	...	...	43	0·17
Total ...	...	...	209	1,729	16	225	225	1,954	70	...	46,590	819,113	1 to 20·72	...	...	1 to 364	...	...	1 to 24·04	...	...	1 to 423	...	...	5,701	2·94
Grand Total .	...	...	608	5,256	55	617	663	5,873	656	89	87,220	3,736,771	1 to 11·98	...	...	1 to 513	...	...	1 to 14·87	...	...	1 to 637	...	...	34,110	5·08

III.D.—Police.

5.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and general internal Management of the Force.*

District	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the force.			Punishments												Rewards		Education				Number enlisted during the year		Number who have left the force during the year.									
						Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officer.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate. Under Police Act		Under sections 330, 331, and 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code.		Other offences.		Number of police rewarded during the year.		Number of police who can read and write.		Number of police under instruction during the year.												
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Of one year's service and under ten years.		Of ten years' service and upwards.	On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Headquarters	5																			5				1	4										
Arakan: Akyab	31	388	348		60	1	12	2	42		2						2		18	31	305		211	49	255	110	2		13	13	4		16	20·05	3·82
Kyaukpyu	27	331	313			1	5	14	76		5						5			32	320		34	27	205	185		1	6	6	10		6	10·06	1·68
Sandoway	15	170	181				4	5	14		1						2		1	15	145		90	11	132	53		2	2	4				16·76	
Arakan Hill Tracts	23	240	259	5		2	4	2	36		3									13	135			33	221	43		4	15	6			9	88·63	3·42
Total	96	1,129	1,131	5	60	4	25	23	168		11						9		19	81	905		335	125	813	341	2	7	36	29	14		31	33·87	2·53
Pegu: Rangoon Town	67	465	202	348		2	30	68	175	2	22						7	1	54	65	265	55	46	225	268	30	1	5	88	32	32	5	9	18·67	1·69
Hanthawaddy	25	212	215	165		1	7	5	18		2					1	2		5	25	202			37	190	13			16	8		1	2	2·49	0·84
Pegu	35	257	284		20		34	11	17		5						8			32	57			116	184	7			38	34	9	4	3	6·62	0·99
Tharrawaddy	28	242	251		15	1	18	21	71	2	22							10		26	197	14	55	97	162	11			50	19		1	4	10·74	1·48
Prome	46	441	451	424	167		12	3	81		13						3		101	43	317		332	73	325	86	1		26	12		1	14	20·33	2·87
Total	201	1,627	1,403	937	202	4	101	108	362	4	64					1	20	11	160	191	1,038	69	433	548	1,129	147	2	5	218	105	41	12	32	11·77	1·75
Irrawaddy: Thôngwa	27	295	239	83		1	12	8									11		2	35	263		22	162	183	15			92	13	12	1	4	6·83	1·24
Bassein	34	404	345	410	149	1	13	17	113		5						20	34	3	35	313		216	135	339	54	1	5	64	14	25	5	11	10·81	2·51
Henzada	26	276	261	236	40	1	12	10	20	3	8		2		1		4	7	22	26	165	2	50	85	166	43		2	30	13	18	2	4	14·00	1·32
Thayetmyo	57	770	837				15	25	85		2						8	1	12	67	430	67	770	122	661	176	1		56	15	10	4	19	6·81	2·27
Total	154	1,745	1,682	729	189	3	52	60	217	3	15		2		1		43	42	39	163	1,191	69	1,058	504	1,349	288	2	7	242	55	65	12	38	9·61	2·00
Tenasserim: Moulmein Town	16	144	47	13	99		15	1	40		1						3		20	16	83			34	106	26	2		4	15		1	2	13·75	1·25
Amherst	66	586	630	630			11	5	8		1					1	1	1	9	60	265			137	453	120		1	63	11	1	14	15	4·17	2·30
Tavoy	19	165	101	21	62			2	5									20	2	19	138		80	23	73	82	6		17			1	5	53·80	2·72
Mergui	20	192	192				6	4	31								6		4	20	113		74	41	108	54	1		20	6	2		6	30·65	2·83
Shwegyin	36	309	316	182	60		10	10	44		10						4		10	33	220			120	202	18		1	102	10	4	3	12	43·82	3·48
Toungoo	38	395	248	328	80	1	6	5	15		1				1			2	13	35	241			78	232	53	5	2	44	7	2	3	11	40·87	2·54
Salween	19	233					1	2	14		2									11	20			80						1	68	3	5	6·74	1·98
Total	214	2,024	1,534	1,174	301	1	49	29	157		15				1	1	14	23	58	194	1,080		154	513	1,174	353	14	4	250	50	77	25	58	27·60	2·50
Grand Total	670	6,525	5,750	2,845	753	12	227	220	904	7	105		2		2	2	86	76	276	634	4,214	138	1,980	1,691	4,469	1,129	20	23	746	239	197	49	157	20·73	2·18

IID.—POLICE.

[No. 49]* *6.—Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police Force of Lower Burma during the year 1885.*

District	Race: Europeans: District or Assistant District Superintendents: Military or covenanted civil.	Europeans: Subordinate officers: Uncovenanted.	Europeans: Subordinate officers: On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Europeans: Subordinate officers: Below Rs. 100.	Europeans: Constables.	Eurasians: District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Eurasians: Subordinate officers: On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Eurasians: Subordinate officers: Below Rs. 100.	Eurasians: Constables.	Natives: District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Natives: Subordinate officers: On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Natives: Subordinate officers: Below Rs. 100	Natives: Constables.
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11
Headquarters	1	1	...	1	..	..	3	...	...	...	...	1	...
Arakan: Akyab	1	...	1	...	..	..	...	...	..	1	2	28	383
Arakan: Kyaukpyu	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	23	331
Arakan: Sandoway	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	170
Arakan: Arakan Hill Tracts	.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	240
Arakan: Total	2	2	2	...	..	..	...	..	...	1	8	86	1,124
Pegu: Rangoon Town	.	2	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	52	465
Pegu: Hanthawaddy	.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	23	212
Pegu: Pegu	..	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	30	267
Pegu: Tharrawaddy	.	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	26	242
Pegu: Prome	.	2	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	4	42	441
Pegu: Total	.	8	8	6	..	1	1	...	..	3	13	173	1,627
Irrawaddy: Thongwa	.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	23	295
Irrawaddy: Bassein	.	2	...	...	...	..	2	1	...	...	2	30	397
Irrawaddy: Henzada	.	2	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	2	23	270
Irrawaddy: Thayetmyo	.	3	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	61	760
Irrawaddy: Total	.	9	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	11	137	1,722
Tenasserim: Moulmein Town	.	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	12	142
Tenasserim: Amherst	..	2	1	...	...	..	1	1	1	1	4	59	576
Tenasserim: Tavoy		1	...	...	.	...	1	1	3	...	1	16	162
Tenasserim: Mergui	.	1	1	...	...	..	.	...	1	...	...	19	182
Tenasserim: Shwegyin	.	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	33	309
Tenasserim: Toungoo	1	1	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	385
Tenasserim: Salween		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	221
Tenasserim: Total	1	9	10	...	..	...	2	2	5	1	8	188	1,977
Grand Total	4	29	22	7	..	1	8	2	6	6	40	565	6,450

District	Religion or Caste: Officers: Christians.	Officers: Mahomedans.	Officers: Hindus.	Officers: Buddhists: Burmans.	Officers: Buddhists: Karens.	Officers: Buddhists: Shans.	Officers: Buddhists: Khyins.	Officers: Buddhists: Karennis.	Officers: Buddhists: Taungthus.	Men: Christians.	Men: Mahomedans.	Men: Hindus.	Men: Buddhists: Burmans.	Men: Buddhists: Karens.	Men: Buddhists: Shans.	Men: Buddhists: Khyins.	Men: Buddhists: Karennis.	Men: Buddhists: Taungthus.	Grand total officers and men.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Headquarters	6	..	.	1	.	.		..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	..	7
Arakan: Akyab	2	3	2	26	..	..	..	...	...	...	67	91	215	..	..	5		5	416
Arakan: Kyaukpyu	2	1	...	20	...	...	5	...	...	...	16	4	250	..	..	61	.	.	359
Arakan: Sandoway	1	2	...	13	...	...	.	...	...	...	21	4	138	...	1	6	..	.	183
Arakan: Arakan Hill Tracts	2	11	...	1	6	1	...	2	1	...	146	1	9	39	24	5	10	6	264
Arakan: Total	7	17	2	60	6	1	5	2	1	...	250	100	612	39	25	77	10	11	1,225
Pegu: Rangoon Town	14	7	5	44	...	..	...	...	..	...	80	147	238	..	...	...	..	.	535
Pegu: Hanthawaddy	2	...	...	24	...	1	...	...	.	...	12	60	140	.	...	.	...	..	259
Pegu: Pegu	3	2	4	27	1	...	.	...	...	1	20	105	141	...	...	..		...	304
Pegu: Tharrawaddy	4	..	2	24	...	..	..		..	...	9	69	164	...	...	..	...	...	272
Pegu: Prome	3	...	1	44	..	1	..	...	...	3	26	84	321	1	..	6	...	...	490
Pegu: Total	26	9	12	163	1	2	..	..	...	4	147	465	1,004	1	...	6	.	...	1,840
Irrawaddy: Thongwa	2	1	...	26	1	...	...	...	..	1	40	48	206	...	..	..	.	..	325
Irrawaddy: Bassein	5	5	2	24	...	...	..	...	...	2	45	75	273	2	1	.	.	...	434
Irrawaddy: Henzada	2	...	...	25	.	...	...	..	..	...	68	17	185	...	.	...	.	..	297
Irrawaddy: Thayetmyo	5	1	3	60	..	...	...	...	...	3	19	52	686	..	...	..		...	839
Irrawaddy: Total	14	7	5	135	1	...	.	...	.	6	172	192	1,350	2	1	...		..	1,895
Tenasserim: Moulmein Town	5	4	1	7	.	...	...	..	..	...	53	72	17	...	...	..	.	.	159
Tenasserim: Amherst	4	6	2	38	13	2	...	1	3	1	84	64	197	164	31	..	22	14	646
Tenasserim: Tavoy	3	4	.	11	2	...	...	...	..	3	14	6	120	16	3	...		1	185
Tenasserim: Mergui	2	2	..	16	1	...	...	...	...	2	33	40	93	...	15	..		...	204
Tenasserim: Shwegyin	3	2	.	33	..	..	...	...	...	...	60	20	217	10	2	...	.	..	347
Tenasserim: Toungoo	5	...	2	27	..	2	...	...	..	2	13	121	235	4	10	...	..	..	421
Tenasserim: Salween	2	...	5	7	6	.	...	...	...	2	2	80	11	126	...	...	.	...	241
Tenasserim: Total	24	18	10	139	22	4	...	1	3	10	259	405	890	320	61	..	22	15	2,308
Grand Total	77	51	29	498	30	7	5	3	4	20	828	1,162	3,856	362	87	83	32	26	7,169

E.—Military.

[No. 50] *1.—Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other Particulars of the Army attached to Lower Burma in the year 1885.*

Arm of service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail of force at end of year 1885.							Average annual pay and allowances of each.					Total cost, including contingencies.
	Remaining at the end of the year.	Recruited this year.	Died			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year 1885.	Number of regiments, battalions, or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Paid camp-followers and non-combatants.	European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men	Camp-followers	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.							
																Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
European. Artillery	108	39	...	3	3	5	14	125	6—1 R. A.	8	4	...	24	97	15	5,202	...	576	267	108	62,151
European. Infantry	1,489	586	...	30	30	23	148	1,874	2nd Somersetshire: 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers.		52	..	171	1,651	151	3,766	....	506	205	112	6,86,799
Total ...	1,597	625	...	33	33	28	162	1,999	.....	8	56	...	195	1,748	166	3,869	.	515	208	111	7,49,950
Native. Sappers	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.	...	...	...	...	...	.....	... .	.....	. ..	. ....	.....
Native. Infantry	2,833	71	6	29	35	16	22	2,831	5th, 26th, left half battalion 9th M. I. and 1st Bombay Grenadiers.	...	29	49	260	2,462	197	8,030	886	201	114	95	6,72,364
Total ...	2,833	71	6	29	35	16	22	2,831	.....	...	29	49	260	2,462	197	8,030	886	201	114	95	6,72,364
Grand Total ...	4,430	696	6	62	68	44	184	4,830	.....	8	85	49	455	4,210	363	5,988	886	335	153	103	14,22,314

NOTE.—The statistics contained in this table and in tables Nos. 51 and 52 relate to a portion only of the troops which served in Lower Burma during the year. The remaining portion has left the province and the military authorities are unable to furnish statistics regarding it.

E.—Military.

[No. 51] *2.—Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Army attached to Lower Burma in the year 1885.*

	Arm of service.	Employment on the last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
		Number of regiments, batteries, &c., on active service.	Number of permanent cantonments occupied.	Number of outposts occupied.	Average number of men at headquarters of each regiment, battery, &c., not on active service.		Average number of men of each regiment, &c., detailed for outpost duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			Number of divisional or station parades during the year.	Number of regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry.
					On duty	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty	With corps or company not on duty.	On furlough.			
Europeans.	6-1 Royal Artillery	.....	1	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2nd Somersetshire Regiment	.....	1	1	464		Not known		18·3	Not known				208	140
	2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers (Right Wing)	.....	1	.....	165	31	.....	.....	1	276	89	.....	21	260	.....
	Ditto (Left Wing)	.....	1	.....	208	14	.....	.....		Not known		.....	19	208	.....
Natives.	5th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry	.....	1	.....	106	715	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	7	121	.....
	9th ditto ditto (left half Battalion).	.....	1	4	9	.....	380	.....	·18	17	348	.....	2	90	80
	26th ditto ditto	.....	1	10	52	200	567	.....	53·76	64	301	.....	27	107	155
	1st Bombay Grenadiers	.....	1	4	287	68	339	56	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....

E.—Military.

[No. 52] *3.—Statement showing Religion, Races, and Classes of Native Officers and Men of the Army attached to Lower Burma on the last day of the year 1885.*

Classification according to religion, race, &c.		Average age.		Average height.		Average weight	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
		Yrs.	M.	Ft.	in	lbs.	
According to religion	Christians	28	9	5	6	115	
	Mahomedans	30	7	5	7	121	
	Hindus	28	5	5	7	124	
According to countries and races	Hindustanis	30	7	5	7	121	
	From Mahratta country	28	5	5	7	127	
	Telingas	29	10	5	6	125	
	Tamils	28	5	5	7	124	
	Others	33	1	5	7	123	

IIF.—MARINE.

[No. 53] *1.—Statement showing the Strength and other particulars of the Marine Force attached to Lower Barma in the year 1885-86.*

Arm of service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail of the force at the end of the year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each					Total cost, including contingencies.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c	Remaining at the end of year.	Number of ships.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					European commissioned officer.	Native commissioned officer.	Non-commissioned officer.	Fighting man.	Paid non-combatant.	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	Paid non-combatants.						Rs.
RIVER-GOING European	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	.	1 Gun boat	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	36,168
RIVER-GOING Native...											...	...	...	...	33						
Total ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	2	...	2	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	36,168

IIF.—MARINE.

[No. 54] *2.—Statement showing Religion, Race, and Classes of Native Officers and Men of the Marine Service attached to Lower Burma on the last day of the year 1885-86.*

Classification according to religion, race, &c.	Average age.	Average height.	Average weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste
	Years.	Ft. in.	St. lbs.	
ACCORDING TO RELIGION ... ... Mahomedans	31	5 6	8 4	
ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES AND RACES. Chittagonians	31	5 6	8 4	
General average ...	31	5 6	8 4	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

[No. 55] *1.—Statement of the Gross and Net Resources of the Province of Lower Burma for the year 1885-86.*

Sources of income	Gross receipts.	Charges against income.			Net receipts
		Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges on collection.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land revenue	1,05,04,364	2,816	20,41 871	20,44,687	84,59,677
V.—Excise	21,00,910	25,242	42,651	67,893	20,33,017
VI.—Provincial rates	7,15,789	3,836	36,547	40,383	6,75,406
IX.—Forest	19,73,859	4,203	11,46,750	11,50,953	8,22,906
Total Territorial ...	1,52,94,922	36,097	32,67,819	33,03,916	1,19,91,008
II.—Opium	2,76,311	...	...	...	2,76,311
III.—Salt ... Import duty	1,59,138	6,207	...	6,207	1,52,931
III.—Salt ... Excise duty	34,718	...	2,803	2,803	31,915
IV.—Stamps	9,37,558	8,420	23,019	31,439	9,06,119
VII.—Customs	57,54,925	1,14,607	1,72,084	2,86,691	54,68,234
X.—Registration	24,228	12	13,909	13,921	10,307
Total ...	71,86,878	1,29,246	2,11,815	3,41,061	68,45,817
XII.—Post Office...	70	...	...	...	70
XV.—Law and Justice	4,51,498	...	...	...	4,51,498
XVI.—Police	37,333	...	...	...	37,333
XVII.—Marine	2,29,911	...	...	...	2,29,911
XVIII.—Education	41,625	...	...	...	41,625
XIX.—Medical	9,212	...	...	..	9,212
XX.—Scientific and other minor departments	2,646	...	...	...	2,646
XXI.—Interest	21,276	...	...	...	21,276
XXII. Receipts in aid of superannuation ...	19,099	...	...	...	19,099
XXIII.—Stationery and printing	5,016	...	...	...	5,016
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	1,12,590	...	...	...	1,12,590
XXV.—State Railways	23,35,849	...	17,47,700	17,47,700	5,88,149
XXXI.—Irrigation and Navigation	38,201	...	...	...	38,201
XXXII.—Military works	8,333	...	...	...	8,333
XXXIII.—Civil buildings, roads, &c.	1,02,948	...	..	...	1,02,948
Total ...	34,15,607	...	17,47,700	17,47,700	16,67,907
Total Revenue Heads ...	2,58,97,407	1,65,343	52,27,334	53,92,677	2,05,04,730
Excluded Local Funds	7,33,963	...	...	...	7,33,963
Municipalities	7,59,836	...	...	...	7,59,836
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,73,91,206	1,65,343	52,27,334	53,92,677	2,19,98,529

A.—FINANCE.

[No. 56] *2.—Statement of the Expenditure from the net Income of the Province of Lower Burma for the year 1885-86.*

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount. 1884-85.	Amount. 1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.
2.—Interest on other obligations	10,695	7,042
15.—Post Office	1,12,874	1,21,078
18.—General administration	4,78,567	5,07,452
19.—Law and Justice	16,96,611	17,77,706
20.—Police	23,04,780	23,37,924
21.—Marine	3,48,827	2,85,963
22.—Education	4,39,648	4,69,598
23.—Ecclesiastical	65,661	63,015
24.—Medical	2,30,861	2,28,094
25.—Political	18,777	19,629
26.—Scientific and other minor departments	1,07,572	86,610
27.—Territorial and political pensions	33,065	30,418
28.—Civil furlough and absentee allowances	98	...
29.—Superannuation allowances, &c.	1,75,413	1,74,114
30.—Stationery and printing	1,72,661	1,72,884
31.—Miscellaneous	82,644	65,578
40.—State Railways (capital accounts)	23,335	...
41.—Interest on debt (Railways)	9,91,713	11,19,734
44.—Irrigation and navigation	6,86,880	3,99,473
45.—Military works	4,67,789	4,76,717
46.—Civil buildings, roads, and services	25,13,692	16,43,955
49.—Exchange on transactions with London	207	...
Total	1,09,62,570	99,86,984
Excluded Local Funds	8,98,653	7,60,731
Municipalities	8,32,037	7,85,728
Grand Total	1,26,93,260	1,15,33,443

A.—FINANCE.

[No. 57] *3.—Account of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of Lower Burma for the year 1885-86.*

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash balance of last year	71,18,375	Expenditure as per statement No. 2	1,15,33,443
Net receipts as per statement No. 1	2,19,98,529	Loans	56,590
Receipts on account of loans	26,738	Advances made	6,51,122
Advances recovered	6,62,065	Deposits repaid	11,35,729
Deposits received	11,21,408	Savings Banks deposits repaid	2,75,360
Savings Banks deposits received	1,22,693	Cash remittances between treasuries	88,12,048
Cash remittances between treasuries	88,12,048	Forest remittances	27,26,441
Forest remittances	27,26,329	Remittances to other Governments and Departments.	2,58,01,874
Remittances by other Governments and Departments	1,53,97,270	Bills drawn on other treasuries	24,55,874
Bills drawn on other treasuries	24,40,693	Bills drawn by other Governments	1,88,101
Bills drawn by other Governments	1,98,205	Upper Burma Civil expenditure	1,00,374
Upper Burma Civil revenue	2,00,602		
Total	6,08,25,045		
Total Expenditure	5,34,31,886		
Closing balance	73,93,159	Total	6,08,25,045

NOTE.—Finance 3A. includes Upper as well as Lower Burma transactions, as the account opens and closes to balance which is common to the whole province.

Comparative Statement of Receipts of Lower Burma for 1884-85 and 1885-86.

Revenue and Receipts.	1884-85.				1885-86.				
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
I.—Land revenue	63,16,793	50,91,936	3,585	1,14,12,314	64,11,895	40,89,664	2,805	1,05,04,364	—9,07,950
II.—Opium	3,03,275	.....	.....	3,03,275	2,76,311	.....	.....	2,76,311	—26,964
III.—Salt	1,77,590	86,825	.....	2,64,415	1,30,200	63,656	.....	1,93,856	—70,559
IV.—Stamps	4,89,903	4,89,904	.....	9,79,807	4,68,779	4,68,779	.....	9,37,558	—42,249
V.—Excise	11,09,272	11,09,272	23,154	22,41,698	10,43,522	10,43,521	13,867	21,00,910	—1,40,788
VI.—Provincial rates	.....	.....	8,40,463	8,40,463	.....	.....	7,15,789	7,15,789	—1,24,674
VII.—Customs	31,70,801	11,94,708	.....	43,65,509	40,86,841	16,68,084	.....	57 54,925	+13,89,416
IX.—Forest	8,35,491	8,35,491	.....	16,70,982	9,86,930	9.96,929	.....	19,73,859	+3,02,877
X.—Registration	11,780	11,779	.....	23,559	12,114	12.114	.....	24,228	+669
XII.—Post Office	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	70	70	+64
XV.—Law and Justice	.....	3,95,262	.....	3,95,262	.....	4,51,498	.....	4,51,498	+56,236
XVI.—Police	.....	13,682	31,615	45,297	.....	12,920	24,413	37,333	—7,964
XVII.—Marine	.....	1,85,842	1,058	1,86,900	.....	2,28,186	1,725	2,29,911	+43,011
XVIII.—Education	.....	49,241	3,959	53,200	.....	40,828	797	41,625	—11,575
XIX.—Medical	.....	8,430	594	9,014	.....	8,531	681	9,212	+198
XX.—Scientific and other minor departments	.....	1,888	64	1,952	.....	2,521	25	2,546	+594
XXI.—Interest	28,443	.....	.....	28,443	21,276	.....	.....	21,276	—7,167
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation, &c.	.....	3,195	.....	3,195	12,477	6,522	.....	19,099	+15,904
XXIII.—Stationery and printing	288	3,280	.....	3,568	769	4,247	.....	5,016	+1,448
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	6,721	24,492	90,548	1,21,761	6,272	23,971	83,247	1,12,590	—9,171
XXV.—State Railways	.....	21,66,401	.....	21,66,401	.....	23.35,849	.....	23.35,849	+1,69,448
XXXI.—Irrigation and navigation	.....	32,833	.....	32,833	.....	38,201	.....	38,201	—5,368
XXXII.—Military works	8,502	.....	.....	8,502	8,333	.....	.....	8,333	—169
XXXIII.—Civil buildings, roads, &c.	.....	69,303	62,081	1,31,384	.....	47.151	55,797	1,02,948	—28,436
XXXVI.—Credits on account of exchange ...	46,371	.....	.....	46,371	.....	.....	.....	.....	—46,371
Total ...	1,25,05,230	1,17,73,754	10,57,127	2,53,36,111	1,34,65,719	1.15,32,472	8,99,216	2,58,97,407	—5,61,296
Contribution	.....	17,000	4,900	21,900	.....	35,038	10,000	45,038	.....
Debt, remittances, &c.	3,20,06,359	.....	.....	3,20,06,359	3,30,01,338	.....	.....	3,30,01,338	.....
Upper Burma Civil remittance	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,00,602	.....	.....	2,00,602	.....
Total ...	4,45,11,589	1,17,90,754	10,62,027	5,73,64,370	4,66,67,659	1,15,67,510	9,09,216	5,91,44,385	.....
Opening balance	.....	.....	.....	1,05,57,153	.....	.....	.....	71,18,375	—34,38,778
GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	.....	.....	6,79,21,523	.....	.....	.....	6,62,62,760	.....
Provincial and local deficits	.....	8,97,249	76,442	.....	.....	5,48,231	1,19,349	.....	.....

APPENDICES

xxiii

[No. 57B] *Comparative Statement of Charges of Lower Burma for 1884-85 and 1885-86.*

Expenditure.	1884-85. Imperial.	1884-85. Provincial.	1884-85. Local.	1884-85. Total	1885-86. Imperial.	1885-86. Provincial.	1885-86. Local.	1885-86. Total.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2.—Interest on other obligations	10.895	...	.	10 895	7,042		.	7,042	—3,853
3.—Refunds and drawbacks	93,815	50.095	12,012	1,55,922	1,06,381	55.126	3,836	1.65.343	+9,421
5.—Land revenue	11,01,345	12,81 894	...	23,83,239	8.61,120	11,80,751	...	20,41.871	—3,41,368
7.—Salt	...	2,745	.	2,745	...	2.803		2.803	+58
8.—Stamps	11,167	11.167	...	22.334	11,510	11,509		23.019	+685
9.—Excise	9,217	9,216	...	18,433	21,325	21.326	...	42.651	+24,218
10.—Provincial rates	...	...	46,045	46,045	.	...	36,547	36.547	—9,498
11.—Customs	...	1,70,050	.	1,70,050	...	1 72.084	. .	1,72,084	+2,094
13.—Forests	6,05,985	6,05,984	.	12,11,969	5,73,375	5,73,375	...	11,46,750	—65,219
14.—Registration	6,007	6,007	. .	12,014	6,955	6.954	...	13.909	+1,895
15.—Post Office	...	52,895	59,979	1.12,874	. .	58,341	63.337	1.21,678	+8,804
18.—General administration	81,452	3,83,138	13,976	4,78,566	87.668	4.05,253	14,531	5.07.452	+28.886
19.—Law and Justice	...	16,96,611		16,96,611	..	17,77,706	.	17,77,706	+81,095
20.—Police	...	19,67.753	3,37,027	23,04,780	...	20,12,934	3,24.990	23.37.924	+33,144
21.—Marine	...	3,30,805	18.022	3,48,827	...	2.71.178	14,185	2,85.363	—63,464
22.—Education	...	3,63,086	76,562	4.39,648	.	3,69,774	99,824	4.69.598	+29,950
23.—Ecclesiastical	65,661	...	. .	65 661	63,015	...	. .	63,015	—2,646
24.—Medical	...	2,06,099	22,762	2,30,861	. .	2,06,424	21.670	2,28.094	—2,767
25.—Political	16,928	1.849	...	18,777	19,451	178	...	19,629	+852
26.—Scientific and other minor departments	8,909	91,203	7,460	1,07,572	5,604	74,501	6.505	86,610	—20,962
27.—Territorial and political pensions	33,065	...	.	33,065	30,418	...	...	30.418	—2,647
28.—Civil furlough and absentee allowances	98	...	.	98	. .	. .	..	...	—98
29.—Superannuation, &c., allowances	...	1,73,261	2,152	1,75,413	...	1.73,312	802	1,74,114	—1,299
30.—Stationery and printing	32	1,72,629	...	1,72,661	.	1,72.884	...	1,72,884	+223
31.—Miscellaneous	12,855	38,253	31,556	82.644	9,812	22.237	33,529	65,578	—17,066
36.—State Railways	...	13,44,678	...	13,44 678	...	17,47,700	...	17,47,700	+4,03,022
40.—State Railway capital account	...	23,335	...	23,335	...	..	...	...	—23,335
41.—Interest on debit incurred for productive public works (Railway)	...	9,91,713	...	9.91,713	..	11.19 734	. .	11,19.734	+1,28,021
44.—Irrigation and navigation	...	6,81,677	5.204	6,86,881	..	3.68,561	30,912	3,99,473	—2,87,408
45.—Military works	4,67,789	..	.	4,67,789	4,76,717		. .	4,76,717	+8,928
46.—Civil buildings, roads, &c.	...	20.24,980	4,88,712	25,13,692	..	13,01,096	3,42,859	16,43,955	—8,69,737
49.—Exchange	207	.	...	207	...	.	. .	...	—207
Total	25,25,427	1,26,84,103	11,21,469	1,63.29,999	22,90,393	1,21.05.741	9,93,527	1,53.79.661	—9,50,338
Contribution	...	4,900	17,000	21,900	...	10,000	35,038	45,038	...
Debt, remittances, &c.	4,44,51,249	...	...	4.44.51,249	4,33,44,528	...	...	4,33,44,528	...
Upper Burma Civil expenditure	...	...	.	...	1,00,374	...	. .	1,00,374	...
Total	4,69,76,676	1,26,88,003	11,38,469	6,08,03,148	4,57,25.295	1,21,15,741	10,28,565	5,88,69,601	...
Closing balance	...	...	. .	71,18,375	...	...	...	73,93,159	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	6,79,21,523	...	...	...	6,62,62,760	...
Provincial and local surplus	...	...		. .	...	...	...	...	...

IIIB.—Public Works.

[No. 58] *1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department, during the year 1885-86.*

Details.	Total of each station. Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Total of each class. Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
GENERAL BRANCH—IMPERIAL MILITARY WORKS.						
MILITARY.						
Accommodation for Troops.						
Rangoon	65,395	12,187	77,582			
Toungoo	—21	6,717	6,696			
Thayetmyo	...	17,792	17,792			
Allanmyo	...	1,227	1,227			
Thandaung	...	849	849			
Taungwaing	..	373	373			
Moulmein	...	2,199	2,199			
				65,374	41,344	1,06,718
Commissariat.						
Rangoon...	...	3,004	3,004			
Thayetmyo	...	1,849	1,849			
Toungoo..	...	1,680	1,680			
Moulmein	...	802	802			
				...	7,335	7,335
Staff, Miscellaneous.						
Rangoon	83,001	1,966	84,967			
Thayetmyo	.	1,138	1,138			
				83,001	3,104	86,105
Transport.						
Toungoo	2,678	...	2,678			
Rangoon	..	610	610			
				2,678	610	3,288
Fortifications.						
Rangoon	1,18,175	3,344	1,21,519			
Thayetmyo	...	2,499	2,499			
Toungoo	..	1,008	1,008			
				1,18,175	6,851	1,25,026
Ordnance.						
Rangoon	...	1,660	1,660			
Thayetmyo	...	1,061	1,061			
Toungoo...	...	722	722			
				...	3,443	3,443
GENERAL CANTONMENT WORKS.						
Rangoon	...	2,589	2,589			
Thayetmyo	...	7,963	7,963			
Moulmein	...	2,246	2,246			
				...	12,798	12,798
Minor Works.						
Rangoon...	12,130	15,918	28,048			
Moulmein	1,616	394	2,010			
Prome	1,856	134	1,990			
Toungoo	2,798	4,255	7,053			
Thayetmyo	6,770	5,535	12,305			
Thandaung	...	607	607			
Allanmyo	...	381	381			
Bassein	...	180	180			
Shwegyin	...	30	30			
Tavoy	...	165	165			
Thabala....	...	1,123	1,123			
				25,170	28,722	53,892
Total Military	...	..	...	2,94,398	1,04,207	3,98,605

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

	Rs.
Military works and repairs	3,98,605
Establishment	72,135
Tools and plant	5,979
Total Imperial Military Expenditure ...	4,76,719
Deduct Expenditure in England ...	...
Total as per Finance Accounts ...	4,76,719

IIIB.—Public Works.

[No. 58] *1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1885-86*—(continued).

Details.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
GENERAL BRANCH—PROVINCIAL.						
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Customs Buildings.						
Major Works.						
Arakan	116	..	116			
				116	...	116
Minor Works.						
Thayetmyo	64	..	64			
Toungoo...	...	9	9			
Arakan	...	550	550			
Amherst	.	309	309			
Bassein	...	359	359			
Rangoon	...	3,161	3,161			
				64	4,388	4,452
Total Customs Buildings ...	...	..	..	180	4,388	4,568
Postal.						
Minor Works.						
Tavoy	84	40	124			
Tharrawaddy	1,316	217	1,533			
Shwegyin	2,379	69	2,448			
Amherst	2,300	278	2,578			
Rangoon	264	769	1,033			
Thayetmyo	181	213	394			
Civil Officers	598	...	598			
Toungoo	...	37	37			
Pegu	...	146	146			
Arakan	...	569	569			
Bassein	...	164	164			
Henzada	...	110	110			
				7,122	2,612	9,734
Total Postal Works ...	...	...	...	7,122	2,612	9,734
Telegraph.						
Major Works.						
Amherst...	5,424	...	5,424			
				5,424	...	5,424
Minor Works.						
Rangoon	423	2,617	3,040			
Bassein	241	187	428			
Tavoy	...	196	196			
Toungoo	...	68	68			
Tharrawaddy	...	435	435			
Arakan	...	1,498	1,498			
Amherst	...	1,919	1,919			
Henzada	...	292	292			
Thayetmyo	...	240	240			
				664	7,452	8,116
Total Telegraph ...	..	...	...	6,088	7,452	13,540
Carried over ...	...	...	...	13,390	14,452	27,842

IIIB.—Public Works.

[No. 58] *1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1885-86*—(continued).

Details.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	13,390	14,452	27,842
CIVIL BUILDINGS—continued.						
Administration.						
Major Works.						
Rangoon...	...	4,234	4,234	...	4,234	4,234
Minor Works.						
Rangoon...	1,155	7,367	8,522			
Henzada	...	95	95	1,155	7,462	8,617
Total Administration ...	...	...	...	1,155	11,696	12,851
Law and Justice.						
Major Works.						
Pegu	99,188	...	99,188			
Rangoon	11,677	...	11,677	1,10,865	...	1,10,865
Minor Works.						
Tavoy	472	640	1,112			
Tharrawaddy	1,951	1,989	3,940			
Pegu	2,031	401	2,432			
Arakan	643	4,233	4,876			
Shwegyin	100	96	196			
Amherst	1,058	1,421	2,479			
Henzada	622	592	1,214			
Rangoon	934	2,271	3,205			
Civil Offices	133	852	985			
Toungoo	...	412	412			
Bassein	...	1,528	1,528			
Thayetmyo	...	1,302	1,302	7,944	15,737	23,681
Total Law and Justice ...	...	...	...	1,18,809	15,737	1,34,546
Ecclesiastical.						
Minor Works.						
Pegu	80	...	80			
Rangoon	97	3,331	3,428			
Tavoy	...	32	32			
Toungoo	...	424	424			
Tharrawaddy	...	653	653			
Arakan	...	1,057	1,057			
Amherst...	...	663	663			
Bassein	...	341	341			
Thayetmyo	...	1,421	1,421	177	7,922	8,099
Total Ecclesiastical ...	...	...	...	177	7,922	8,099
Jails.						
Major Works.						
Paungdé	2,403	...	2,403			
Arakan	662	...	662			
Henzada	920	...	920			
Rangoon	2,596	...	2,596			
Thayetmyo	2,818	...	2,818	9,399	...	9,399
Minor Works.						
Tavoy	251	398	649			
Henzada	70	476	546			
Rangoon	153	2,622	2,775			
Bassein	386	965	1,351			
Toungoo...	...	837	837			
Tharrawaddy	...	279	279			
Pegu	...	136	136			
Arakan	...	2,820	2,820			
Shwegyin	...	413	413			
Amherst	...	660	660			
Thayetmyo	...	940	940			
	...			860	10,546	11,406
Total Jails ...	...	...	...	10,259	10,546	20,805
Carried over ...	...	...	...	1,43,790	60,353	2,04,143

IIIB.—Public Works.

[No. 58] *I.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1885-86*—(continued).

Details.	Total of each station. Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Total of each class. Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	1,43,790	60,353	2,04,143
CIVIL BUILDINGS—(continued).						
Political.						
Major Works.						
Rangoon	386	779	1,165	386	779	1,165
Total Political ...	...	...	...	386	779	1,165
Police.						
Major Works.						
Pegu	4,033	...	4,033	4,033	...	4,033
Minor Works.						
Amherst	400	226	626			
Houzada	55	46	101			
Rangoon...	2,578	206	2,784			
Toungoo...	...	17	17			
Arakan	...	482	482			
Shwegyin	...	127	127			
Bassein	...	975	975			
Thayetmyo	...	1,049	1,049			
				3,033	3,128	6,161
Total Police ...	...	...	...	7,066	3,128	10,194
Educational.						
Major Works.						
Pegu	395	...	395			
Moulmein	8,804	...	8,804			
Rangoon...	5,392	...	5,392	14,591	...	14,591
Minor Works.						
Rangoon	1,032	2,735	3,767			
Tavoy	...	17	17			
Moulmein	...	545	545			
				1,032	3,297	4,329
Total Educational ...	...	...	...	15,623	3,297	18,920
Medical.						
Minor Works.						
Pegu	69	...	69			
Rangoon	192	4,105	4,297			
Thayetmyo	...	155	155	261	4,260	4,541
Total Medical ...	...	...	...	261	4,260	4,541
Marine.						
Minor Works.						
Arakan	...	611	611	...	611	611
Total Marine ...	...	..	...	...	611	611
Miscellaneous.						
Major Works.						
Rangoon	...	2,570	2,570	...	2,570	2,570
Miscellaneous carried over ..	...	...	...	...	2,570	2,570
Carried over ...	...	...	...	1,67,146	72,428	2,39,574

IIIB.—Public Works.

[No. 58] *1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1885-86*—(continued).

Details.	Total of each station. Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Total of each class. Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	1,67,146	72,428	2,39,574
CIVIL BUILDINGS—(concluded).						
MISCELLANEOUS—(concluded).						
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	2,370	2,370
Minor Works.						
Tavoy	1,173	903	2,076			
Tharrawaddy	1,497	2,688	4,185			
Pegu	385	1,536	1,921			
Arakan	96	4,594	4,690			
Rangoon	1,443	6,048	7,491			
Civil Officers	120	1,133	1,253			
Toungoo	...	1,747	1,747			
Shwegyin	...	1,292	1,292			
Amherst	...	1,274	1,274			
Bassein		2,044	2,044			
Henzada..	...	893	893			
Thayetmyo	..	1,264	1,264	4,714	25,416	30,130
Total Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	4,714	27,986	32,700
Total Civil Buildings ...	...	...	...	1,71,860	1,00,414	2,72,274
COMMUNICATIONS.						
Major Works.						
Amherst...	17,444	17,665	35,109			
Arakan	13,307	7,570	20,877			
Henzada...	70	3,125	3,195			
Pegu	—5,717	37,914	32,197			
Shwegyin	29,388	...	29,388			
Tavoy	1,08,141	...	1,08,141			
Tharrawaddy	21,699	1,25,922	1,47,621			
Bassein	426	3,650	4,076			
Tavoy	...	8,098	8,098			
Toungoo	...	15,279	15,279			
Rangoon	...	43,033	43,033			
Thayetmyo	...	16,468	16,468			
Civil Officers	..	2,794	2,794	1,84,758	2,81,518	4,66,276
Minor Works.						
Amherst...	155	4,198	4,353			
Henzada	78	11,519	11,597			
Shwegyin	2,917	1,240	4,157			
Tharrawaddy	390	—5,003	—4,613			
Thayetmyo	256	18,309	18,565			
Toungoo	500	7,191	7,691			
Civil Officers	1,124	1,925	3,049			
Tavoy	...	3,056	3,056			
Pegu	...	12,522	12,522			
Arakan	...	5,327	5,327			
Bassein	...	3,177	3,177			
Rangoon...	...	16,575	16,575	5,420	80,036	85,456
Total Communications ...	...	...	...	1,90,178	3,61,554	5,51,732
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.						
Major Works.						
Arakan	779	...	779			
Rangoon	...	4,046	4,046	779	4,046	4,825
Minor Works.						
Arakan	1,913	...	1,913			
Tavoy	...	262	262			
Rangoon...	...	168	168	1,913	430	2,343
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	...	2,692	4,476	7,168

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

	Rs.
Civil buildings, works, and repairs	2,72,274
Communications, works, and repairs	5,51,732
Miscellaneous public improvements, works, and repairs	7,168
Total Works and Repairs ...	8,31,174
Establishment	4,61,691
Tools and plant	—8,287
Profit and loss	701
Total Provincial Expenditure ...	12,85,279
Deduct decrease in suspense balances	—27,902
Total as per Finance Accounts ...	12,57,377

IIIB.—Public Works.

[No. 58] *1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1885-86*—(continued).

Details.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
GENERAL BRANCH—LOCAL EXCLUDED.						
Nil.						
Total as per Finance Accounts ...	...	*Nil.*	...	...	*Nil.*	...
GENERAL BRANCH—LOCAL INCORPORATED.						
Civil Buildings.						
Major Works.						
Pegu	5,955	..	5,955			
				5,955	...	5,955
Minor Works.						
Pegu	71	256	327			
Tharrawaddy	180	184	364			
Akyab	..	56	56			
				251	496	747
Total Civil Buildings ...	...	...	...	6,206	496	6,702
Communications.						
Major Works.						
Akyab	9,804	...	9,804			
Bassein	12,370	...	12,370			
Henzada	19,227	...	19,227			
Pegu	39,705	...	39,705			
Rangoon	7,282	..	7,282			
Tharrawaddy	12,099	3,996	16,095			
				1,00,487	3,996	1,04,483
Minor Works.						
Akyab	1,303	4,966	6,269			
Bassein	1,260	5,051	6,311			
Henzada	14	1,626	1,640			
Pegu	2,395	3,578	5,973			
Rangoon	2,000	3,988	5,988			
Tharrawaddy	1,292	..	1,292			
Tavoy	1,423	1,908	3,331			
Thayetmyo	..	369	369			
				9,627	21,486	31,113
Total Communications ...	...	...	..	1,10,114	25,482	1,35,596
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Major Works.						
Amherst	5,142	...	5,142			
Akyab	13,000	...	13,000			
Bassein	3,531	...	3,531			
Pegu	8,172	...	8,172			
Shwegyin	16,509	...	16,509			
Tharrawaddy	3,417	...	3,417			
Rangoon	3,340	..	3,340			
				53,111	...	53,111
Minor Works.						
Akyab	1,323	341	1,664			
Bassein	5,411	638	6,049			
Pegu	—215	2,544	2,329			
Shwegyin	1,318	...	1,318			
Tharrawaddy	4,791	328	5,119			
Rangoon	3,785	697	4,482			
Toungoo	2,242	...	2,242			
				18,655	4,548	23,203
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	...	71,766	4,548	76,314

GENERAL ABSTRACT.	Rs.
Civil buildings, works, and repairs	6,702
Communications, works, and repairs	1,35,596
Miscellaneous public improvements, works, and repairs	76,314
Total Works and Repairs ...	2,18,612
Establishment	32,304
Tools and plant	2,692
Total Local (Incorporated) Expenditure ...	2,53,608
Deduct expenditure in England	...
Total as per Finance Accounts ...	2,53,608

IIIB.—Public Works.

[No. 59] *2.—General Abstract of Financial Results showing the estimated Cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of those Works for and to end of 1885-86.*

Irrigation and Navigation (including Agricultural) Works.

Works.			Estimated cost of construction.	Capital outlay. Direct. During 1885-86.	Capital outlay. Direct. To end of 1885-86.	Capital outlay. Indirect. During 1885-86.	Capital outlay. Indirect. To end of 1885-86.	Receipts during 1885-86. Water-rates, &c.	Receipts during 1885-86. Collected with land revenue.	Receipts during 1885-86. Total.	Working expenses during 1885-86, inclusive of indirect charges.	Net result excluding interest. Excess revenue (surplus).	Net result excluding interest. Excess expenditure (deficit).	Net result excluding interest. Rate per cent. Of excess revenue.	Net result excluding interest. Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure.	Interest charges during 1885-86.	Net result including interest. Excess revenue (surplus).	Net result including interest. Excess expenditure (deficit).	Net result including interest. Rate per cent. Of excess revenue.	Net result including interest. Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Irrawaddy embankments.	Western series.	Kyangin section	1,55,064	...	1,50,250	...	4,814	...	4,140	4,140	1,094	3,046	...	1·96	...	...	3,046	...	1·96	..
		Myanaung do.	11,02,287	...	10,75,185	...	27,102	...	1,22,609	1,22,609	16,282	1,06,327	...	9·65	...	...	1,06,327	...	9·65	...
		Henzada do.	18,92,798	...	18,33,491	...	51,258	1,209	4,51,832	4,53,041	—1,05,126	5,58,167	...	29·61	...	...	5,58,167	...	29·61	...
	Eastern series.	Survey from Mingyi to Yandoon	12,800	...	12,397	...	403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	(a) 31,62,949	...	30,71,323	...	83,577	1,209	5,78,581	5,79,790	—87,750	6,67,540	...	21·16	...	...	6,67,540	...	21·16	...

(a) Sanctioned by the Secretary of State (*vide* his despatch No. 49, dated the 21st September 1882, and Public Works Department, Government of India, register No. 111 of 1882-83, and letter No. 4211, dated the 4th November 1882).

	Rs.
Direct outlay...	30,78,605
Indirect outlay...	84,344
Total ...	31,62,949

Name of railway.	Miles opened during the year	Total miles opened.	Passengers during the year					Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandise	Receipts from railway materials.	Total receipts	Working expenses	Net profits	Number of European staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expended.
			First.	Second.	Intermediate.	Third.	Total.									
			No.	No.	No	No	No	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs			Rs.
Burma State Railway	73	327	5,844	67,170	..	2,728,551	2,801,565	(a) 12,23,657	(b) 10,78,889	(c) 96,896	23,59,442	17,51,526	6,47,916	309	992	2,72,86,413

(a) Includes all receipts from coaching traffic.
(b) Includes receipts from merchandise (less railway materials), sundries, and telegraph.
(c) Receipts from railway materials both revenue and capital.

IIID. MARINE.

[No. 61] *1.—Statement showing the various Government ships and vessels employed under the Administration of Lower Burma in the year 1885-86.*

Details of vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel and horse-power of engines, if a steamer.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings of the vessels.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sea-going vessels.	Tons.			Rs.	Rs.	
S.S. *Enterprise* ...	510 : 120 H.P.	13	65	95,113	.....	Tender to light-houses.
Guide, brig, sailing vessel ...	220	2	25	31,785	.....	Pilot-vessel.
Pharos, sailing vessel ..	70	.....	13	6,434	763	Buoy-vessel.
S.S. *Dolphin*	85	2	17	14,834	3,910	Buoy-vessel and tender to Savage and Oyster Islands light-houses.
Alguada, sailing vessel ...	80	.....	11	1,632	.....	
River-going vessels.						
Irrawaddy, paddle-steamer	614 : 150 H.P.	4	33	36,168	.....	Government transport for protection of the province. Transferred to Upper Burma.
Firefly, ditto ..	127 : 75 H.P.	2	15	17,445	540	
Retriever, sailing vessel ...	80	1	15	6,060	.....	Employed in surveying the river and shifting and laying down moorings.
All other crafts, boats, &c.						
Rangoon, port steam-launches	.....	.....	9	21,718	.....	
Ditto, port-cutter ...	.....	.....	5	1,296	.....	
Ditto, port-boats ...	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	
Bassein, gig	.....	.....	8	1,248	.....	
Akyab, craft boats, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	1,831	.....	
Moulmein, port-cutter ...	10	.....	10	1,464	.....	For general port and river work.
Ditto, gig	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Attached to buoy-vessel from where crew is obtained.
Ditto, port steam-launch...	9	.....	3	732	.....	Employed generally for river survey and conservancy work
Hanthawaddy, district launch	.....	.....	4	4,065	.....	
Pegu, district launch ...	.....	.....	5	2,547	.....	
Shwegyin, do. ...	.....	.....	4	2,273	.....	
Ma-ubin do. ...	.....	.....	.....	923	.....	
Amherst, do. ...	.....	.....	4	2,167	.....	
Pegu circle, Forest launch ...	.....	.....	5	8,403	.....	
Tenasserim circle, Forest launch	.....	.....	5	3,691	.....	
Pegu, P. W. D. launch ...	.....	.....	4	2,047	.....	
Rangoon Division, P. W. D. launch	.....	.....	4	1,887	.....	
L. R. & A. Department launch	.....	.....	8	4,578	.....	

IIID.—Marine.

[No. 62] *2—Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Administration of Lower Burma in the year 1885-86.*

Description of establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SUPERINTENDING ESTABLISHMENT.			Rs.	Rs.	
Port Officer's establishment—					
Akyab	1	5	8,704	.....	
Rangoon	11	32	55,502	.....	
Bassein	1	2	3,280	.....	
Moulmein	1	6	8,364	.....	
Total ...	14	45	77,910	..	
DOCKYARD ESTABLISHMENT.					
Pilot establishment—					
Government salaried	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ditto free	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Licensed	.....	46	.....	.....	
Total ...	.....	46	.....	.....	
Other establishment—					
Signal establishment	1	7	2,580	.....	
Wharf ditto	.....	10	4,308	.....	
Port Health Officer's establishment ...	2	.....	1,200	.....	
Coal depôt establishment	.....	1	120	.....	
Marine ditto	.....	2	1,800	.....	
Tidal observatory establishment ...	.....	2	748	.....	
Total ...	3	22	10,762	.....	

IIIE.—Agriculture.

1.—Crops Cultivated (Area in Acres).

District.	Cereals and pulses.					Fibres.								Miscellaneous.					Remarks.
	Rice.	Wheat.	Other food-grains, including pulses.	Oil-seeds.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Jute.	Other sorts.	Indigo.	Coffee.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Cinchona.	Food-crops	Non-food-crops.	Total area of crops.	Deduct area cropped more than once.	Actual area on which crops were grown	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Akyab	373,404	...	...	833	83	570	...	56	2	...	150	17	...	93,532	7,932	476,579	...	476,579	
Northern Arakan	2,255	...	...	...	2,256	2,255	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	8,766	...	8,766	
Kyaukpyu	108,353	...	...	2	1,146	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,989	...	5,708	630	117,828	...	117,828	
Sandoway	43,144	...	101	1,041	669	315	33	...	...	...	...	1,924	...	1,968	2,536	51,751	...	51,751	
Total Arakan ...	527,156	...	101	1,876	4,154	3,140	33	56	2	...	150	5,930	...	101,228	11,098	654,924	...	654,924	
Rangoon Town	1,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299	...	1,619	...	1,619	
Hanthawaddy	358,841	...	30,260	161	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	3,540	392,931	...	392,931	
Pegu	652,377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	14,745	...	667,137	...	667,137	
Tharrawaddy	292,666	...	1,544	3,880	405	1	...	...	...	...	...	2,855	...	21,616	...	322,917	6,061	316,856	
Prome	224,847	...	...	3,001	3	2,971	...	...	...	...	...	1,819	...	28,678	...	261,319	...	261,319	
Total Pegu ...	1,530,051	...	31,804	6,992	524	2,972	...	...	...	...	...	4,702	..	65,338	3,540	1,645,923	6,061	1,639,862	
Thôngwa	289,844	...	3,345	1,637	1,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	43,758	2,799	342,743	...	342,743	
Bassein	444,669	...	3,066	18	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	786	...	24,413	98	473,234	...	473,234	
Henzada	287,290	...	4,069	2,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,775	...	23,425	...	321,492	...	321,492	
Thayetmyo	61,237	...	...	11,358	5	1,622	...	...	...	...	...	3,920	...	20,641	327	99,110	...	99,110	
Total Irrawaddy ...	1,082,970	...	10,480	15,016	1,537	1,622	...	...	...	...	...	9,493	...	112,237	3,224	1,236,579	...	1,236,579	
Moulmein Town	1,315	..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	556	...	1,876	...	1,876	
Amherst	282,345	...	...	...	573	666	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	30,388	7,320	321,298	...	321,298	
Tavoy	62,559	...	...	...	69	...	...	570	...	...	...	...	...	20,130	...	83,328	570	82,758	
Mergui	38,665	...	...	2,536	103	...	...	...	11	...	...	65	...	13,287	...	54,667	...	54,667	
Toungoo	53,911	...	...	133	268	...	...	...	...	...	9	35	...	6,572	...	60,928	...	60,928	
Shwegyin	114,599	...	232	1,698	3,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	10,113	4,929	134,998	...	134,998	
Salween	11,419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	1,485	12,939	...	12,939	
Total Tenasserim ...	564,813	...	232	4,367	4,323	666	...	570	11	...	9	226	...	81,083	13,734	670,034	570	669,464	
Grand Total Lower Burma ...	3,704,900	...	42,617	28,251	10,538	8,400	33	626	13	...	159	20,351	...	359,886	31,596	4,207,460	6,631	4,200,829	

IIIE.—Agriculture.

[No. 64] *2.—Agricultural Stock.*

District.	Cows and bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.
Akyab	168,968	90,130	209	...	6,648	3,075	65,991	18,152
Northern Arakan	1,200	100	3	...	520	...	...	1,500
Kyaukpyu	43,121	37,944	37	.	322	274	15,996	3,088
Sandoway	14,109	27,069	48	..	499	778	17,082	1,909
Total Arakan	227,398	155,252	297	...	7,989	5,027	99,069	25,549
Rangoon Town	3,268	759	1,373	...	2,944	782	161	969
Hanthawaddy	28,439	33,565	87	...	401	8,561	15,619	5,580
Pegu	34,374	62,249	378	...	718	13,931	11,335	3,725
Tharrawaddy	77,674	35,260	753	...	647	25,115	30,104	1,372
Promo	135,579	30,662	672	...	877	36,418	39,289	2,115
Total Pegu	279,354	162,495	3,263	..	5,587	84,807	96,508	13,761
Thôngwa	23,114	31,746	162	...	941	9,706	15,064	9,964
Bassein	70,287	68,968	892	.	1,546	14,513	40,557	9,469
Henzada	116,792	34,710	1,173	...	1,630	28,913	33,466	2,750
Thayetmyo	84,060	18,705	819	97	1,216	15,929	25,359	975
Total Irrawaddy	294,253	154,129	3,046	97	5,233	69,061	114,446	23,158
Moulmein Town	2,659	30	1,122	6	815	311	185	366
Amherst	73,947	58,633	97	..	2,616	8,606	22,069	5,483
Tavoy	9,476	27,648	30	...	368	560	4,285	1,982
Mergui	543	35,140	8	...	342	85	2,301	2,985
Toungoo	8,399	13,176	415	...	1,260	3,808	5,175	368
Shwegyin	22,610	36,038	196	.	1,901	8,025	8,772	997
Salween	387	2,356	1	...		7	150	11
Total Tenasserim	118,021	173,021	1,878	6	7,302	21,462	42,937	12,192
Grand Total Lower Burma	919,026	644,897	8,484	103	26,111	180,357	352,960	74,660

Irrigation.

Division.	Total area of crops in column 17, Form B., irrigated and unirrigated.	Area irrigated						Details.			
		By Canal.		Tanks.	Wells.	Other sources.	Total area of crops irrigated.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food-crops.	Miscellaneous non-food-crops.
		Government.	Private.								
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Lower Burma	4,207,460	793	1,489	441	98	2,746	3,285	...	2,835	359	98

[No. 65]

IIIF.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOUR.

Statement showing the Price of Produce at the end of the year 1885-86.

PER MAUND OF 80lbs.

Division.	District.	Rice.*	Wheat.	Cotton.	Sugar.	Salt.	Tobacco.	Oil-seeds.	Hemp and other fibres.	Indigo.	Cutch.	Cocoanut-oil.	Wood-oil.	Earth-oil.	Til-seed.	Chillies.	Tea.	Peas.	Madder.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.
ARAKAN.	Akyab ...	3 8 0	...	8 0 0 to 10 0 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	16 0 0 to 18 0 0	5 0 0	..	...	...	16 0 0	8 0 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	25 0 0	5 0 0	...
	Northern Arakan ...	3 5 4	...	2 6 6 to 4 0 0	...	...	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5 4	..	...	..	..
	Kyaukpyu ...	2 3 2	...	...	8 0 0	1 0 0	16 0 0	4 0 0	..	...	..	16 0 0	...	4 0 0	...	10 0 0	...	.	...
	Sandoway ...	1 12 0 to 2 1 6	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	1 0 0	18 0 0	...	6 0 0	...	..	...	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	...	8 0 0	...
	Average ...	2 11 10	...	6 1 1	7 5 4	1 1 4	15 4 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	...	...	16 0 0	8 0 0	4 1 4	4 1 8	9 10 8	25 0 0	6 8 0	..
PEGU.	Rangoon Town ...	3 3 5	...	...	10 15 4	...	23 0 0	..	...	...	16 7 0	19 2 10	8 3 6	5 8 0	4 4 3	10 15 4	...	2 7 5	...
	Hanthawaddy ...	3 0 0	...	...	7 8 0	...	14 8 0	...	...	...	14 6 0	18 0 0	...	5 10 0	8 4 0	9 8 0	..	4 12 0	..
	Pegu ...	5 2 0	...	...	..	...	8 9 0	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	.	...
	Tharrawaddy ...	3 0 0	...	...	5 8 0	...	10 0 0	...	...	...	11 7 0	14 4 0	..	...	7 0 0	10 0 0	...	6 0 0	..
	Prome ...	3 2 9	...	12 0 0	7 8 0	...	6 14 0	...	...	.	5 0 0	15 0 0	13 3 0	5 0 0	6 10 8	5 0 0	...	3 12 0	...
	Average ...	3 8 0	...	12 0 0	7 13 10	..	12 9 5	...	...	...	11 13 0	16 9 8	10 11 3	5 6 0	6 8 9	8 13 10	...	4 3 10	...
IRRAWADDY.	Thôngwa ...	3 14 0	...	...	...	1 2 0	...	3 9 1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 11 5	...	—	...
	Bassein ...	3 4 0	...	8 9 1	...	1 12 6	14 10 0	—	...	...	26 2 0	13 10 0	12 13 0	5 3 9	...	6 12 6	...	3 1 0	...
	Henzada ...	3 0 0	...	...	4 6 3	1 5 0	5 7 8	...	...	...	5 7 8	18 10 0	...	..	...	5 8 0	...	2 12 0	...
	Thayetmyo ...	3 8 0	3 0 0	12 0 0	...	1 5 0	4 6 3	5 3 2	...	...	7 10 10	15 6 4	...	5 11 6	3 1 7	4 5 5	39 9 7	2 0 0	...
	Average ...	3 6 6	3 0 0	10 4 6	4 6 3	1 6 1	8 2 8	4 6 1	...	..	13 1 6	15 14 1	12 13 0	5 7 7	3 1 7	5 9 4	39 9 7	2 9 8	...
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town ...	3 14 0	...	...	...	2 2 0	...	...	...	..	...	15 0 0	.	5 8 0	.	..	...	.	...
	Amherst ...	3 12 0	...	...	...	2 2 0	...	...	..	.		15 12 0	6 12 0	.	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy ...	2 11 0	...	...	4 1 9	1 1 6	...	..	4 6 0	...	.	16 7 0	4 13 0	..	.	...	...	.	...
	Mergui ...	2 5 0	..	...	11 7 0	0 15 9	1 8 0 to 2 0 0	3 6 10	..	..	..	..	5 7 8	...	..	...	...	..	...
	Toungoo ...	3 12 0	...	...	6 4 0	2 2 5	6 4 0	..	...	.	14 10 3	14 11 3	6 14 0	8 9 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	...	5 0 0	...
	Shwegyin ...	4 8 0	...	.	4 12 0	1 3 0	20 0 0	...	..	..	..	12 0 0	..	..	17 9 0	10 0 0	...	3 15 0	...
	Salween ...	3 12 11	...	..	...	...	...	2 10 7	..	.	...	...	...		...	...	...		..
	Average ...	3 8 5	...	...	6 10 2	1 9 10	9 5 4	3 0 8	4 6 0	..	14 10 3	14 12 5	5 15 8	7 0 6	11 4 6	8 2 0	...	4 7 6	...
	GENERAL AVERAGE LOWER BURMA	3 4 9	3 0 0	9 7 2	6 8 11	1 5 9	11 5 4	3 15 7	5 3 0	...	13 2 11	15 13 0	9 6 0	5 7 10	6 4 1	8 0 11	32 4 9	4 7 3	...

* Husked.

IIIF.—Prices of Produce and Labour.

1.—Produce.

Division	District	Per maund of 80lbs. Mustard.	Linseed.	Gingelly-oil.	Betel-leaf.	Onions.	Plough-bullocks, each.	Sheep and goats, each.	Fish, per seer.	Iron, per maund.	Elephants, each.	Buffaloes, each.	Oxen, each.	Gyals, each.	Ponies, each.	Timber, per ton.	Rum, per gallon.	Slaughter-bullocks, each.	Figs.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arakan	Akyab ...	4 0 0	...	22 0 0	...	...	45 0 0	5 0 0	0 3 0	...	...	60 0 0 to 80 0 0	20 0 0 to 30 0 0	...	60 0 0 to 200 0 0	55 0 0	...	15 0 0 to 30 0 0	5 0 0 to 20 0 0
	Northern Arakan ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	0 4 0	...	...	70 0 0 to 120 0 0	25 0 0 to 35 0 0	100 to 150	..	.	...	...	6 0 0 to 20 0 0
	Kyaukpyu ..	...	...	15 0 0	...	...	45 0 0	8 0 0	0 2 6	...	..	60 0 0	45 0 0	...	80 0 9	65 0 0	...	10 0 0	20 0 0
	Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	5 0 0	0 4 0	...	2,000 0 0	40 0 0	35 0 0	...	100 0 0	10 0 0	...	10 0 0	5 0 0
	Average ..	4 0 0	...	18 8 0	...	...	40 0 0	6 8 0	0 3 4	...	2,000 0 0	66 4 0	33 12 0	125	103 5 4	43 5 4	...	14 2 8	12 14 0
Pegu	Rangoon Town ..	...	...	19 2 10	...	...	...	14 0 0	0 8 9	..	900 0 0	60 0 0	53 0 0	...	125 0 0	60 0 0		40 0 0	30 0 0
	Hanthawaddy ..	...	...	20 2 0	...	...	65 0 0	8 8 0	0 4 11	9 0 0	1,150 0 0	70 0 0	40 0 0	...	105 0 0	135 0 0	...	30 0 0	14 0 0
	Pegu ..	...	...	20 0 0	..	...	67 8 0	14 8 0	0 4 4	...	1,550 0 0	65 0 0	70 0 0	...	75 0 0	55 0 0	.	37 8 0	25 0 0
	Tharrawaddy ..	..	...	...	...	...	80 0 0	10 0 0	0 4 4	..	1,200 0 0	90 0 0	70 0 0	..	100 0 0	60 0 0	...	40 0 0	30 0 0
	Prome	..	...	...	...	...	70 0 0	12 8 0	0 5 6	10 0 0	1,500 0 0	70 0 0	40 0 0	...	100 0 0	75 0 0	...	25 0 0	12 0 0
	Average ..	...	...	19 12 3	...	...	70 10 0	11 14 5	0 5 7	9 8 0	1,260 0 0	71 0 0	54 9 7	...	101 0 0	77 0 0	...	34 8 0	22 3 2
Irrawaddy	Thôngwa ...	...	...	...	6 2 8	4 9 1	70 0 0 to 80 0 0	8 0 0 to 12 0 0	0 6 10	...	...	70 0 0 to 100 0 0	40 0 0 to 45 0 0	..	70 0 0 to 100 0 0	...	...	...	7 0 0 to 12 0 0
	Bassein	16 10 0	...	13 1 3	...	..	20 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	...	1,500 0 0	80 0 0	50 0 0	...	120 0 0 to 150 0 0	50 0 0	...	25 0 0	20 0 0
	Henzada	...	...	21 14 8	..	...	60 0 0	6 0 0	0 4 0	...	1,200 0 0	50 0 0	50 0	...	80 0 0 to 150 0 0	35 0 0 to 60 0 0	...	15 0 0 to 30 0 0	10 0 0 to 20 0 0
	Thayetmyo ..	...	...	15 6 4	...	...	50 0 0 to 55 0 0	4 0 0 to 8 0 0	0 6 0	...	1,500 0 0	80 0 0 to 100 0 0	...	...	75 0 0 to 150 0 0	30 0 0	...	30 0 0	10 0 0 to 15 0 0
	Average ..	16 10 0	...	16 42 9	6 2 8	4 9 1	51 14 0	7 8 0	0 8 2	..	1,400 0 0	76 4 0	47 8 0	...	111 14 0	42 8 0	...	25 13 4	14 4 0
Tenasserim	Moulmein Town ..	...	...	17 0 0	...	...	35 0 0 to 50 0 0	12 0 0 to 15 0 0	0 4 0 to 0 12 0	..	1,500 0 0 to 2,000 0 0	35 0 0 to 45 0 0	50 0 0 to 60 0 0	...	100 0 0 to 250 0 0	65 0 0 to 100 0 0	...	15 0 0 to 25 0 0	9 0 0 to 12 0 0
	Amherst ...	...	...	18 6 0	...	...	25 0 0 to 30 0 0	7 0 0 to 9 0 0	0 4 0 to 0 6 0	...	1,500 0 0 to 2,000 0 0	15 0 0 to 40 0 0	40 0 0 to 60 0 0	...	100 0 0 to 200 0 0	65 0 0 to 100 0 0	...	15 0 0 to 25 0 0	8 0 0 to 12 0 0
	Tavoy	...	...	17 8 0	...	...	35 0 0	8 0 0	0 6 0	...	2,000 0 0	35 0 0	30 0 0	...	...	35 0 0	...	15 0 0	30 0 0
	Mergui	...	...	19 4 9	...	...	30 0 0 to 60 0 0	5 0 0 to 7 0 0	0 4 0	5 11 2	...	13 0 0 to 20 0 0	25 0 0 to 60 0 0	...	...	45 0 0	...	...	10 0 0 to 20 0 0
	Toungoo	...	...	22 14 0	...	...	50 0 0	10 9 0	0 7 0	...	1,500 0 0	50 0 0	70 0 0	...	90 0 0	...	...	30 0 0	25 0 0
	Shwegyin	...	...	20 0 0	...	...	50 0 0	15 0 0	0 8 0	...	1,400 0 0	60 0 0	40 0 0	...	75 0 0	50 0 0	...	35 0 0	20 0 0
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	60 0 0	9 0 0	1 0 0	...	1,000 0 0 to 2,000 0 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	...	80 0 0	...	...	30 0 0	16 0 0
	Average ...	..	...	19 2 9	..		44 4 7	9 14 10	0 7 9	5 11 2	1,650 0 0	39 13 9	*48 12 7	..	114 0 0	59 0 0	..	25 0 0	17 3 5
	Grand Average, excluding Lower Burma.	16 5 9	...	18 8 11	6 2 8	4 9 1	51 11 2	8 15 4	0 6 2	7 9 7	1,577 8 0	63 5 5	45 10 6	125	107 8 10	55 7 4	..	24 14 0	18 10 2

IIIF.—Prices of Produce and Labour.

[No. 66]

2.—Statement showing the Price of Labour at the end of the year 1885-86.

Division.	District.	Wages per diem. Skilled.	Wages per diem. Unskilled.	Cart per day.	Boat per score per day.	Buffaloes per day.	Bullocks per day.	Elephants per day.
Arakan	Akyab	Rs. 2	As. 8	...	Rs. 10	As. 8	As. 4	. .
	Northern Arakan	...	„ 4	Rs. 2	Rs. 2-8	.....	...	.....
	Kyaukpyu *	Rs. 2	„ 6	Rs. 1-8	As. 8 to Rs. 5	As. 8	As. 6	. .
	Sandoway	As. 12 to Re. 1.	As. 6 to As. 8	Re. 1	Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 40	„ 6	„ 6	Rs. 10
	Average ...	Rs. 1-10-0	As. 6-3	Rs. 1-8-0	Rs. 8-15-6	As. 7-4	As. 5-4	Rs. 10
Pegu	Rangoon Town	Rs. 2	Re. 1	Rs. 2	Rs. 40 to 60	Rs. 2	Rs. 1-8	Rs. 10
	Hanthawaddy	„ 1-8	As. 8	„ 2	Rs. 40	„ 2-8	„ 1-8	„ 7-8
	Pegu	„ 2	„ 8	„ 2-8	„ 55	Re. 1	As. 8	„ 5
	Tharrawaddy	„ 1-8	„ 12	„ 2	„ 20	„ 1	„ 6	„ 5
	Prome	„ 2	„ 8	„ 2	„ 50	„ 1	Re. 1	„ 5
	Average ...	Rs. 1-12-9	As. 10-5	Rs. 2-1-7	Rs. 43	Rs. 1-8	As. 15-7	Rs. 6-8
Irrawaddy	Thôngwa	Re. 1	As. 10	Re. 1	Rs. 25	As. 8	As. 5	. .
	Bassein	Rs. 2	Re. 1	Rs. 2	„ 40	Rs. 1-4	Re. 1	Rs. 5
	Henzada	Re. 1	As. 8	„ 1-8	„ 50	Re. 1	„ 1	„ 5
	Thayetmyo	„ 1	„ 8	„ 2	„ 40	As. 2-8	Rs. 2	„ 5
	Average ...	Rs. 1-4	As. 10-6	Rs. 1-10-0	Rs 38-12	Rs. 1-5	Rs. 1-1-3	Rs. 5
Tenasserim	Moulmein Town	Rs. 1-8	Re. 1	Rs. 2	Rs. 50	As. 8	As. 8	Rs. 5
	Amherst	„ 1-8	As. 8	„ 2	„ 40	„ 8	„ 8	„ 3
	Tavoy	„ 1-8	„ 8	„ 2	„ 10	„ 10	„ 12	„ 4
	Mergui	Re. 1	As. 8 to 12	„ 1-4	„ 10	†	*	„ 5
	Toungoo	Rs. 2	As 8	„ 2	„ 20	Rs. 2	Rs. 2	„ 5
	Shwegyin	„ 2	„ 8	„ 2-8	„ 10	As. 8	As. 8	„ 5
	Salween	„ 2	„ 8	„ 5	„ 3	„ 8	„ 8	Rs. 2 to 5
	Average* ...	Rs. 1-10-3	As. 9-5	Rs. 2-6-3	Rs. 20-6-10	As. 12-4	As. 13-8	Rs. 4-5-9
	General average ...	Rs. 1-9-3	As. 9-2	Rs. 1-14-5	Rs. 27-12-7	Rs. 1-0-2	As. 12-8	Rs. 6-7-5

* Bullocks only needed for carts, for the season.
† Buffaloes are only hired by cultivators at Rs. 10 each for the season.

[No. 67]

IIIG.—Mines and Quarries.

Where situated.	Mineral produce.	Number of mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
Kyaukpyu—				
Ngakobyin	Limestone	2	No record kept of the outturn.	The limestone quarries are worked only as the demand arises.
Hönmyauk		1		
Yanthit		1		
Kyaukpyauk		1		
Thintaung		1		
Kyaukpyusung ...		1		
Yanbye myoma		1		
Hönmyauk	Coal	1	No record kept.	The coal mines are not worked.
Höntaung		1		
Ngakobyin		1		
Kyaukpyauk		1		
Mayasem		1		
Seinchyun	Petroleum ...	.....	... ..	Wells are worked in the Seinchyun circle. There are two large companies (European) and several small native proprietors. The outturn of oil by the European companies in 1885-86 was 238,715 gallons, valued at Rs. 46,234. The outturn of wells belonging to native proprietors has not been recorded.
Rangoon Town (Royal Lakes) ...	Laterite and gravel.	Not known	Not known	The northern banks of the lakes are said to be composed of laterite and gravel.
Pegu	Laterite ...	Unknown	Unknown	Laterite is found more or less in the district. The quarries are worked by contractors who are under agreement to supply laterite for road-metalling.
Bassein—				
Thamandèwa circle	Limestone	... ..	....	
Chaungbya		1	Baskets 1,000	
Kyaukthinbaw		1	" 1,000	
Labukula		.....	.....	
Tönbaw		20	" 45,000	
Kyagön		.....	.....	
Ngayasangyi		6	" 4,800	
Kwingyaung		8	" 6,400	
Yèsaing		6	" 4,800	
Henzada—				
Ökpo township near Kywèzin village in the Arakan Yoma.	Coal ...	1		
Thayetmyo—				
Töndaung Hill, Thèdaw circle, Thayetmyo township.	Coal ...	2	200 tons ...	Quality of coal good.
Amherst district—				
Pagat township	Lead ...	2	Unknown.	
Gyaing-Atwran township ...	Antimony ...	1	Do.	
Mergui district—				
Bunkoni	Tin	5	The annual produce for each mine worked during the year is not given, but it is reported that of the existing 56 mines only six are not worked and the value of the tin, as far as can be ascertained, which actually passed through the customs-house, amounted to Rs. 23,012.	Worked.
Maliwun		12		
Bökpyin		14		
Migyaungchaung		8		
Vengaw		4		
Chyaungtanaung		3		
Manoron		1		Not worked.
Tawnu		2		Worked.
Kalathuri		2		
Thabawleik		2		
Palauk		1		Not worked.
Kyaukkyichaung		2		Worked.
Teindaw		1		Not worked.
Tenasserim river		1		
Thamehla		1		
Shwepyayönchaung		1		Worked.
Maingay Island	Lead ...	1		Not worked.
Shwegyin district—				
Theinzeik	Iron.			Not worked.
Thayetpindat, a stream which flows into the Shwegyin river.	Gold.			

	Class of manufactures.																							
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wood	Paper	Carpenters.	Saw-pits.	Ironworkers and blacksmiths.	Brass, copper, and tin smiths.	Rice-mills.	Oil-mills.	Sugar-mills.	Steam saw-mills.	Distilleries.	Builders.	Gold and silver smiths.	Shoemakers; leather and hide dealers.	Tailors.	Masons.	Painters.	Brick and tile makers.	Carvers, engravers, and gilders.	Fishmongers.	Bakers.	Potters.
Number of mills and large manufactories ...	.	1	...	..	...	...	3	...	40	1	...	34	3	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..
Number of private looms or small works	1,141	52,663	483	...	1,068	574	551	68	14,070	1,270	984	1	26	159	634	205	689	134	102	130	45	3,082	74	459
Number of workmen in large works. Male ..	.	89	...	...	9	...	1,087	..	18,214	204	...	2,966	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...
Number of workmen in large works. Female		.	...	..	...	...	...	...	415	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...		...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans	2,917	61,582	854	...	6,406	2,643	3,500	510	10,626	2,713	906	95	98	2,362	3,461	1,304	3,464	646	665	902	281	21,770	1,754	2,840
Number of European superintendents in large works .. .	..	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	76	3	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value of block in large works ... Rs.	...	45,000	..	...	...	...	10,60,000	...	1,32,55,000	4,00,000	...	21,72,759	3,000	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estimated annual outturn of all works ... .. Rs	58,125	3,76,185 and 14,911 bales.	94,308	...	2,70,474	2,04,275	1,23,845 and 2,233 tons.	1,13,790	84,93,037 and 546,537 tons.	65,458 and 1,908,583 gallons.	25,538	4,15,560 and 54,798 tons.	56,790	94,380	1,96,985	1,13,500	1,55,660	70,040	24,510	49,975	8,600	3,00,072	13,120	77,500

IIIH.—Manufactures—(concluded).

	Class of manufactures—(concluded).																											
	Dyers.	Artificial flower-makers.	Cart-builders.	Umbrella-makers.	Silkworm-rearers.	Catch-boilers.	Lacquerware makers.	Butchers and poulterers.	Bricklayers.	Salt-boilers.	Boat-makers.	Lime-burners.	Brokers.	Bamboo mat-makers.	Torch makers.	Washermen.	Tea-growers.	Bell-moulders.	Net-makers.	All others.	Sellers of drugs and medicines.	Silk-spinners.	Millers and paddy-grinders.	Pahmaughi-boilers.	Wickerwork-makers.	Wheat-grinders.	Coir-makers	Fishers.	Petroleum workers.
Number of mills and large manufactories ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3
Number of private looms or small works	13	9	159	118	296	10	43	215	115	12,068	403	54	408	499	186	241	1	8	326	8,304	280	203	9,495	639	175	43	312	...	5
Number of workmen in large works ... Male ..	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Number of workmen in large works ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	.	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans ...	117	55	673	381	372	550	191	1,343	612	2,295	1,861	184	2,097	1,001	446	1,429	6	94	592	272,045	1,155	368	19,985	1,437	504	164	372	...	5
Number of European superintendents in large works	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value of block in large works .. ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	300,000
Estimated annual outturn of all works ... Rs.	2,000	3,360	47,510	16,995	53,288	2,800	13,710	36,472	39,980	83,606	1,22,746	5,696	1,99,130	54,330	34,960	42,540	4,000	2,680	55,230	15,03,240	45,730	14,907	2,15,664	4,424	10,420	5,020	45,180	...	46,234

[No. 69] *1.—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of and*

Articles.		United Kingdom.				Austria			
		1884-85		1885-86		1884-85.		1885-86.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ...	Value	...	22,263	...	2,714	...	...	...	...
Animals, living	No	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel, including haberdashery, millinery, &c.	Value	...	5,84,165	...	4,23,291	...	5,900	...	1,200
Arms, ammunition, &c., excluding military accoutrements	,,	...	60,063	..	59,313	...	200	...	...
Books and printed matter, including maps and charts	Cwt.	304	27,704	1,193	41,037	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement	Cwt.	68,585	1,69,612	24,590	64,031	...	...	..	...
Other sorts	Value	...	41,295	...	22,868	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts	lbs.	646,186	2,53,917	710,529	3 12,344	..	...	...	...
Clocks and watches	No.	3,680	38,574	1,562	21,079	...	...	24	344
Coal—									
Coal	Tons	69,796	12,11,064	50,756	9,83,006	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	1,329	40,882	950	32,861	...	...	...	...
Patent fuel	,,	11,198	2,37,057	6,073	1,67,909	...	...	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	87	14,447	80	14,072	...	...	...	...
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lbs.	3,012,926	24,01,081	3,668,359	28,67,867	271,200	2,46,997	120,350	1,05,402
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Grey	Yds.	6,004,773	7,87,058	9,523,334	10,91,456	...	..	...	...
White	,,	10,492,040	18,54,789	15,961,158	26,76,409	4,000	850	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed .	,,	10,824,761	22,40,644	14,881,794	31,47,028	155,760	28,982	55,696	19,270
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece...	No.	1,784,213	1,80,371	2,712,863	3,00,926	...	...	1,440	2,640
Other sorts of piece-goods ...	Yds.	24	24	...	...	..	..	...	...
Lace and patent net	,,	123,375	5,835	202,899	2,195	...	...	...	...
Hosiery	Value	...	8,792	...	24,429	...	..	...	...
Thread, sewing	lbs.	138,448	1,85,668	77,619	1,38,366	..	...	...	...
Canvas	Yds.	...	...	674	704	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	99,669	60,528	183,944	91,833	..	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines	Value	...	47,020	...	40,640	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and colouring materials ...	,,	...	78,421	...	45,096	...	...	..	...
Earthenware and porcelain	,,	...	4,39,354	...	3,43,097	...	...	...	...
Flax—									
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yds.	7,658	4,423	1,914	1,483	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing	lbs.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	Yds.	108,970	43,804	48,608	29,423	..	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	6,495	1,870	2,000	1,915	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	340	...	1,841	...	...	...	...
Glass—									
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	151	72,062	23	17,286	6	1,050	...	...
Other ware	Value	...	2,51,308	...	1,73,569	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins	Cwt.	127	522	147	627	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery	Value	...	9,18,237	...	4,50,493	...	6,788	...	20
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds ...	,,	...	82,160	...	53,769	...	...	...	...
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and manufactured ...	Value	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	,,	...	66,506	...	47,478	...	5,468	...	...
Leather, and manufactures of	,,	...	1,56,387	...	1,10,484	...	1,050	...	...
Liquors—									
Ale, beer, and porter	Galls.	143,583	3,57,064	181,647	4,56,229	...	710	...	...
Spirits	,,	93,712	6,26,115	87,425	5,60,406	...	...	...	...
Wines and liqueurs	,,	17,151	1,54,625	15,371	1,41,756	...	410	...	...
Other sorts	,,	264	696	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork	Value	...	4,74,649	...	5,81,528	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other	,,	...	2,53,035	...	1,49,001	...	...	...	...
Metals—									
Brass	Cwt.	1,819	1,06,714	1,465	75,105	...	...	...	...
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	416	22,280	754	29,090	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	1,583	68,388	1,011	43,629	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—									
Wrought	Cwt.	151,356	12,38,249	101,544	8,58,752	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	8,260	17,564	6,700	13,217	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	3,948	49,800	...	17,597	...	...	...	...
Quicksilver	lbs.	617	556	722	670	...	...	...	...
Steel	Cwt.	8,010	58,098	3,907	34,279	...	...	...	...
Carried over ...		...	1,60,86,600	...	1,67,64,351	...	2,98,465	...	1,28,876

TRADE.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into Lower Burma, during the two official years 1884-85 1885-86.

France.				Italy.				Mauritius.			
1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,471	...	1,815	...	30,380	...	35,282	...	...	...	23
...	490	...	187	...	40	...	954	...	...	...	...
1	500	1	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	300	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	78	1,560	20	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	535	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10lbs.	20	1	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	12,200	10,440	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	48	8	...	...	...	...	429	66
14,060	6,077	1,020	221	42,040	14,178	57,960	20,124	...	...	20	5
9,600	1,200	400	140	10,000	2,400	355,650	69,901	...	...	6,834	2,376
...	...	...	...	3,792	636	...	...	...	...	1,204	829
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,804	...	3,150	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	810	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	51	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
1	450	1	204	147	5,412	25	951	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	210	...	101	...	1,069	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	30	...	875	...	734	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	240	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,000	...	...	...	2,050	...	2,257	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	7	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
290	5,120	1,030	11,208	...	...	...	...	10	57	...	...
1,105	4,563	1,155	4,773	134	885	326	2,405	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24,972	...	22,179	...	67,712	...	1,46,588	...	592	...	3,397

Articles		United States 1884-85 Quantity	United States 1884-85 Value	United States 1885-86 Quantity	United States 1885-86 Value	ARA 1884-85 Quantity	ARA 1884-85 Value
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	...	25	...	...	...	...
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel, including haberdashery, millinery, &c.	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arms, ammunition, &c., excluding military accoutrements	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books and printed matter, including maps and charts	Cwt.	1	25	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—							
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal—							
Coal	Tons	40	900	...	...	...	...
Coke	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patent fuel	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks	Cwt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—			...				
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...		...	...	...	...
Manufactures—			...				
Piece-goods—		...	...	...	...	...	...
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
White	"	...		...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, and dyed	"		...				
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lace and patent net	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hosiery	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufacture	lbs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines	Value	...	90	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and colouring materials	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain	"	...	...	...	379	...	...
Flax—							
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass—							
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery	Value	...	75	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—							
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather, and manufactures of	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—							
Ale, beer, and porter	Galls.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits	"	1	6	...	...	...	...
Wines and liqueurs	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and mill-work	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—							
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Copper—							
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—							
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quicksilver	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried over		...	1,121	...	379	...	...

ment No. 1—(continued).

BIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	135	...	108	...	80	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	330	...	15	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	15	300	2	40	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4,500	1,875	...	...	...	...	24	24
...	...	3,600	750	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,100	380	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	100,626	4,988	...	1,611	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	24	120	...	35	201	496
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	190	...	9,168	...	2,494	...	420	...	520

Articles		Persia. 1884-85 Quantity.	Persia. 1884-85 Value.	Persia. 1885-86. Quantity.	Persia. 1885-86. Value.	Straits 1884-85. Quantity.	Straits 1884-85. Value.
			Rs		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ...	Value	..	..	..	..	...	860
Animals, living . ..	No.	...	.	...	...	...	...
Apparel including haberdashery, millinery, &c. .	Value	..	...	..	.	...	3,70,981
Arms, ammunition, &c., excluding military accoutrements	"	.	.	.	...	...	478
Books and printed matter, including maps and charts	Cwt.	...	..	.	.	26	1,930
Building and Engineering Materials—							
Cement . . .	Cwt	.	..	..		...	...
Other sorts	Value	.		.	.		10,571
Candles of all sorts	lbs.	..	.	.	..	3,686	1,393
Clocks and watches	No.	...		.	.	68	1,957
Coal—							
Coal	Tons.	...	..	...	..	61	970
Coke	"		.	..	...	...	...
Patent fuel	"	...	...		..	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	...	..	...	...	1	15
Cotton—							
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	..	..	...	...
Twist and yarn	lbs.	..	..	.	...	10,350	5,295
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods—							
Grey	Yds.	...	.	...	..	63,484	8,606
White	"	...	.	..	.	58,093	12,142
Coloured, printed, and dyed .	"	...	.	.	...	461,215	1,44,491
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece ..	No.	..	..	...	..	4,000	664
Other sorts of piece-goods ...	Yds.	...		..	...	.	...
Lace and patent net	"	...	..	.	..	340	105
Hosiery	Value	..	.	...	.	..	1,026
Thread, sewing	lbs.	...	.	..	..	1,004	1,292
Canvas	Yds.	...	..	...	...	.	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	..	..	3,799	1,895
Drugs and medicines	Value	...	...	...	..	...	42,224
Dyeing and colouring materials ..	"	...	...	...	..	...	21,828
Earthenware and porcelain	"	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,809
Flax—							
Twist and yarn	Yds.	...	..	...	..	...	...
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	..	..	...	3,344	1,595
Thread, sewing	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	.	..	...	...
Fruits and vegetables...	Value	..	...	...	...	...	3,40,502
Glass—							
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	9	1,385
Other ware	Value	...	...	...	..	...	8,641
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	149	5,678
Hardware and cutlery	Value	...	...	..	..	...	47,285
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds ...	"	...	...	..	...	...	3,800
Ivory—							
Unmanufactured and manufactured .	Value	...	..	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	"	..	...	...	...	...	3,054
Leather, and manufactures of	"	...	...	...	...	...	21,972
Liquors—							
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Galls.	...	...	..	...	537	1,315
Spirits	"	..	...	...	...	57,886	98,119
Wines and liqueurs	"	...	...	19	225	4,266	22,431
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and mill-work	Value	...	...	...	...	...	1,450
Matches, lucifer and other	"	...	...	...	...	...	92,691
Metals—							
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	244	42,486
Copper—							
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	"	...	...	...	...	24	2,854
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—							
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	183	1,382
Other sorts	"	...	..	...	...	...	...
Lead	"	...	...	...	...	202	2,589
Quicksilver	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	10	100
Carried over ...		...	...	...	225	...	14,29,761

ment No. 1—(continued).

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85		1885-86.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	505	..	...	...	...	...	23,148	...	3,219
...	..	...	...	53	1,612	...	..	53	1,612
...	3,41,598	..	1,258	...	1,359	...	10,08,489	.	8,04,676
...	537	...	170	...	1,005	..	61,441	..	63,046
26	2,388	2	65	...	10	326	30,554	1,220	43,600
...	.	23,859	46,100	8,578	16,820	87,444	2,15,712	33,174	80,851
...	19,377		50	...	21	..	51,916	..	42,266
5,267	2,032	25,782	10,900	9,062	3,850	75,654	2,66,210	725,098	3,18,376
16	432	...	...	...	...	3,768	41,031	1,681	25,515
785	10,277	14,838	2,48,431	11,548	2,19,256	84,779	14,62,200	63,091	12,21,579
...	...	19	1,140	..	...	1,348	42,022	950	32,861
...	..	..	...	..	..	11,198	2,37,057	6,073	1,67,909
...	.	1	13	...	20	87—66 lbs.	14,495	81	14,292
...	10	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	10
111	42	...	...	2,400	1,531	3,294,476	26,58,373	3,803,420	29,85,282
69,052	9,053	...	...	...	...	6,128,305	7,95,762	9,592,815	11,00,575
68,062	12,723	920	150	...	...	10,555,653	18,90,067	16,088,244	27,09,566
385,830	1,43,957	984	498	2,35,773	67,097	11,471,920	24,27,965	15,921,977	34,49,760
988	206	...	...	...	...	1,742,005	1,81,671	2,716,845	3,04,601
800	240	...	..	...	...	24	24	900	240
...	..	...	...	...	...	124,615	6,320	202,899	2,195
...	328	..	...	..	159	...	13,562		28,066
924	799	...	...	...	..	173,652	1,86,900	78,543	1,39,165
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	674	704
856	470	..	...	..	.	103,468	62,423	1,64,800	92,303
...	36,060	...	162	...	..	...	90,096	...	77,565
...	12,217	..	2,394	...	...	...	1,02,638	...	57,313
...	1,19,402	...	11,908	...	7,896	...	5,57,122	...	4,71,074
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,436	887	162	73	...	...	11,164	6,091	3,350	2,370
...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	108,970	43,804	48,608	22,428
560	100	224	250	...	...	6,719	2,120	2,560	2,015
...	3,41,573	...	25	...	310	..	3,45,855	...	3,45,359
1	180	2	200	...	...	316	81,159	50	18,691
...	7,975	...	13,167	...	15,600	..	2,73,217	...	1,98,523
131	2,417	3	96	7	116	279	6,291	285	3,160
...	34,702	...	10,088	...	11,017	...	9,83,137	...	4,97,130
...	2,299	..	552	...	1,130	..	87,012	...	57,481
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	30	..	...
...	10,149	...	350	...	6,800	...	79,828	...	68,684
...	25,178	..	450	...	12	.	1,79,984	...	1,35,669
1,922	5,060	15,392	35,434	12,718	33,890	159,782	3,94,523	196,294	4,95,204
52,473	78,017	6,682	15,103	14,284	34,814	158,581	7,44,520	1,55,212	6,84,445
2,108	7,139	8,243	17,592	537	3,584	26,04	2,00,926	19,741	1,60,498
...	..	...	...	...	...	264	996	...	...
...	583	...	1,600	..	2,650	...	4,77,699	...	5,85,921
...	75,220	...	1,31,080	...	88,200	...	4,76,806	..	3,12,421
190	20,468	2	72	...	...	2,065	1,49,272	1,585	95,573
...	...	...	..	...	...	416	22,230	754	29,090
34	3,490	...	..	...	...	1,607	71,242	1,045	47,119
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221	2,418	5,189	42,174	4,069	33,831	156,678	12,81,805	105,889	8,95,052
...	...	...	...	...	...	8,260	17,564	6,700	13,217
138	1,760	...	...	...	...	4,150	52,339	1,355	19,357
20	50	...	...	...	...	617	656	742	720
6	75	1,400	10,400	1,750	12,250	9,490	78,598	5,563	46,604
...	13,41,397	...	6,01,871	...	5,65,740	...	1,84,74,702	...	189,77,256

Articles	United Kingdom				Austria.			
	1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	1,60,36,600	.	1,07,64,851	...	2,08,465	...	1,28,876
Tin—								
Unwrought . . . Cwt.	42	3,088	35	2,388	...	.	...	..
Other sorts . . "	...	..	...	.	.	.	.	...
Zinc or spelter .. . "	1,490	27,924	1,004	16,739	.	...	..	...
Metals, unenumerated . "	47	2,575	91	6,466	.	..	..	...
Oils .. ... . Galls.	18,146	32,573	20,712	39,032	.	.		...
Paints, colours, and painters' materials .Value	.	1,43,434	..	96,976			.	..
Paper and pasteboard . . "	.	81,411	...	51,891			...	2,330
Provisions "	.	7,60,171		6,47,142	..	650	.	140
Railway plant and rolling-stock "	..	1,21,232		53,000	..		..	..
Salt . .. Tons	56,937	12,16,562	39,967	9,06,218	..	..	.	..
Shells and cowries . .. . Value	.		.	.		...	..	...
Silk—								
Raw .. .. . . lbs.	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods .. .. Yds	4,892,005	45,31,479	3,697,035	34,51,031	5,669	10,535	...	.
Other sorts ... . . .Value	...	540		14	.		...	..
Spices . lbs.	..	...				.	.	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce . ... Cwt.	32	727	575	13,156		..	...	...
Tea . ... lbs.	...	...	15	20	.	..	..	...
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	.	..	.	.	.	...	...	..
Manufactured .. "	25,095	24,101	19,297	18,013	.	...	..	...
Toys and requisites for games ... .Value	..	99,352	..	72,238		...	..	...
Umbrellas . . No.	99,870	1,29,309	66,298	78,484	..	...	...	...
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood) .. .Value	.	19,106	..	16,158	.	...	...	...
Wool—								
Raw ... ... lbs.	.	..	..	..	...	...	...	..
Manufactures of—								
Piece-goods ... . Yds.	676,566	11,83,556	789,382	13,59,344	813	1,056	318	1,017
Shawls ... ... No.	4,987	11,647	2,317	7,558	...	...	984	1,584
Braids ... . lbs.	6,822	13,371	125	603	...	..	..	..
Other sorts ... . "	261,639	2,20,510	271,220	1,54,579	..	...	..	..
All other articles unenumerated .. .Value	.	10,59,642	...	13,73,223	.	663	...	350
Merchandise—								
Free	...	2,33,09,655	...	230,35,382	..	3,10,049	...	1,34,297
Dutiable	...	24,15,255	...	21,23,302	...	1,320	...	...
Total ...	..	2,57,24,910	...	2,51,58,684	...	3,11,369	...	1,34,297
Treasure—								
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	2,57,24,910	...	2,51,58,684	...	3,11,369	...	1,34,297
Government—								
Stores	..	6,51,692	...	4,02,776	...	...	...	...
Treasure—								
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	6,51,692	...	4,02,776	...	...	...	...

ment No. 1—(continued).

France.				Italy.				Mauritius.			
1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	24,972	...	23,179	...	67,712	...	1,46,588	...	592	...	3,387
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	..	.	...	...	.	...	.	..
...	..	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	11	1,000	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	..	150	.	950	...	.	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	..	..	30	...	1,125	...	...	...	...
..	182	...	2,451	.	5,565	..	2,710	.	...	..	6
...	..	..	...	.	..	...	...	.	..	...	..
...	..	..	.	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	..
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	..	..	.	...	..	106	1,220	...	...	...	...
30,778	61,816	21,627	34,586	18,992	24,971	46,848	62,623	..	...	..	...
...	..	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	..	.
.	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	5,144	428
..		.	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	85	152	80	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	150	...	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	290	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
270	479	...	...	..	...	32,556	60,258	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
...	555	...	2,341	...	1,322	...	1,200	...	5,598	...	9,403
...	77,975	...	46,043	...	1,01,065	...	2,72,365	...	6,133	.	13,219
...	10,173	...	16,134	...	925	...	3,359	...	57	...	...
...	88,148	...	63,077	...	1,01,990	...	2,75,724	..	6,190	...	13,219
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	88,148	...	63,077	...	1,01,990	...	2,75,724	...	6,190	...	13,219
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Articles		United States. 1884-85. Quantity.	United States. 1884-85. Value.	United States. 1885-86. Quantity.	United States. 1885-86. Value.	Ara 1884-85. Quantity.	Ara 1884-85. Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward		..	1,121	..	379	...	..
Tin—							
Unwrought	Cwt	...	.		..	.	...
Other sorts	"			.	.	.	...
Zinc or spelter	"	.	.		.	..	...
Metals, unenumerated	"					.	..
Oils	Galls.	3,453,212	16,03,943	1,357,275	6,21,426		
Paints, colours, and painters' materials	Value	.		..			
Paper and pasteboard	"	.	.	.	..		
Provisions	"	...	.		.	.	42,559
Railway plant and rolling-stock	"	.	.		...		...
Salt	Tons	...	...		.	...	...
Shells and cowries	Value	...	.	.	...	...	..
Silk—							
Raw	lbs.	...	.	..	...	..	..
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods	Yds.	..	..	..	...	..	...
Other sorts	Value	..	...	...		..	.
Spices	lbs	..	..	..	..	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	.	...	...	...	..	...
Tea	lbs.	.	.		...	..	...
Tobacco—							
Unmanufactured	lbs.	...	...	..		..	..
Manufactured	"	..	.	110	455	..	...
Toys and requisites for games	Value	..	.	...	..	..	..
Umbrellas	No.	..	...	.	...	..	.
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood)	Value		...	..	.	...	...
Wool—							
Raw	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—							
Piece-goods	Yds.	..	...	...	.	.	.
Shawls	No.	.	..	..	.	...	...
Braids	lbs.	..	...	...	...	...	..
Other sorts	"		...	...	...	...	..
All other articles unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	500	...	...
Merchandise—							
Free		...	16,05,058	...	6,25,760	...	42,559
Dutiable		...	6	...	...	...	...
Total		...	16,05,064	...	6,25,760	...	42,559
Treasure—							
Gold		..	..	...	.	..	..
Silver		...	..	...	.	...	..
Total		..	..	...	.	...	.
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	16,05,064	...	6,25,760	...	42,559
Government—							
Stores		...	...	..	...	..	..
Treasure—							
Gold		...	...	...	..	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...

ment No. 1—(continued).

BIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	120	..	9,158	...	2,494	...	430	...	520
...	.	...	..	.	..	.	...	...	...
...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	..	..	.	..	..	...	...	...
..		8,761	12,012	23,413	35,258	...	.	...	...
. ..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
.		..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...
...	60,817	..	15	..	418	..	260	...	24
..		...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	..		.	...	...	..	..	..
...	...	..	120	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...
..	.	..	...	1,192	1,488	...	...	...	...
..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	50	75	420	355	..	...	...	...
...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
..	..	50	100	..	..	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	..	42	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...		..	...	...	124	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	36
...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...
...	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	25	...	11,449	..	10,938	...	2,500	...	2,655
...	60,962	...	33,829	...	50,197	...	2,840	...	2,739
...	..	...	...	...	320	...	350	...	496
...	60,962	...	33,829	...	50 517	...	3,190	...	3,235
....	..	...	...	...	...			...	...
...	...	.	...	..	.	...	...	...	...
						...	...		
		.	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
...	60,962	.	33,829	..	50,517	...	3,190	...	3,235
		..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
..		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		..	...	...	...			...	
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[No. 69] III I.—TRADE.—*State*

Articles.	Persia. 1884-85. Quantity.	Persia. 1884-85. Value.	Persia. 1885-86. Quantity.	Persia. 1885-86. Value.	Straits 1884-85. Quantity.	Straits 1884-85. Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward	..	..	...	225	...	14,33,781
Tin—						
Unwrought ... Cwt.	...	...	..	.	358	20,125
Other sorts ... "	...	...	.	..	1	90
Zinc or spelter ... "	..	...	...	..	...	...
Metals, unenumerated ... "	...	...	...	..	238	36,237
Oils ... Galls.	..	..	..	.	150,416	1,54,372
Paints, colours, and painters' materials . Value	...	.	.		..	17,929
Paper and pasteboard ... "	...	...	...	..	..	88,811
Provisions ... "	..	.	..	...	...	12,54,503
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... "	...			..	...	..
Salt ... Tons	...	..	.	..	4	122
Shells and cowries ... Value	...	...	..	...	...	...
Silk—						
Raw ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	257,508	16,79,889
Manufactures—						
Piece-goods ... Yds.	...	...	..	..	973,825	13,50,941
Other sorts ... Value	.	...	..	...	..	14,296
Spices ... lbs	.	...	...	...	2,938,148	2,57,015
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... Cwt.	...	.	..	...	37,570	5,34,380
Tea ... lbs.	.	...	..	..	305,772	1,29,229
Tobacco—						
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	.	...
Manufactured ... "	...	.	..	..	152,931	67,785
Toys and requisites for games ... Value	...	...	..	...	..	5,805
Umbrellas ... No.	...	..	..	...	818,783	2,57,912
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ... Value	...	...	...	..	...	81,054
Wool—						
Raw ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—						
Piece-goods ... Yds.	...	..	...	...	9,633	11,152
Shawls ... No.	...	...	...	..	1,466	2,767
Braids ... lbs.	...	...	...	...		..
Other sorts ... "	...	..	...	...	18,397	19,066
All other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	7,98,004
Merchandise—						
Free ...	...	...	..	...	...	80,92,500
Dutiable ...	...	...	...	225	...	1,22,465
Total ...	...	...	...	225	...	82,14,965
Treasure—						
Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,74,034
Silver ...	...	...	..	...	...	1,75,047
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,49,081
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	...	...	...	225	...	85,64,946
Government—						
Stores ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure—						
Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ment No. 1—(concluded).

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	13,41,397	.	6,01,871	...	5,65,740	...	1,84,74,702	...	1,69,77,256
161	9,397	2	126	...	..	402	23,339	196	11,785
...	..	..	...	...	...	1	90	.	...
...	...	755	11,700	98	1,470	2,245	39,714	1,102	18,209
205	29,575	..	..	...	...	296	39,812	296	36,041
234,641	2,54,663	267	386	1,810	1,245	3,630,796	18,04,186	1,637,851	9,54,624
...	22,025	..	970	..	213	...	1,63,283	.	1,20,264
...	75,580	...	127	..	255	...	1,70,379	..	1,61,181
...	14,16,557	...	2,343	...	4,010	...	20,72,248	...	21,34,275
...	..	...	...	...	..	...	1,21,232	..	53,000
1	62	8,292	1,44,006	8,576	1,57,533	65,233	13,61,290	48,544	10,63,813
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	120	...	...
174,206	11,12,612	..	...	...	...	257,508	16,79,889	174,372	11,13,832
612,562	6,91,365	...	...	2,151	8,638	5,930,209	59,79,142	4,380,323	42,48,243
..	10,857	...	...	...	...	...	14,836	.	10,871
4,696,852	4,71,573	8,740	160	43,800	1,000	2,946,888	2,58,075	4,686,988	4,74,484
27,872	4,19,175	708	8,880	...	..	38,310	5,43,987	28,447	4,32,331
328,461	1,28,267	..	..	1,560	540	305,622	1,29,304	330,456	1,29,182
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129,046	69,187	655	3,004	518	1,873	178,811	95,140	148,996	69,680
..	3,549	...	1,346	...	...	...	1,06,653	...	76,047
602,729	2,16,913	...	...	1,500	750	918,653	3,86,621	670,527	2,96,147
...	63,256	...	4,792	...	939	...	1,05,242	...	80,477
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27,823	43,353	2,030	2,159	10,663	18,761	689,812	11,98,396	860,761	14,32,769
...	...	160	500	576	1,056	6,613	14,914	3,877	10,198
...	..	...	...	...	...	8,222	13,371	125	663
11,828	11,062	1,344	200	360	300	281,580	2,99,776	283,408	1,65,941
...	6,18,149	...	38,360	...	38,657	...	19,16,093	...	20,56,841
...	69,18,605	..	6,08,745	...	5,71,254	...	3,41,90,408	...	3,17,31,768
...	90,824	...	2,12,875	...	2,31,726	...	27,63,426	...	24,05,386
...	70,09,474	...	8,21,620	...	8,02,980	..	3,69,53,834	...	3,41,98,154
...	9,700	...	...	...	...	...	1,74,934	..	9,700
...	1,34,674	..	30,140	...	22,480	...	2,05,187	...	1,57,154
...	1,44,374	...	30,140	...	22,480	...	3,80,121	...	1,66,854
...	71,53,848	...	8,51,760	...	8,25,460	...	3,73,33,955	...	3,43,65,008
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	6,51,692	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,51,692	...	...

III I.—

[No. 70] *2.—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and Burma during the official*

Articles.		United Kingdom. 1884-85. Quantity.	United Kingdom. 1884-85. Value.	United Kingdom. 1885-86. Quantity.	United Kingdom. 1885-86. Value.	Austria. 1884-85. Quantity.	Austria. 1884-85. Value.	Austria. 1885-86. Quantity.	Austria. 1885-86. Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c.)	Value	..	3,450	...	2,720	...	...	...	...
Canes and rattans	Cwt.	8,922	99,199	3,667	32,254	...	...	...	...
Cotton—									
Twist and yarn	lbs.	41,129	36,556	109	81	..	...	...	...
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
White	"	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed	"	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs & shawls in the piece	No.	...	..	...	.	...	..	..	...
Other sorts of piece-goods	Yds.	..		..	..	..	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	..	..	50	.		..	..
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Value	..	10,380	...	1,156	.	...	...	...
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
Machinery and mill-work, &c.	"	..	7,790	...	1,500	...	..	.	..
Metals—									
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron	"	2	60	..	...	...	..	...	...
Tin	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	"	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts unenumerated	"	¼	4	...	...	..	...	..	..
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	"	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	..
Tallow	"	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..
Wool—Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods (including shawls)	Yds.	..	...	415	984	...	..	...	..
Other sorts	lbs.	...	..	8	8	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated	Value	...	26,573	...	14,045	...	...	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise		..	1,84,012	...	52,748	.	...	...	..
Indian Produce and Manufactures—									
Animals, living	No.	9	10	2	2,600	..	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Value	...	2,162	...	14,760	...	...	...	...
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt.	411	36,483	160	14,312	...	..	...	...
Coffee	"	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yds.	20	2	5	3	...	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Drugs and medicines	"	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—									
Indigo	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and Pulse—									
Gram	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Rice in the husk (paddy)	"	155	222	3,000	6,000	...	...	...	...
Do. not in the husk	"	6,534,315	1,84,31,714	8,364,662	2,27,30,835	...	...	...	...
Do. flour	"	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins—									
Cutch	Cwt.	124,666	13,63,105	95,331	11,05,310	...	..	..	...
Hemp—									
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Value	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—									
Hides, raw	Cwt. equal to No.	20,914=224,772	6,53,109	12,891=138,759	4,05,260	121=1,500	3,998	...	...
Do. dressed or tanned	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw	Ditto	½=11	35	...	..	.	...	.	..
Do. dressed or tanned	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery and precious stones, &c.	Value	..	6,490	..	1,409	...	...	...	...
Carried over		...	2,04,95,852	...	2,42,80,539	...	3,998	...	...

TRADE.

Indian Produce and Manufacture, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from Lower years 1884-85 and 1885-86.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	..	..	...	..	..	...	.	.	...	...	..
..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Articles.	United States. 1884-85. Quantity.	United States. 1884-85. Value.	United States. 1885-86. Quantity.	United States. 1885-86. Value.	Ara 1884-85. Quantity.	Ara 1884-85. Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c.) Value				..	..	..
Canes and rattans .. . .. Cwt.	...		...	.	..	..
Cotton—						
Twist and yarn .. .. lbs.	...	...	...		...	...
Manufactures—						
Piece-goods—						
Grey .. .. Yds.			...		...	.
White . . . ,,				...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed . ,,		...	..	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs & shawls in the piece No.	..			.	...	..
Other sorts of piece-goods . Yds.		.	..	.	.	...
Other sorts of manufactures .. Value.		.	..	..	..	...
Gums and resins . . .. Cwt.	.	...	...	.	..	...
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware) .. .. Value	.	...	...	.	...	.
Ivory -						
Unmanufactured and manufactured Value	...	...	.		...	...
Machinery and millwork ... ... ,,	..		..	.	...	...
Metals—						
Brass ... ... Cwt.	..	.	...	.	...	...
Iron ... ... ,,	.	..		...	...	..
Tin . ... ,,	..		..	.	..	...
Zinc or spelter ... . ,,	..	...	...	..	...	...
All other sorts unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	...	..	..	.
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... ,,	..	..	...	...	...	...
Tallow ... ... ,,	...	.	.	...	...	...
Wool—Manufactures of—						
Piece-goods (including shawls) ... Yds.		..	...	..	...	...
Other sorts .. lbs	...		..	..	...	...
All other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	..	..	..	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...		...	...	...	...
Indian Produce and Manufactures—						
Animals, living .. .. No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) ... . Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caoutchouc, raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	..	...
Coffee ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—						
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	..	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—						
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs & shawls in the piece No.	...	..	...	..	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—						
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	.	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	..	...	...	...	...
Grain and Pulse—						
Grain ... . Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... ,,	..	..	...	...	...	...
Do. not in the husk ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. flour ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins—						
Cutch ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp—						
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—						
Hides, raw ... ... Cwt. equal to No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. dressed or tanned Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw ... ... Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. dressed or tanned Ditto	...	...	...	..	...	...
Jewellery and precious stones, &c. Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ment No. 9—(continued).

BIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA			
1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	375	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	226
...	..	24	5	...	...	...	...	..	...
.	.	29,820	9,611	7,200	5,000	...	...	..	...
...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	..	2	...	...	.	240	...	..
...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	31	...	112	...	..	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
...	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	150
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...	...	...	430	...	168	...	390	...	990
...	...	...	10,069	..	5,655	...	630	...	1,866
...	...	4	900	1	250	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	..	..	...	400	...	...
...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,372	2,35,515	7,679	1,69,958
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
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...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,339	7,668	4,405	13,121	...	...	...	...
...	...	81,508	1,10,876	139,518	2,21,191	..	..	...	...
...	...	2,31,436	8,19,702	276,670	9,30,819	20	75	69,658	1,99,762
...	...	..	..			..	..	...	...
...	...	...	..	120	336	600	1,800	6,504	15,507
...	...	947	8,077	7,668	20,817	...	...	4,734	10,383
...	...	696	10,294	2,140	22,100	10	100	1,620	15,104
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...	...	...	2,58,517	...	12,06,634	...	2,37,890	...	4,11,675

Articles.		Persia. 1884-85. Quantity.	Persia. 1884-85. Value.	Persia. 1885-86. Quantity.	Persia. 1885-86. Value.	Straits Settlements. 1884-85. Quantity.	Straits Settlements. 1884-85. Value.	Straits Settlements. 1885-86. Quantity.	Straits Settlements. 1885-86. Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.									
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c.) ...	Value	..	.	...	.	.	6,242	...	5,633
Canes and rattans . .	Cwt.		..	..	.	.	..	...	...
Cotton—									
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	.	..	4,000	1,745	7,930	2,340
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Grey	Yds.	.	...	.		...		1,728	255
White	"	...	.	..	.	22,266	3,670	32,900	5,508
Coloured, printed, or dyed ...	"	..	.	.	.	84,736	35,007	7,656	2,244
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	No.	...	.	...	..	4,624	827	505	110
Other sorts of piece-goods ..	Yds.	.		..	.	.	..	..	..
Other sorts of manufactures ...	Value.	.		..	..	...	668	...	..
Gums and resins	Cwt.	..		...		..	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Value	.	..	..	..	..	15,613	..	7,004
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value	...	..	..	.	.		..	..
Machinery and millwork, &c. ..	"	..	.	..		..	500	..	.
Metals—									
Brass	Cwt.	.	.	..	...	36	1,740	122	5,394
Iron	"	..	..	...	.	419	1,957	1,520	5,600
Tin .. .	"	..		..	..	7	405	65	3,250
Zinc or spelter	"	...	..	.	.	..	..	...	...
All other sorts unenumerated .	"	...	..	.	...	4	32	74	1,074
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	"	...	..	..	..		.	243	3,150
Tallow	"	...	..	...	.	.	...		..
Wool—Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods (including shawls)	Yds.	.		..	.	90	202	19,303	8,649
Other sorts : ...	lbs.	..	...	..		3,392	4,152	.	...
All other articles unenumerated ...	Value	..	..	..	...	.	28,889	.	82,925
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...		...	...	...	...	...	1,01,649	..	1,33,196
Indian Produce and Manufactures—									
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	430	78,455	188	31,815
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Value	...	..	...	...	...	4,070	..	4,400
Caoutchouc, raw...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.
Coffee	"	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	..	..	72,563	16,75,159	49,778	11,80,694
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	..	...	3,552	943	4,850	981
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	..	3,045	2,110	12,558	4,810
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	No.	..	...	..	..	2,559	878	808	166
Other sorts	Value	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...
Drugs and medicines	"	..	...	...	...	...	11,720	...	18,079
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—									
Indigo	Cwt.	.	..	...	..	.	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	..	...	...	..	.	1,819	95	575
Grain and Pulse—									
Gram	Cwt.	...	..	...	.	26,387	84,663	27,944	75,253
Rice in the husk (paddy)	"	...	...	...	...	1,720	2,856	8,188	14,722
Do. not in the husk	"	...	...	...	..	1,845,293	64,03,243	3,096,658	1,03,34,396
Do. flour	"	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Wheat	"	...	...	..	..	1,667	5,082	12,654	41,301
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...	10,377	33,573	16,753	44,453
Gums and Resins—									
Cutch	Cwt.	..	...	...	...	12,753	1,17,147	9,541	1,08,898
Hemp—									
Raw	Cwt.	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—									
Hides, raw	Cwt. equal to No.	...	...	...	...	23,515=115,758	5,07,913	33,381=213,279	8,14,554
Do. dressed or tanned	Ditto	...	...	..	..	117=615	3,948	129=590	3,680
Skins, raw	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. dressed or tanned	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	1=70	52
Jewellery and precious stones, &c.	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,070
Carried over ...		...	...	...	...	...	89,93,579	...	1,26,46,787

ment No. 2—(continued).

Other Countries.				Total.			
1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	750	...	5,300	..	10,472	...	14,028
924	9,108	..	...	9,846	1,08,307	3,667	32,354
20	20	...	...	45,149	38,321	8,039	2,421
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,928	481
.	..	...	...	22,290	3,675	32,900	5,508
..	...	...	...	114,556	44,618	14,856	7,244
...	...	...	...	4,624	827	505	110
...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	910	...	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	250	...	3,748	...	20,274	...	12,020
...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...
..	....	...	500	..	8,290	...	2,150
...	.	...	...	36	1,740	122	5,894
33	110	...	...	454	2,127	1,520	5,800
...	...	...	...	7	405	65	3,250
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	4½	36	74	1,074
..	...	...	...	...	...	243	3,150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20	20	90	202	19,798	9,603
168	150	...	...	3,560	4,302	8	8
...	11,860	...	6,326	...	68,132	...	1,04,454
...	22,278	...	15,894	...	3,18,638	...	2,08,799
	750	500	75,000	447	60,115	691	1,09,865
...	3,245	...	2,720	...	9,877	...	21,900
29	2,500	199	20,740	440	38,983	359	35,052
1	50	...	...	1	50	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12
...	...	...	...	62,235	19,10,674	57,457	13,20,589
...	...	...	...	3,552	943	4,850	981
...	...	...	...	3,065	2,112	12,563	4,813
...	...	...	...	2,550	878	808	166
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,860	...	...	...	13,600	..	10,379
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	2	66	...	1,819	97	641
27	126	10	50	28,753	92,457	32,350	88,424
...	...	432	892	83,363	1,19,954	151,088	2,42,805
4,986,631	1,37,89,338	7,276,579	2,07,99,496	13,500,912	3,95,31,722	19,084,229	5,49,95,253
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	..	...	...	2,267	6,882	19,278	57,144
...	...	...	...	11,324	36,650	29,155	75,603
28,309	2,80,003	40,120	4,44,961	167,861	17,84,989	148,752	16,91,388
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,670=170,844	5,18,570	9,642=96,732	3,06,716	64,272=545,397	17,79,393	55,864=448,770	15,26,524
...	..	...	...	117=815	3,948	129=590	3,690
...	...	...	...	½=11	35	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1=70	53
...	...	...	600	...	6,490	...	5,079
...	1,45,96,462	...	2,16,51,255	...	4,54,21,571	...	6,01,09,094

Articles.	United Kingdom. 1884-85. Quantity.	United Kingdom. 1884-85. Value.	United Kingdom. 1885-86. Quantity.	United Kingdom. 1885-86. Value.	Aus 1884-85. Quantity.	Aus 1884-85. Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward	.	2,04,95,332	...	2,42,80,539	...	...
Jute -						
Raw .. .. Cwt..	...	...	.	.	..	...
Manufactures of—Gunny-bags (power-loom) No		..	7,500	1,500	..	...
Gunny cloths (power-loom) Yds.	..	...	.	.	..	...
Rope and twine Cwt.	.	...			...	..
Lac—						
Dye .. .. Cwt.	...	...	..	..	..	...
Shell .. .. ,,		..	.	.	...	..
Other kinds .. .. ,,	...	...	...	...	.	...
Oils—						
Vegetable (not essential) . . Galls.	...	.	..	...	..	...
Other kinds . .. . ,,	2,184	9,572	...	...	...	...
Opium, chests weighing Cwt.	.	.	..	.	.	...
Provisions ... Value	.	1,263	...	1,484	.	...
Saltpetre . . .. Cwt.	..	...		.	.	..
Seeds—						
Linseed . . .. Cwt.	..		..	.	.	..
Mustard and rape . .. . ,,	.	.		..	.	...
Poppy . .. . . ,,	..		..	...	...	...
Til or gingelly .. . ,,	...	.	.	.	...	..
Other sorts . ... ,,	1	40	...	...	.	...
Silk—						
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	..		...	...
Manufactures .. ... . Value	...	...	.	..	.	...
Spices .. .. lbs.	...	...	..	...	...	...
Stone, jade ... . Cwt.	...		...	...	...	...
Sugar, refined and unrefined .. ... ,,	...	..	..	...	...	...
Tea . . .. lbs.	107	122	173	182	..	...
Tobacco—						
Unmanufactured . ... lbs.	.	...	...	.	...	...
Manufactured .. ... ,,	5,583	6,559	2,690	2,698	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	21	300	3,045	52,384	...	...
Wood—						
Teak . ...C. tons	33,319	30,01,742	36,573	41,83,350	...	...
Other kinds ... ... Value	...	2,928	...	1,007	..	...
Wool—						
Raw .. .. lbs.	...	...	....	.	...	...
Manufactures of—						
Shawls . ... No.	...	...	...	..	...	...
Other sorts .. ... lbs.	..	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated .. Value	...	1,56,527	...	53,712	...	...
Indian Produce and Manufactures .. Free ..	...	61,44,456	...	58,40,621	...	...
Dutiable...	.	1,84,31,936	...	2,27,36,835	...	...
Total ...	...	2,45,76,392	...	2,85,77,456	...	...
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	...	2,47,60,404	..	2,86,30,204	...	...
Treasure .. Gold ...	.	...	...	..	...	...
Silver	.	...	...	...	...	..
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	2,47,60,404	...	2,86,30,204	...	...
Government .. Stores	..	298	...	14,700	...	...
Treasure—						
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	..	...	...	..	...	...
Total Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Stores and Treasure ...	...	298	...	14,700	...	...

ment No. 2—(continued).

TRIA		FRANCE				ITALY				MAURITIUS			
1885-86		1884-85		1885-86		1884-85		1885-86		1884 85		1885 86	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	..	..	39,985	..	4	...	95,813	.	...	...	...	...	..
...	.	...	..	..	...	.	...		..	..	..	..	...
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...	...	755	98,194	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	6,550	665	29,894
...	...	.	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	34,309	...	22,487
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6,090	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	1,19,229	..	...	...	95,813	...	...	...	40,859	...	52,381
...	..		27,650	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	1,46,879	...	4	...	95,813	...	...	...	40,859	...	52,381
...	...	..	1,46,879	...	4	..	95,813	.	...	..	40,859	...	52,381
..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..		.
...	...	...	1,46,879	...	4	...	95,813	...	...	...	40,859	...	52,381
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Articles.	United States. 1884-85. Quantity.	United States. 1884-85. Value.	United States. 1885-86. Quantity.	United States. 1885-86. Value.	Area 1884-85. Quantity.	Area 1884-85. Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute—						
Raw ... Cwt.	...		...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—Gunny-bags (power-loom) No.	...	...		...	...	...
Gunny cloths (power-loom) Yds.		...	...	...		...
Rope and twine Cwt.		...	...	...	...	...
Lac—						
Dye ... Cwt.	...	...		...	...	...
Shell ... "	...	...		...	...	...
Other kinds ... "		...	...			...
Oils—						
Vegetable, not essential ... Galls.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... "			...			...
Opium, chests weighing ... Cwt.		...	...		...	...
Provisions ... Value		...	...		...	
Saltpetre ... Cwt.		...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—						
Linseed ... Cwt.	...		...		...	...
Mustard and rape ... "			...	...	...	...
Poppy ... "	...	...	...	...	...	
Til or gingelly ... "			...	...		...
Other sorts ... "			...		...	...
Silk—						
Raw ... lbs.	...	...	...			...
Manufactures ... Value		...	...	...	...	...
Spices ... lbs.	...				...	...
Stone, jade ... Cwt.			...			...
Sugar, refined and unrefined ... "	...		...	...	...	...
Tea ... lbs.	...	...	...		...	...
Tobacco—						
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—						
Teak ... C. tons		...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—						
Raw ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—						
Shawls ... No.		...		...	...	...
Other sorts ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated ... Value		...	...	...	...	...
Indian produce and manufactures { Free ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian produce and manufactures { Dutiable ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure ... { Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure ... { Silver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... { Stores ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... { *Treasure*— Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... { Silver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... { Total Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... { Total Stores and Treasure ...	...	...		...	...	...

ment No. 2—(continued).

BIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	9,58,517	...	12,08,634	...	2,37,890	..	4,11,875
...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	.
...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	224	320
...	...	924	461	708	588	...	...	.	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	726	4	80	...	..
...	.	..	...	...	...	.	...	.	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
...	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	..
..	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
..	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	..	221	11,000	1	5,000
...	...	...	...	1	4	..	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	424	456	160	150	20	35	10	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4,560	3,93,657	2,449	2,15,094	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	32,440	...	14,997	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	702	...	240	...	3,322	...	37,874
...	...	...	4,50,045	...	2,88,423	...	2,52,262	...	2,55,381
...	...	...	9,36,578	...	11,52,010	...	75	...	1,99,703
...	...	...	13,86,623	...	14,40,433	...	2,52,337	...	4,55,084
...	...	...	13,96,692	...	14,46,088	...	2,52,967	...	4,56,450
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	13,96,692	...	14,46,088	...	2,52,967	...	4,56,450
...	..	...	15.	...	...	...	...	...	...
					...		...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...

Articles.	Persia. 1884-85. Quantity.	Persia. 1884-85. Value.	Persia. 1885-86. Quantity	Persia. 1885-86. Value.	Straits Settlements. 1884-85 Quantity	Straits Settlements. 1884-85 Value.	Straits Settlements. 1885-86. Quantity.	Straits Settlements. 1885-86. Value.
		Rs		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ..	.	.	...	..	...	89,93,579	...	1,26,46,787
Jute -								
Raw . .. Cwt	...	.	.		.	.	..	...
Manufactures of—Gunny bags (power-loom) No.		.	...	.	9,830	1,875	15,110	3,524
Gunny cloths (power-loom) .. Yds.		.	.	..	350	26	.	
Rope and twine . Cwt	...	..	.	..	241	4,351	...	..
Lac-								
Dye . .. .. Cwt.	...	..	.	..	..	...	..	.
Shell ... . .. "	.	...		..	..	...	...	
Other kinds .. .. "	.	..	...	.		..	438	6,015
Oils—								
Vegetable not essential . .. Galls.	..		...		.	..	113	228
Other sorts .. "		..	...		27,298	17,332	19,072	10,348
Opium, chests weighing Cwt			.	...			...	
Provisions . . Value	.	.	...	.		3,13,491	...	2,90,235
Saltpetre .. .. Cwt	.	..	..	...	.	.		...
Seeds -								
Linseed .. Cwt.	.	.	..	..	...	.	..	...
Mustard and rape . "				..	.	...	..	
Poppy . . .. "		.	.	...	...	.		.
Til or gingelly .. .. "	.	.	..	...			..	
Other kinds . ... "	..	...	..	.	25	120	109	1,145
Silk								
Raw . .. lbs.	.	.	..	.	..	.	...	...
Manufactures . . Value	...	..	..	.	...	4,100		2,060
Spices . . .. lbs	..	.	.	...	630,696	62,502	1,137,130	1,34,869
Stone, jade . ... . Cwt.	...	.	..	..	3,517	5,49,050	3,841	4,95,050
Sugar, refined and unrefined ... ... "	.	..	...	...	25	490	49	180
Tea . ... lbs.	...	.	..	.	114,363	29,344	163,028	26,886
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured .. ... lbs.	..	...	..	...	91,415	14,468	122,202	20,085
Manufactured ... ... "	..	..	...	...	35,595	27,194	38,068	28,638
Wax, excluding candles ... Cwt.	.	...	...	...	70	4,200	113	8,010
Wood—								
Teak . ... . . C. ton		...	...	..	108	12,440	136	11,990
Other sorts ... ... Value	.	...	...	.	..	17,832	...	5,915
Wool -								
Raw . ... lbs.	...	..	..	..	.	...	...	...
Manufactures of—								
Shawls ... . No.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Other kinds ... . lbs.	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	
All other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...	..	6,79,074	...	9,58,965
Indian Produce and Manufactures... Free ...	..	.	...	...	..	42,65,422	...	42,71,766
Indian Produce and Manufactures... Dutiable	..	..	...	..	..	64,66,099	...	1,03,49,318
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,07,31,521	...	1,46,20,904
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	..	..	.	...	1,08,33,170	...	1,47,54,040
Treasure ... Gold ...	..	...	..	...	...	3,600	..	...
Treasure ... Silver ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	4,500
Total ...	..	...	...	...	...	4,700	...	4,500
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	1,08,37,870	...	1,47,58,540
Government ... Stores	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	100
Government ... Treasure— Gold	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Total Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Total Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	100

ment No. 2—(concluded).

Other Countries.				Total.			
1884-85.		1885-86		1884-85.		1885-86.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	1,45,96,462	...	2,16,51,255	...	4,54,21,571	..	6,01,90,094
...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
7,800	1,935	2,120	524	17,630	3,810	24,790	5,548
...	..	...	...	350	26	.	...
..	..	...	...	241	4,351	...	.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	..	438	6,015
240	226	354	262	240	226	691	810
100	80	50	92	30,506	27,445	19,830	11,028
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	369	...	920	...	3,15,206	...	2,63,365
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...		.
..	...	...		..	.	...	...
...	...	...	..		...	.	...
...	...	...	..	....	...	..	...
...	...	41	270	26	160	150	1,415
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,490	...	2,060
112	30	1,267	189	630,808	62,592	1,138,406	1,35,088
...	...	...	...	3,738	5,60,050	3,842	5,00,050
344	1,030	1,072	2428	469	1,490	1,122	2,567
505	277	392	498	114,985	29,753	163,503	27,516
...	...	...	...	91,415	14,488	122,292	20,085
2,372	2,648	736	678	43,994	36,892	41,064	32,179
300	8,400	780	13,719	391	12,960	3,938	74,143
6,011	6,60,340	6,630	7,46,508	44,884	50,72,930	46,453	51,96,845
...	2,444	...	8,430	..	89,953	...	53,436
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...		...	.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	44,392	...	22,856	..	8,94,717	...	10,73,647
...	15,29,295	...	16,48,241	...	1,29,01,374	...	1,22,56,838
...	1,37,89,338	...	2,08,00,388	...	3,96,51,676	..	5,52,38,058
...	1,53,18,633	...	2,24,48,629	...	5,25,53,050	...	6,75,94,891
...	1,53,40,911	...	2,24,64,523	...	5,28,71,568		6,76,03,690
...	...	...	..	...	3,600	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	4,500
...	..	...	...	...	4,700	..	4,500
...	1,53,40,911	...	2,24,64,523	...	5,28,76,368	...	6,73,08,190
...	5	..	...	...	383	...	14,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	5	...	...	...	383	..	14,800

III I.—TRADE.

[No. 71] *3.—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the Principal and other articles of Merchandise subject to duty on Import and Export at Ports in Lower Burma during the official years 1884-85 and 1885-86.*

Articles.	Amount of duty collected.			
	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Gross	Net.	Gross.	Net.
IMPORT	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
Arms, ammunition, &c.	18,183 8 0	6,817 1 0	22,153 10 0	7,936 1 0
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter	9,986 6 0	9,986 6 0	12,241 2 0	12,241 2 0
Spirits	7,14,508 14 0	7,14,348 10 0	6,58,702 6 0	6,58,595 10 0
Wines and liqueurs	32,382 4 0	32,375 4 0	25,116 5 0	25,116 5 0
Other sorts	16 8 0	16 8 0	...	...
Salt	2,30,768 6 0	2,20,293 0 0	1,59,137 11 0	1,52,980 3 0
Total duty on Import { Including salt ...	10,05,845 14 0	9,83,836 13 0	8,77,351 2 0	8,56,819 5 0
Total duty on Import { Excluding do ...	7,75,077 8 0	7,63,543 13 0	7,18,213 7 0	7,03,889 2 0
EXPORT.				
Grain and Pulse—				
Rice in the husk (paddy)	21,314 0 0	21,314 0 0	39,629 1 0	38,558 15 0
Do. not in the husk	35,36,118 1 0	34,47,087 11 0	49,67,482 13 0	48,70,460 0 0
Total duty on Exports	35,57,432 1 0	34,68,401 11 0	50,07,111 14 0	49,09,018 15 0
Grand Total duty on Imports and Exports ...	45,63,277 15 0	44,52,238 8 0	58,84,463 0 0	57,65,838 4

III I.—TRADE.

[No. 72] *4.—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country from Foreign) and Treasure imported and exported Coastwise into and from Lower Burma in the official years 1884-85 and 1885-86.*

Ports.	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into Lower Burma.								
From Bengal	1,17,90,960	1,33,06,526	43,97,261	46,39,504	1,61,88,221	1,79,46,030	30,02,717	1,27,83,531
„ Bombay	6,81,047	7,79,279	11,14,570	10,73,826	17,95,617	18,53,105	...	.....
„ Madras	54,06,039	56,45,293	1,51,002	2,07,851	55,57,041	58,53,144	47,500	17,250
„ Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....
From British Ports in other Presidencies,—Total ...	1,78,78,046	1,97,31,098	56,62,833	59,21,181	2,35,40,879	2,56,52,279	30,50,217	1,27,50,781
From Ports within the Province,—Total ..	33,14,892	27,08,856	41,31,313	40,81,930	74,46,205	67,90,786	57,58,559	36,57,518
From Damaun	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
„ Diu	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
„ Goa	.....	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....
„ Karikal	7,593	8,938	...	...	7,593	8,938	.....	.....
„ Pondicherry	2,74,935	4,42,946	205	3,873	2,75,140	4,46,819	.....	.....
„ Quilon	28		...	...	28	...	...	.....
„ Alleppy	.....	10,742	...	...	...	10,742	.....	.....
„ Narrakal	.....	53,820	...	...	...	53,820	...	.....
From Indian Ports not British,—Total ...	2,82,556	5,16,446	205	3,873	2,82,761	5,20,319	...	.....
From all Ports,—Total ...	2,14,75,494	2,29,56,400	97,94,351	1,00,06,984	3,12,69,845	3,29,63,384	88,08,776	1,64,08,297
Government Stores and Treasure ...	5,57,069	5,65,413	5,55,455	5,73,150	11,12,524	11,36,563	6,74,630	6,99,949
Exports from Lower Burma.								
To Bengal	53,98,815	39,29,714	2,69,006	2,70,557	56,67,821	42,00,271	48,93,400	13,35,108
„ Bombay	53,21,259	73,53,223	4,800	30,606	53,26,059	73,83,829	.....	...
„ Madras	26,92,872	45,69,783	27,467	24,164	27,20,339	45,93,947	...	...
„ Sind	...	1,37,500	...	2,825	...	1,40,325	.....	.....
To British Ports in other Presidencies,—Total ...	1,34,12,946	1,59,90,220	3,01,273	3,28,152	1,37,14,219	1,63,18,372	48,93,400	13,35,108
To Ports within the Province,—Total ...	27,76,486	22,50,141	40,78,841	39,13,257	68,55,327	61,63,398	58,79,760	41,14,354
To Kattywar—Jamnagar	.....	2,189	...	150	...	2,339	.....	.....
„ Diu	.....	.....	...	..	...	.....	.....	.....
„ Goa	...	.....	...	..	...	...	...	.....
„ Karikal	...	6,841	.....	30	.....	6,871	.....	.....
„ Alleppy	600	.....	.....	..	600	.....	.....	.....
„ Pondicherry	85,198	62,756	572	20	85,770	62,776	...	.....
„ Colachel	81,372	.....	...	...	81,372	...	.....	.....
„ Narrakal	36,834	1,72,460	.....	200	36,834	1,72,660	.....	.....
To Indian Ports not British,—Total ...	2,04,004	2,44,246	572	400	2,04,576	2,44,646	.....	.....
To all Ports,—Total ...	1,63,93,436	1,84,84,607	43,80,686	42,41,809	2,07,74,122	2,27,26,416	1,07,73,160	54,49,462
Government Stores and Treasure ...	3,84,973	3,31,006	1,14,502	74,234	4,99,475	4,05,240	5,97,630	5,94,890

III B.—

[No. 73] *5.—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, the official year 1885-86, compared with the totals of*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	22	29,414	7	10,968	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	39	53,834	138	178,821	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,099	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	1	1,354	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	...	...	86	110,171	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	499	...	...	...	...
Réunion (Bourbon)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	...	...	1	705	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	21	13,870	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	...	...	7	10,926	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	592	...	...	22	4,346
China—Hongkong	Steam	...	...	1	1,986	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Treaty Ports	Steam	...	...	2	2,191	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	159	120,087	169	138,619	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	107	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	397	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	3	3,862	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	8	10,521	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	...	...	20	39,975	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	2	1,226	...	...	...	...
Total, 1885-86	Steam	181	149,501	307	320,759	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	48	65,054	163	195,008	2	504	22	4,346
Total 1884-85	Steam	176	148,113	249	237,851	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	67	87,480	122	147,986	5	674	19	3,334

TRADE.

which entered and cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at ports in Lower Burma in the the year 1884-85.

American.				French.				German.				Italian.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,541	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1,151	...	...	5	3,463	4	3,942	47	49,180	...	...	50	43,961
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,041	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6,573	3	3,817	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	9	17,620	...	...	8	11,579	...	...	...	...
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1	1,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,280	...	...	2	1,678	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	916	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3,244	3	1,935	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,277	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,492	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,315	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,858	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	978	1	848	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	17,620	9	8,598	14	17,288	...	...	...	...
1	1,312	1	1,151	...	...	6	3,354	13	14,085	52	53,826	2	1,678	50	43,961
...	...	...	...	1	1,972	5	13,780	6	6,519	16	18,472	...	...	1	1,490
5	5,[illegible]	1	1,209	...	...	4	2,482	14	13,064	45	45,482	7	5,959	35	30,959

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Other Nationalities (including Foreign Indian).				Total Foreign (including Foreign Indian).			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom ...	Steam	1	1,140	...	...	2	2,681	...	...
	Sailing	1	797	22	19,004	5	4,739	125	117,659
Austria	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	...	...	1	1,041	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	6	6,573	3	3,817
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	760	...	...	2	1,151
Africa, Eastern Coast ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	...	...	6	7,379	...	...	28	36,578
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	481
Réunion (Bourbon) ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	1	1,280	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	3	2,990	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	5	556	...	...	5	556	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Treaty Ports ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	916
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam	...	...	1	998	5	3,244	4	2,928
	Sailing	1	1,066	...	...	2	2,848	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	1	1,499	...	...
	Sailing	1	628	1	628	2	1,948	1	628
Other Countries ...	Steam	...	...	5	5,637	...	...	7	8,489
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	978	1	848
Total, 1885-86	Steam	1	1,140	12	14,009	10	9,738	25	42,617
	Sailing	8	3,047	24	21,392	24	20,122	128	124,084
Total, 1884-85	Steam	1	998	3	3,816	5	9,484	25	35,918
	Sailing	7	6,192	48	37,906	33	20,599	128	118,193

ment No. 5—(concluded).

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1884-85.				Grand Total, 1885-86.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
...	...	...	..	28	38,701	13	19,715	24	32,095	7	10,963
...	...	...	...	66	84,719	223	245,118	44	58,573	263	296,480
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	394	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,041	...	...
...	...	...	...	10	10,133	4	5,018	7	8,272	3	3,817
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	1	1,354
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,151
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	66	93,113	...	...	109	146,749
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	759	...	...	2	960
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	..	1	705
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	10,325	...	...	21	13,870
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,280	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	11,963	...	...	3	2,990	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	370	...	...	5	556	...	..
...	...	...	...	1	1,312	5	6,240	...	...	7	10,976
...	...	...	...	2	304	19	3,334	...	...	23	4,098
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,938
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3,107
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,360	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	1,083	20	847	23	1,644	16	974	21	1,083	20	847
...	...	...	...	153	109,252	151	105,482	164	123,331	173	141,547
20	2,053	28	2,826	17	2,879	26	3,607	23	4,503	28	2,826
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	397	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,492	3	3,862
...	...	...	...	6	7,051	...	...	10	12,464	1	628
...	...	...	...	1	1,972	39	49,229	..	...	37	48,470
...	...	...	...	3	3,045	4	2,363	1	978	3	1,574
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	159,239	342	369,876
43	3,136	48	3,673	...	...	...	...	115	99,816	366	327,111
...	...	...	...	184	152,397	274	272,770	...	...	...	...
67	5,136	60	8,940	149	122,106	310	271,892	...	...	...	...

III I.—

[No. 74] *6.—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality in the official year 1885-86, compared*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
		Entered		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	3	2,660	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	1	705	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,192	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	2	2,469	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	1	1,149	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	14	13,579	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reunion (Bourbon)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	10	17,992	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	1	1,035	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	33	39,731	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	10	12,959	...	...	6	1,082	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam	1	1,478	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	2,251	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Treaty Ports	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	3	3,997	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	2,835	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	43	53,094	1	462	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	21	25,781	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	357	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	1	2,090	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	20	21,081	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	21	26,891	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	11	8,133	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1885-86	Steam	110	185,229	1	462	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	102	105,510	...	...	6	1,082	...	...
Total, 1883-84	Steam	75	94,769	5	4,691	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	51	48,882	...	...	43	325	...	...

TRADE.

which entered and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in Lower Burma with the totals of the year 1884-85.

American.				French.				German.				Italian			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,199	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,578	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	1,340	...	...	1	546	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	711	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,360	...	...	1	619	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,266	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4,432	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,023	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7,977	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	819	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	6,616	...	...	2	3,447	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30,367	...	...	21	18,339	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,792	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	4,308	...	...	4	3,122	...	...	8	6,681	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	13,014	...	...	6	9,083	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	2,788	...	...	44	42,083	...	...	41	35,526	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	12,730	...	...	6	7,977	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1,206	...	...	4	2,482	...	...	30	31,290	...	...	27	24,808	...	1,487

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	...	..	...	.	...	..	.	..
	Sailing	...	...	.	..	.	...		...
Austria	Steam			..			.	.	..
	Sailing	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...
France	Steam	.	..		..	...	.	...	..
	Sailing	...	...	..	..	.	.	.	..
Germany	Steam	.	..	...	..			..	..
	Sailing	...	...	...	..	1	1,199	..	..
Holland	Steam	..	.	...	...	...		.	...
	Sailing		..	..	...	.	...	.	..
Italy	Steam	.	..	...				..	.
	Sailing	..		.	..	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	.	..	..	...	..	...		...
	Sailing	...	.	...	.	..		..	..
Spain	Steam	..	..	..	.		.		...
	Sailing	.	.	...	..	.	..	..	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	.	..	...		.	.		..
	Sailing	.	...	...	...	..	.	...	...
Egypt	Steam	.	...	.	.	1	1,578	.	...
	Sailing	...		.		...	..	..	..
Mauritius	Steam	.	.	..		..		.	...
	Sailing	..	1	842	...	4	2,728	..	...
Reunion (Bourbon)	Steam	..	...	.	..	.	..	..	..
	Sailing		..	...	..	2	1,136	..	..
Central and South America	Steam	...	..	..	...	..	.	...	..
	Sailing	...	3	2,992	...	7	5,971	..	...
United States	Steam	.	..	..	...	..		.	...
	Sailing	.	.	..	...	...	...	.	..
Arabia	Steam	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..
	Sailing	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	..	4	4,446	..	..	6	6,712	..	..
	Sailing		..	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	4	4,432	...	...
" Treaty Ports	Steam	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Java	Steam	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
	Sailing	...	6	4,203	...	..	16	13,203	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...
Philippines	Steam	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	..	1	1,072	...	...	2	1,891	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	4	4,812	...	...	10	16,875	...	...
	Sailing	...	6	5,095	...	...	57	54,401	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	3	2,705	...	...	3	2,705	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	..	...	...	1	1,792	...	...
	Sailing	...	4	3,227	...	...	5	3,664	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	...	2	2,618	...	...	4	7,016	...	...
	Sailing	...	2	1,731	...	...	14	11,584	...	...
Total, 1885-86	Steam	...	10	11,876	...	...	22	33,973	...	...
	Sailing	...	26	23,467	...	...	115	102,864	...	...
Total, 1884-85	Steam	..	4	4,645	...	...	15	25,852	...	...
	Sailing	...	22	18,654	1	1,264	84	77,930	3	2,751

ment No. 6—(concluded).

Native Craft				Grand Total, 1884-85				Grand Total, 1885-86			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,060	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,199	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,062	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	705	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,192	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	4,204	...	...	3	4,047	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,026	...	...	1	1,149	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	6,632	...	...	18	16,907	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	2,030	...	...	2	1,136	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	21	16,947	...	...	26	23,363	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,035	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	29	37,114	1	1,407	39	46,443	...	...
...	...	...	...	14	11,020	...	...	16	14,041	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,478	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	3,904	...	...	6	6,683	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,032	...	...	3	3,997	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	3,748	1	740	19	16,088	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,271	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	1,957	...	...	2	1,991	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	194	1	265	...	...	...	...
6	348	...	...	2	192	...	...	6	348	...	...
...	...	...	...	39	50,199	1	1,523	53	69,960	1	403
...	...	...	...	66	68,928	3	2,089	78	80,182	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	72	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	636	...	...	4	3,062	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,876	...	...	2	3,812	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	1,848	...	...	25	24,605	...	...
...	...	...	...	14	22,302	1	1,354	25	38,907	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	8,435	...	...	25	19,667	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	169,202	1	462
6	348	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	209,804	...	...
...	...	...	...	90	120,120	5	4,631	...	...	...	...
2	132	1	78	140	127,279	4	2,829	...	...	...	...

III I.—Trade.

[No. 75] 7.—*Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, employed in the interportal Trade, which entered and cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in Lower Burma in the official year 1885-86, compared with the totals of the year 1884-85.*

Ports.	British.				British Indian.				Foreign and Foreign Indian.				Native Craft.				Total, 1884-85.				Total, 1885-86.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
With Cargoes.																								
From or to—																								
Bengal	142	131,995	144	136,085	30	6,319	21	3,043	1	1,563	2	262	144	4,126	5	234	324	139,778	165	140,322	317	144,003	172	139,624
Bombay	15	20,012	48	64,610	.		.				.		.				4	1,954	29	39,445	15	20,012	48	64,610
Madras	81	100,759	78	80,557	42	10,445	93	21,900		.	1	686	.		.		105	80,175	103	94,717	123	111,204	172	103,143
Sind		..	.	.		..						..					.	.			.			...
British Ports in other Presidencies,—Total	238	252,766	270	281,252	72	16,764	114	24,943	1	1,563	3	948	144	4,126	5	234	433	224,907	357	264,184	455	275,219	392	307,377
Ports within the Province	731	316,[illegible]16	731	321,653	7	2,257	10	2,516	5	4,957	4	3,840	622	20,572	595	18,[illegible]72	1,227	[illegible]	1,315	341,751	1,265	343,842	1,340	346,391
Indian Ports not British ..	1	964	3	4,414	5	1,270	1	226	..	.	1	93		.			1	971	4	2,286	6	2,234	5	4,733
Total, 1885-86 ..	970	569,746	1,004	607,319	84	20,291	125	27,715	6	6,520	8	4,931	766	24,698	600	18,536	.			.	1,826	621,255	1,737	658,501
Total, 1884-85	886	512,386	922	555,904	82	21,060	114	29,026	4	1,217	3	1,766	762	26,881	637	21,925	1,734	562,553	1,676	608,521	.	.	.	..
In Ballast.																								
From or to—																								
Bengal	11	15,824	9	9,966	21	2,985	2	227		.	2	1,099	26	617	139	3,969	42	10,399	146	15,090	58	19,426	152	14,561
Bombay	39	58,080	.	..	...			.	1	481						.	18	23,[illegible]	..	..	40	58,561		...
Madras	32	34,831	1	1,040	32	8,664			3	2,943		...			..	.	49	20,685	3	4,185	67	46,438	1	1,040
Sind	7	9,000		.	.	..	.	..		.	.	..	..	.		.	..			..	7	9,000	.	..
British Ports in other Presidencies,—Total	89	117,735	10	11,006	53	11,649	2	227	4	3,424	2	1,099	26	617	139	3,969	109	54,890	149	19,275	172	133,425	153	15,601
Ports within the Province	108	20,707	113	20,009	3	624	6	1,446	2	1,533	3	1,926	22	818	150	5,166	111	20,643	166	24,905	135	23,682	272	28,607
Indian Ports not British	3	3,284	..	..	1	154	..	...	3	1,818	..	..					5	2,236		...	7	5,256	.	...
Total, 1885-86 ...	200	141,726	123	31,075	57	12,427	8	1,673	9	6,775	5	3,025	48	1,435	289	8,435					314	162,363	425	44,208
Total, 1884-85 ...	116	70,091	85	32,684	58	12,420	7	1,579	4	2,908	4	3,328	47	1,350	219	6,589	225	86,769	315	44,180	...	...	...	...

K.—COINAGE AND CURRENCY.

[No. 76] *1.—Coinage.*—Blank.

[No. 77] *2.—Paper Currency.*

Notes in circulation at beginning of the year 1885-86. Number and value of			Total value of notes cashed during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.	In circulation at end of the year 1885-86. Number and value of			Reserve at end of the year stated in rupees.						Securities, class of security being stated.
								Coin.			Bullion.			
	Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Value ...	98,555	2,45,150	9,93,060	1,39,95,670	1,41,75,745	1,58,130	4,99,150	9,29,500	Nil.	18,00,000	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Treasurer's security, Rs. 20,000 in 4 per cent. Government promissory notes.
	No. 9,542	No. 3,062	No. 728			No. 16,072	No. 6,177	No. 577							

[No. 78] III L.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Class and object of institution.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income. Paid by Government.	Income. From endowment— In land.	Income. From endowment— In money.	Income. Subscriptions and donations.	Number of institutions which afford relief. Indoor.	Outdoor.	General.	In what shape relief is given.
				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
Government Institutions.											
1.—Dispensaries	32	1,669	188,943	1,46,389 0 0	...	1,85,301 0 0	12,418 0 0	...	3	29	
2.—Lunatic asylum	1	191·15	254	21,273 10 7		.....	454 8 0	1	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

[No. 79] *Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in Lower Burma in the year 1885-86.*

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denominations.	Number of persons. A. Natives.	Number of persons. B. Others.	Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Church of England	3,189	6,791	14	15	20,204	
Church of Scotland	119	536	1	2	240	
Protestant Dissenters	55,551	1,526	302	324	...	
Roman Catholics	12,471	3,810	43	169	6,396	
Greek Church	10	85	...	...	...	
Armenian	15	116	1	1	...	
Syrian	...	...	...	...	...	
Jews	204	...	1	1	...	
Parsis	83	...	...	...	...	
Hindus	88,177	...	...	...	...	
Mahomedans	168,881	...	...	...	...	
Buddhists and Jains	3,251,589	...	...	...	...	
Sikhs	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sects	143,618	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	3,725,907	12,864	362	512	35,840	

IVB.—EDUCATION.

[No. 80]

1.—*Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in Lower Burma at the end of the official year 1885-86.*

(For details, see General Table III.)

Area and Population.					Public institutions.							Private institutions.				
					University education.		*School education, general.*		*School education, special.*							
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns* and villages.	Population.			Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
87,220 square miles.	Towns ... 20	Males ... 1,991,005	Institutions	For males ...	1	...	57	5,102	3	11	5,174	...	208	5,382	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 34·13	
	Villages ... 15,837	Females ... 1,745,766		For females ...	...	...	13	15	2	...	30	...	...	30		
	Total ... 15,857	Total ... 3,736,771		Total ...	1	...	70	5,117	5	11	5,204	...	208	5,412		
			Scholars ...	Males ...	20	...	7,170	133,408	167	218	140,963	...	2,732	143,715	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 48·12	
				Females ...	...	...	1,711	13,347	25	...	15,063	...	134	15,217	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 5·81	
				Total ...	20	...	8,881	146,755	192	218	156,066	...	2,866	158,932	Total scholars to total population of school-going age. 29·35	

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.

† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

[No. 81]

IVB.—EDUCATION.

2.—*Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Lower Burma for the official year 1885-86.*

(For details, see General Table IV.)

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.							Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.	Remarks.
	University education.		*School education, general.*		*School education, special.*		Total										
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.		University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions ... For males	23,286	..	2,67,030	2,00,351	32,339	8,736	5,31,742	...	23,403	62,876	51,331	1,35,432	7,413	53,576	3,34,031	9,49,729	
For females	...	...	68,563	11,835	3,558	...	83,956										
Total ...	23,286	...	3,35,593	2,12,186	35,897	8,736	6,15,698	..	23,403	62,876	51,331	1,35,432	7,413	53,576	3,34,031	9,49,729	
2. (a) Percentages of provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction ...	8·14	...	19·35	4·38	13·12	2·13	47·12	..	8·55	22·06	8·37	10·79	·76	2·35	52·88	100	
(b) Percentages of local fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total local fund expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	2·39	84·56	...	...	86·95	...	...	...	4·13	7·79	1·13	..	13·05	100	
(c) Percentages of municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	39·68	26·37	...	·23	66·28	...	..	·72	6·99	22·86	·59	2·56	33·72	100	
(d) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction	2·45	...	35·34	22·34	3·78	·92	64·83	...	2·46	6·62	5·41	14·26	·78	5·64	35·17	100	
3. AVERAGE ANNUAL COST† OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.										
Departmental institutions. — Cost to provincial revenues ...	1,060 10 8	...	52 11 2	14 14 7	168 8 5	37 8 7	96 7 6										
Cost to local and municipal funds	...	...	...	...	..	...	..										
Total cost ...	1,108 13 8	..	105 15 8	23 4 3	168 8 5	45 12 11	107 10 8										
Local fund schools. — Cost to provincial revenues ...	..	...	...	.	..	...	.										
Cost to local funds ...	...	...	...	16 0 1	...	...	16 0 1										
Total cost ...	...	...	...	16 15 9	...	...	16 15 9										
Municipal schools. — Cost to provincial revenues ...	..	..	...	...	...	1 5 8	0 0 1										
Cost to municipal funds ...	...	...	41 11 1	20 4 9	...	57 2 3	34 11 2										
Total cost ...	...	...	54 12 6	22 8 2	...	58 8 0	44 2 5										
Institutions in Native States. — Cost to Native State revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..										
Cost to local and municipal funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Total cost ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Aided institutions. — Cost to provincial revenues ...	...	...	5 5 10	0 2 1	...	...	0 9 11										
Cost to local and municipal funds	..	...	7 12 0	2 9 5	...	...	3 1 2										
Total cost ...	...	...	29 15 11	2 15 6	...	...	5 8 0										
Unaided institutions — Total cost ...	...	...	45 3 0	..	...	19 1 8	0 1 4										
All institutions — Cost to provincial revenues ...	1,060 10 8	...	6 1 7	0 1 3	168 8 5	22 0 5	0 13 2										
Cost to local and municipal funds	...	...	15 15 10	1 3 8	...	3 10 11	2 0 1										
Total cost ...	1,108 13 8	...	38 10 7	1 7 1	168 8 5	40 4 1	3 15 2										

Percentage of provincial expenditure included in column 17 to total expenditure on public instruction ... ... 28·83

Percentage of local fund expenditure included in column 17 to total expenditure on public instruction ... ... 11·19

Percentage of municipal expenditure included in column 17 to total expenditure on public instruction ... ... 30·17

Percentage of expenditure from fees included in column 17 to total expenditure on public instruction ... ... 9·20

Percentage of expenditure from all other sources included in column 17 to total expenditure on public instruction ... ... 14·62

[No. 82] IVB.—EDU

3.—[REVISED].—*Return of Colleges,*

Class of institution.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. Under public management: Maintained by the Department. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Maintained by other Departments of Government or in other ways. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Maintained by Native States. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Under private: Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
University education.																				
Art Colleges—																				
English	1	20	21	16		..	.	...	.	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...
Oriental	..	.	.	.	..	..		...		..	...	..				.	...		...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training																				
Law	..	...	.	..	.	.	..	...	...	...		...	..	...	...	.		..	...	...
Medicine		.	.		.	.	..	...	.	..	.	...	...		..	.	..		...	...
Engineering ...	.	..	.	.		..	.	...	.		...		.	.	.	..	.	...	...	...
Total ...	1	20	21	16	.	..	..	..		.			..	.	.	.	...	...	.	...
School education, general.																				
Secondary Schools—																				
For boys ... English	2	222	215	189	16	2,139	2,127	1,794		.	.		.	.		.	22	3,343	3,107	2,648
For boys ... Vernacular	.	.	..		..		..		.		...		..	..	..		15	1,800	1,808	1,796
For girls ... English	.	.	..	.	1	88	69	54	.	..	..	...	.	.	..		10	963	952	788
For girls ... Vernacular	.	...	..	.	...	...	.	...	.	...		..	...			.	2	163	158	133
Total .	2	222	245	189	17	2,227	2,196	1,848	...	...	..	..	.	...	..		49	6,269	6,095	5,365
Primary Schools—																				
For boys	4	262	283	224	16	997	996	797	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		1,269	58,754	58,765	58,594
For girls	...	...	...	..	8	470	424	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	7	285	260	218
Total ...	4	262	283	224	24	1,467	1,420	1,197	..	..	..	..			...	...	1,276	59,039	59,025	58,812
School education, special.																				
Schools for Special Instruction—																				
Training schools for masters ..	3	167	186	130	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Ditto for mistresses ...	2	25	27	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	.	...	...
Schools of art	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	1	6	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	..	...
Medical schools	...	...	...		...	...	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools	7	94	149	99	1	18	14	10	1	52	48	46	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	..	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	13	292	368	255	1	18	14	10	1	52	48	46	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	20	796	917	684	42	3,712	3,630	3,055	1	52	48	46	...	...	...	...	1,325	65,968	65,120	64,177

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ..

1. *Advanced Teaching—*
   (a) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   (b) Sanskrit ... ...
   (c) Any other Oriental classic ... ...
2. *Elementary* — Teaching a vernacular only or mainly ... ...; Mahomedan schools for religious instruction only ..
3. *European and Eurasian schools* not conforming to departmental standards
4. *Other schools* not conforming to departmental standards ... ..

CATION.

Schools, and Scholars n Lower Burma for the official year 1885-86.

MANAGEMENT. Unaided. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning— English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed. Europeans and Eurasians.	Burmese.	Karens.	Chinese.	Natives of India.	Others.	Remarks. Boys.	Girls.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31a	31b	31c	31d	31e	31f	32	
...	...	...	...	1	20	20	20	...	6	12	..	1	1	...	20	..
...	...	...	...	.		...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...		
...	...	...	.	.			...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	..	..	...	1	20	20	20	..	6	12	..	1	1	...	20	...
2	163	144	130	42	5,867	5,542	547	5,729	774	2,820	857	383	859	174	5,478	389
...	...	...	..	15	1,800	..	1,764	1,800	...	1,764	36	...	...	..	1,481	319
...	...	...	...	11	1,051	854	7	819	673	251	26	58	28	15	211	840
...	...	...	...	2	163	..	30	163	3	188	8	11	1	2	...	163
2	163	144	130	70	8,881	6,396	2,348	8,511	1,450	4,973	927	452	888	191	7,170	1,711
3,812	85,987	85,987	85,987	5,102	146,000	989	133,875	145,796	11	134,446	10,984	104	255	200	133,280	12,720
...	...	...	...	15	755	93	112	690	85	543	20	19	43	45	128	627
3,812	85,987	85,987	85,987	5,117	146,755	1,082	133,987	146,494	96	134,989	11,004	123	298	245	133,408	13,347
...	...	...	...	3	167	...	156	167	...	147	11	1	4	4	167	...
...	...	...	..	2	25	6	...	25	...	23	...	2	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	6	...	..	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	6	...
...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	164	25	...	...	26	106	27	2	...	3	164	...
1	48	48	48	1	48	...	...	..	9	31	...	...	8	...	48	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
1	48	48	48	16	410	31	156	192	38	310	38	5	12	7	385	25
3,816	86,198	86,179	86,165	5,204	156,066	7,529	136,511	155,197	1,590	140,284	11,969	581	1,199	443	13,428 girls in boys' schools 339 boys in girls' schools	Boys 140,983 Girls 15,083
...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		
...	For boys			154	1,918	185	266	1,551	...	1,830	...	44	13	31	1,918	...
	„ girls			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	For boys			50	938	...	280	658	...	...	...	...	938	...	804	134
	„ girls			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	For boys			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	„ girls			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	For boys			4	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...
	„ girls			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total			...	208	2,866	185	556	2,209	...	1,830	...	44	951	41	134 girls in boys' schools. Nil boys in girls' schools.	Boys 2,732 Girls 134
GRAND TOTAL			...	5,412	158,932	7,864	137,067	157,406	1,590	142,114	11,969	625	2,150	484	13,562 total girls in boys' schools 369 total boys in girls' schools	143,715 15,217

[No. 83]

IVB.—EDUCA

4.—*Return of Expenditure on*

PUBLIC INSTI

Objects of expenditure.	Under Public Management. Maintained by the Department. Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards. Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Maintained by Native States. Native State revenues.	Local rates or cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education.																	
Arts Colleges—																	
English	22,274	.	..	1,012	..	...	23,286	..	..	..	.	...	..	...	.	...	...
Oriental	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training ·																	
Law	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	22,274	..	...	1,012	...	...	23,286	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.																	
Secondary Schools																	
For boys ... English ..	20,261	...	...	5,704	...	...	25,965	...	..	87,647	27,884		374	1,15,905	...	...	...
For boys ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... English ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	3,012	437	.	48	4,397	...	...	...
For girls ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	20,261	...	...	5,704	...	...	25,965	...	...	91,559	28,321	...	422	1,20,302	...	...	...
Primary Schools—																	
For boys	4,220	...	...	2,365	...	...	6,585	...	5,315	19,027	2,403	...	176	26,921	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	3,059	153	..	...	3,212	...	...	...
Total ...	4,220	...	...	2,365	...	...	6,585	...	5,315	22,086	2,556	...	176	30,133	...	...	...
School education, special.																	
Schools for Special Instruction—																	
Training schools for masters ...	32,339	...	...	...	...	...	32,339	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Ditto mistresses ..	3,558	...	...	...	...	...	3,558	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of art	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	400	...	...	...	..	...	400	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools	5,418	..	...	1,182	...	...	6,600	19	...	800	...	...	...	819	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	41,715	...	...	1,182	..	...	42,897	19	...	800	...	...	...	819	...	...	...
University	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Arts colleges ...	4,363	...	...	..	...	...	4,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Professional colleges	7,949	...	...	...	...	...	7,949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Secondary schools .	930	162	1,183	.	...	...	2,275	...	324	7,285	...	...	...	7,609	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Primary schools ...	489	...	...	...	...	...	489	...	72	3,806	...	...	...	3,878	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Special schools other than training schools ...	9,180	...	...	...	...	...	9,180	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	18,639	...	...	...	...	...	18,639	412	6,289	58,778	...	...	...	65,479	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	1,573	...	...	...	...	...	1,573	...	...	1,057	...	...	...	1,057	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	6,129	..	...	5,713	...	24,852	36,694	1	...	8,802	110	...	724	9,637	...	...	...
Total ...	49,252	162	1,183	5,713	...	24,852	81,162	413	6,685	79,728	110	...	724	87,660	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	1,37,722	162	1,183	15,976	...	24,852	1,79,895	432	12,000	1,94,173	30,987	...	1,322	2,38,914	...	...	...

CATION.

Public Instruction in Lower Burma for the official year 1885-86.

TUTIONS.

Native States.				Under private management. Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.				Total expenditure from—					
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand total.
4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f	5	6a	6b	6c	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	22,274	...	...	1,012	...	23,286
..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	..	.	...	...	. .	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	. .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
. .	...	...	...	. .	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	. .	22,274	...	...	1,012	...	23,286
...	...	...	...	16,415	...	21,811	23,216	8,809	33,325	1,03,665	2,998	...	3,509	6,507	36,676	...	1,09,458	59,802	46,106	2,52,042
...	...	...	.	203	2,536	11,553	200	...	496	14,988	...	...	...	...	203	2,536	11,553	200	496	14,988
...	...	...	...	13,649	. .	10,156	12,907	5,298	13,285	55,295	...	. .	...	...	13,649	...	14,068	13,344	18,631	59,692
...	...	...	...	2,431	...	1,209	48	...	5,183	8,871		...		...	2,431	...	1,209	48	5,183	8,871
...	...	...	...	32,698	2,536	44,729	36,371	14,196	52,289	1,82,819	2,998	...	3,509	6,507	52,959	2,536	1,36,288	73,394	70,416	3,35,593
...	...	...	...	5,725	84,506	66,649	1,492	3,588	4,825	1,66,845	...	...	...	...	9,945	89,861	85,676	6,260	8,589	2,00,351
...	...	...	...	2,052	...	1,849	500	224	3,998	8,623	..	...	...	...	2,052	...	4,908	653	4,222	11,835
. .	...	...	...	7,777	84,506	68,498	1,992	3,812	8,823	1,75,468	...	...	...	...	11,997	89,861	90,584	6,913	12,811	2,12,186
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,339	...	...	...	...	32,339
.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,558	...	...	...	...	3,558
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	..	...	...	5,437	...	800	1,182	...	7,419
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	917	917	...	...	...	...	917	917
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	917	917	41,734	...	800	1,182	917	44,633
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	23,403	...	...	...	...	23,403
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	60,386	...	2,490	...	...	62,876
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,363	...	...	...	...	4,363
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,949	...	...	...	...	7,949
...	...	...	...	...	252	6,550	..	...	...	6,802	...	...	...	. .	930	738	15,018	...	...	16,686
...	...	...	...	...	3,580	5,206	...	...	...	8,786	...	...	...	...	489	3,652	9,012	...	...	13,153
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,180	...	...	...	...	9,180
...	...	...	...	10,500	2,000	19,745	...	...	19,069	51,314	...	...	...	...	20,551	8,269	78,523	...	19,069	1,26,432
...	...	...	...	500	1,195	949	...	...	2,071	4,715	...	...	68	68	2,073	1,195	2,006	...	2,139	7,413
...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	6,941	7,241	...	...	4	4	6,430	...	8,802	5,823	32,521	53,576
...	...	...	...	11,300	7,027	32,450	...	...	28,081	78,858	...	...	72	72	1,44,754	13,874	1,15,851	5,823	53,729	3,34,031
...	...	...	...	51,775	94,129	1,45,077	38,363	18,007	80,190	4,39,902	2,998	...	4,428	7,496	2,78,718	1,06,291	3,43,523	88,324	1,37,673	9,49,729

IVB.—Education.

[No. 84] *5.—Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in Lower Burma at the end of the official year 1885-86.*

Class of schools.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage. 3			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage. 4 Reading printed books.			5 Not reading printed books.			Total.		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools— For boys...	Departmental ...	English ...	2	222	64	..	64	125	.	125	33	...	33	..	...	...	...	..	...	222	..	222
		Vernacular ...	...	.	..	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	..	...	...	...
	Local fund ...	English ..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..		...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	English ...	16	2,139	45	...	45	592	1	593	477	5	482	957	19	976	38	5	43	2,109	30	2,139
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	.	...	...	..
	Native States ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	..		.	.	...	...	.	..	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	.	...
	Aided ...	English ...	22	3,343	35	1	36	597	43	640	703	84	787	1,599	205	1,804	76		76	3,010	333	3,343
		Vernacular ...	15	1,800	...	...	...	157	11	168	306	25	331	1,014	283	1,297	4	.	4	1,481	319	1,800
	Unaided ...	English ...	2	163	...	...	...	13	...	13	30	7	37	94	19	113	...	..	..	137	26	163
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
	Total	...	57	7,667	144	1	145	1,484	55	1,539	1,549	121	1,670	3,664	526	4,190	118	5	123	6,959	708	7,667
For girls ...	Departmental...	English ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	.	..	..	...	..
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..		...	...	.	..	..	...	...
	Local fund ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	.	.	...	..	..		...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	...		.	..	..	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	English ...	1	88	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	12	13	34	40	74	..	...	..	35	53	88
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..			...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Native States ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...		...	.	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..		...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	English ...	10	963	...	20	20	1	137	138	21	196	217	108	371	479	46	63	109	176	787	963
		Vernacular	2	163	...	...	...	...	57	57	...	24	24	..	73	73	..	9	9	...	163	163
	Unaided ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	13	1,214	...	20	20	1	195	196	22	232	254	142	484	626	46	72	118	211	1,003	1,214
Total Secondary Schools		...	70	8,881	144	21	165	1,485	250	1,735	1,571	353	1,924	3,806	1,010	4,816	164	77	241	7,170	1,711	8,881

Primary schools—																					
For boys...	Departmental	4	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	248	...	248	...	...	...	262	...	262
	Local fund	5	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	1	47	222	36	258	20	8	28	288	45	333
	Municipal	11	664	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	6	147	417	32	449	42	26	68	600	64	664
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Aided	1,269	58,754	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	12	145	50,028	8,548	58,576	13	20	33	50,174	8,580	58,754
	Unaided...	3,813	85,987	...	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	81,956	4,031	85,987	...	...	...	81,956	4,031	85,987
	Total ...	5,102	146,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	334	19	353	132,871	12,647	145,518	75	54	129	133,280	12,720	146,000
For girls...	Departmental	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local fund	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Municipal	8	470	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5	5	50	358	408	22	35	57	72	398	470
	Native States	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	7	285	..	...	...	...	..	...	5	29	34	48	157	205	3	43	46	56	229	285
	Unaided	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	15	755	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	34	39	98	515	613	25	78	103	128	627	755
Total Pimary Schools		5,117	146,755	...	.	...	...	...	...	337	48	385	133,018	13,120	146,138	100	132	232	133,408	13,347	146,755
GRAND TOTAL ...		5,187	155,636	144	21	165	1,485	250	1,735	1,910	406	2,316	136,775	14,172	150,947	264	209	473	140,578	15,058	55,636

IVB.—Education.

6.—Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in Lower Burma during the official year 1885-86.

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.					
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Burmese.	Karens.	Chinese.	Natives of India.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f
Arts Colleges—																				
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First Arts	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
4. Previous examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional Training—																				
Law—																				
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine—																				
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—																				
1. M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of general education—																				
Matriculation — Boys	4	1	1	6	40	3	1	...	44	17	3	...		20	3	13	...	1	2	1
Matriculation — Girls	...	2	...	2	...	7	...	...	7	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate examination — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate examination — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of special instruction—																				
1. Training School examination for masters — Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Training School examination for masters — Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training School examination for mistresses — Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training School examination for mistresses — Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. School of Art examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Vernacular Medical examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Examination in engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Examination in surveying	20	...	18	38	199	...	27	164	390	17	...	...	3	20	1	17	...	...	...	...
7. Industrial School examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

IVB.—

[No. 86] *7.—Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure*

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Public Instruction. In Institutions maintained by Local Fund Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In Institutions maintained by— The department	Municipal boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total local fund expenditure on public instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.															
University education: English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education: Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.															
University education: Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education: Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education: Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.															
School education, general: For boys: English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general: For boys: Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,536	2,536
School education, general: For girls: English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general: For girls: Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,536	2,536
Primary Schools.															
School education, general: For boys	5	333	332	277	...	5,315	...	325	...	...	5,640	...	...	84,566	89,881
School education, general: For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5	333	332	277	...	5,315	...	325	...	...	5,640	...	...	84,566	89,881
Schools for Special Instruction.															
School education, special: Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special: Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special: Schools of art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special: Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special: Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special: Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special: Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special: Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	180	162	144	252	738
Scholarships held in— Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	3,580	3,652
Scholarships held in— Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	6,289	...	...	...	...	6,289	...	...	2,000	8,289
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,195	1,195
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	6,469	...	...	...	...	6,469	162	216	7,027	13,874
GRAND TOTAL	5	333	332	277	...	11,784	...	325	...	...	12,109	162	216	94,129	1,06,621

EDUCATION.

on Public Instruction in Lower Burma for the official year 1885-86.

Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Public Instruction																
In Institutions maintained by Municipal Boards.											*In Institutions maintained by—*					
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local fund grants.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The department.	Local fund boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of local fund and municipal boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
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..		...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
16	2,139	2,127	1,704	.	87,647	...	27,884	...	374	1,15,905	...	..	21,811	1,09,458	1,09,458	
...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	11,553	11,553	14,069	
1	88	69	54	.	3,912	...	437	...	48	4,397	...	...	10,156	14,068	14,068	
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	1,209	1,209	1,209	
17	2,227	2,196	1,818	...	91,559	...	28,321	..	422	1,20,302	...	...	44,729	1,36,288	1,38,824	
11	664	664	520	..	19,027	..	2,078	...	176	21,281	..	...	66,649	85,676	1,75,557	
8	470	424	400	..	3,059	...	153	...	...	3,212	...	...	1,849	4,908	4,908	
19	1,134	1,088	920	...	22,086	...	2,231	...	176	24,493	.	...	68,498	90,584	1,80,465	
							...									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	18	14	10	19	800	...	...	...	...	819	...	...	...	800	800	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	18	14	10	19	800	...	...	...	..	819	...	...	..	800	800	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,490	2,490	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	7,285	144	...	...	...	7,429	1,183	...	6,550	15,018	15,756	
...	...	...	...	...	3,806	72	...	...	...	3,878	...	...	5,206	9,012	12,664	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	412	58,778	...	...	...	...	59,190	...	...	19,745	78,523	86,812	
...	...	...	...	...	1,057	...	...	...	...	1,057	...	...	949	2,006	2,201	
...	...	...	...	1	8,602	...	110	...	724	9,437	...	...	...	8,802	8,802	
...	...	...	...	413	79,729	216	110	...	724	81,191	1,183	...	32,450	1,15,851	1,29,725	
37	3,379	3,298	2,778	432	1,94,173	216	30,662	...	1,322	2,26,805	1,183	...	1,45,677	3,48,523	4,49,814	

IVC.—Scientific and Literary.

[No. 87]

1.—*Scientific and Literary Societies.*

Name.	Object.	Income from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.				Number of Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.			
Young Men's Institute	To afford facilities for mental culture and self-improvement.	Rs. 300	*Nil.*	Rs. 1,533	Rs. 1,833	816*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	816	Registered in September 1893.	June 1877.	* This number includes only subscribers who visited the Institute from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

IVC.—Scientific and Literary.

2.—Press.

District	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat: Newspapers.	Publications thereat: Periodicals.	Remarks.
	2	3	4		5
Akyab	Arakan Weekly News Press ...	Hla Paw Thu	"Arakan Weekly News"... ...	.	Weekly. Circulation, 150 copies.
	Amateur Press	J. Simeon	"Akyab Weekly Advertiser" ...	... ..	Weekly. Circulation, 150 copies.
Rangoon	Rangoon Gazette Press	J. A. Hannay and D. M. Gray ..	"Rangoon Gazette"	. .	Daily. Circulation, 630 copies.
			"Rangoon Weekly Budget" ...	.	Weekly. Circulation, 161 copies.
	British Burma Press	Ditto ditto	"British Burma Advertiser" ..	.. ...	Daily. Circulation, 1,000 copies.
			"Friend of Rangoon"	.	Daily. Circulation, 200 copies.
	Burma Herald Steam Press ...	Maung Po Oh	"Burma Herald"	.... .	Daily Circulation, 500 copies.
	British Burma News Press ...	H. Afoke	"British Burma News" ...	. . .	Bi-weekly. Circulation, 200 copies.
	Rangoon Central Press	R. O. Edge	"Rangoon Friend"	.... .	Weekly. Circulation, 300 copies.
	G. W. D'Vauz's Press ...	G. W. D'Vauz	. .	"Burma Evangelist" ...	Monthly. Circulation. 400 copies.
	American Baptist Mission Press ..	F. D. Phinney	. ...	"Burmese Messenger" ..	Monthly. Circulation, 400 copies.
				"Karen Morning Star" ..	Monthly. Circulation, 1,150 copies.
				"Burma Sunday School Paper"	Monthly. Circulation, 600 copies.
	Rangoon Times Press	W. H. Wootton...	"Rangoon Times"	..	Daily Circulation, 450 copies.
	Government Press	J. F. Regan, Superintendent ...	"British Burma Gazette" ...	All Government publications ...	Weekly. Circulation, 650 copies English, 565 Ver:
	Hanthawaddy Press	Maung Oh	.....	"Our Monthly"	Monthly. Circulation. 300 copies.
	Rangoon Express	S. J. Seth	"Express Advertiser"	. ....	Daily. Circulation, 800 copies.
	Ôkka-laba Press	Ko Hmôn	.. .	. ..	Job work executed according to requirements.
	Central Jail Press	J. F. Regan, Superintendent .	.....	.....	Ditto ditto.
	Bengali Job Printing Press ...	Shaikh Goolbas	.....	.....	Ditto ditto.
Bassein	St. Peter's Institute Press	Roman Catholic Mission... ...	"The Bassein Weekly Advertiser"	. ....	Weekly. Circulation, 100 copies.
	Bassein Sgaw-Karen Press ...	Bassein Sgaw-Karen Baptist Mission	"Karen National News." .	. ...	Weekly. Circulation, 100 copies.
Thayetmyo ...	The Fusiliers	The 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers.	"The Fusee"	.. .	Fortnightly. Circulation, 450 copies.
Moulmein	Advertiser Press	Mrs. J. D. Bayley	"Moulmein Advertiser" .	. . .	Bi-weekly. Circulation, 180 copies.
			"Mercantile Gazette" ..	..	Four times a week. Circulation, 150 copies.
	Tenasserim Press	W. S. Sandys	"Tenasserim News" ...	. . .	Bi-weekly. Circulation, 100 copies.
			"Suvanna Bhumi" ...	. . ..	Weekly. Circulation, 100 copies.
	Ramarapura Press	Maung Htun Byu	.... .	. ....	Job work executed.
	Mingali Gherein Press	Maung Chun	.....	. ...	Ditto.
Toungoo	Roman Catholic Mission Press ...	Rev. Father T. Conti	.....	.....	Job work executed.
	English Church Mission Press ...	Rev. A. Salmon	"Kpah Yah Thu" or "Morning Star"	.....	Weekly. Circulation, 150 copies
	Baptist Karen Mission Press ...	Rev. A. Bunker	. ...	"The Toungoo Teacher" ...	Monthly. Circulation, 500 copies.

V.—Statistics of Life.

[No. 89] *1.—Return showing the Marriages, Births, and Deaths among the population of any place or in any class in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained and the average age at which deaths occurred in Lower Burma for the year 1885.*

	District.	Population.	Number of marriages during the year	Number of births during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Average age at the time of death.
Arakan	Akyab Town	33,080	...	657	866	N.B.—The greatest mortality was amongst children under one year and the lowest between the ages of 10 and 15 years
	Akyab	325,717	...	7,094	6,066	
	Northern Arakan	14,499	...	..		
	Kyaukpyu	149,303	...	4,083	2,869	
	Sandoway	64,010		2,181	1,421	
	Total Arakan	587,518	...	14,015	11,252	
Pegu	Rangoon Town	134,176	..	1,910	3,357	
	Pegu	225,532	...	4,738	3,226	
	Pegu Town	5,891	...	140	403	
	Hanthawaddy	202,925	...	6,078	4,216	
	Tharrawaddy	278,155	...	9,266	5,563	
	Prome Town	28,813	.	876	1,203	
	Shwedaung Town	12,373	..	626	509	
	Paungde Town	6,727	...	240	195	
	Prome	271,429	...	6,739	5,852	
	Total Pegu	1,169,021	...	30,613	24,524	
Irrawaddy	Yandoon Town	12,673	...	99	175	
	Pantanaw Town	6,174	...	168	149	
	Thongwa	265,216	...	5,605	4,284	
	Bassein Town	28,147	...	863	876	
	Lemyethna Town	5,355	...	228	166	
	Bassein	355,917	...	8,096	6,460	
	Henzada Town	16,724	...	638	695	
	Myanaung Town	5,416	...	213	176	
	Kyanglin Town	7,565	...	310	209	
	Henzada	288,372	...	9,038	6,187	
	Thayetmyo Town	16,097	...	437	529	
	Allanmyo Town	8,629	...	239	370	
	Thayetmyo	144,834	.	4,828	3,876	
	Total Irrawaddy	1,161,119	...	30,762	24,152	
Tenasserim	Moulmein Town	53,107	...	1,181	1,455	
	Amherst	301,086	...	6,620	3,892	
	Tavoy Town	13,372	...	438	245	
	Tavoy	71,616	...	1,822	744	
	Mergui Town	8,633	...	252	277	
	Mergui	47,926	...	826	567	
	Toungoo Town	17,199	...	306	600	
	Toungoo	111,649	...	1,892	1,537	
	Shwegyin Town	7,519	...	223	180	
	Shwegyin	156,907	...	4,332	3,247	
	Salween	30,009	...	...	...	
	Total Tenasserim	819,118	...	17,832	12,744	
	Grand Total Lower Burma	3,736,771	...	93,222	72,672	

V.—STATISTICS

[No. 90] *2.—Statement showing the Diseases of the Indoor and Outdoor Patients*

1	2				General Diseases.												
					Order A.—Ferbrile Zymotic diseases.				Order B.—Constitutional diseases.								
No.	Name of dispensary				Smallpox.	Malarious fever ague, and remittent	Cholera.	Other diseases of this order.	Rheumatic affections	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Other diseases of this order.	Ophthalmia.	Inflammation of the external ear.
Arakan Division. 1	Akyab	Europeans	Indoor patients		..	16	..	..	4	.	.	...		...	...	3	...	...
			Outdoor do.		.	360	...	.	30	4		4	..	..	2	9	8	2
		Natives	Indoor patients		11	108	65	3	1	19	..	6	.		17	5	3	...
			Outdoor do.		..	1,536	10	2	75	94	...	39	2	12	33	27	26	51
2	Maungdaw	Europeans	Indoor patients		..	...	...	.	..	.	..	...		...		...	.	.
			Outdoor do.		...	..	..	...	...	...	.	..	..	.	..		..	.
		Natives	Indoor patients			2		.	.		.	1	.	.	..	.	..	.
			Outdoor do.		..	271		4	51	12	1	67	4	1	61	257	10	7
3	Paletwa	Europeans	Indoor patients		..	2		.	.	.		.	.	...	.	..	...	...
			Outdoor do.		..	14	..	.	4	.	...	..	...	...	.	...		1
		Natives	Indoor patients		.	105	.	2	19	7	1	2	..	1	3	..	5	3
			Outdoor do.			647	..	7	104	6	1	4	3	1	9	4	10	17
4	Kyaukpyu	Europeans	Indoor patients		.	1			...	..	...		.		.	..	.	..
			Outdoor do.		..	217	...	.	.	.			..	.	..	..	..	...
		Natives	Indoor patients			33	1		11	1	...	..	..	3	4		1	1
			Outdoor do.		1	446	7	..	61	5	.	..	..	3	6	..	39	28
5	Sandoway	Europeans	Indoor patients		..	.	.	..	..	..	.	.	...	...		...	...	...
			Outdoor do.		.	..	.		.		..	.	...	..	.		...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients		..	28	...	1	3	1	2	..	..	...	..	1	3	..
			Outdoor do.		...	1,033	7	1	136	9	8	1	2	4	4	.	254	69
6	Taungup	Europeans	Indoor patients		..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
			Outdoor do.		.	1	...	.	..	1	.	..	..	...	..	..	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients		...	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
			Outdoor do.		.	226	6	3	21	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	50	2
	Total Arakan				12	5,046	96	23	520	159	13	124	11	25	130	306	409	181
Pegu Division. 7	Rangoon	Europeans	Indoor patients		3	140	.	.	42	37	2	3	4	2	3	3	5	2
			Outdoor do.		.	1,037	..	..	340	253	4	3	3	...	4	..	18	6
		Natives	Indoor patients		20	293	26	24	203	73	4	20	13	1	69	31	19	...
			Outdoor do.		1	1,195	...	14	1,087	330	7	69	35	1	76	17	297	402
8	Pegu	Europeans	Indoor patients		...	2	.	.	..	..	..	...	.	..	.	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.		...	30	2	...	15	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	5	10
		Natives	Indoor patients		2	30	42	2	27	21		..	...	2	11	9	...	...
			Outdoor do.		1	899	310	30	212	132	12	3	1	7	14	261	122	47
9	Kyauktan	Europeans	Indoor patients		...	..	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.		...	4	..		...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients		...	2	...	..	4	1	1	1	1	...	6	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.		...	94	...	...	73	24	2	15	...	3	6	2	46	22
10	Tharrawaddy	Europeans	Indoor patients		..	2	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.		...	5	...	.	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	17	3
		Natives	Indoor patients		...	33	1	...	6	5	..	..	...	2	1	1	48	...
			Outdoor do		...	244	...	...	74	19	10	4	1	1	...	2	256	24
11	Mingyi	Europeans	Indoor patients		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.		..	...	.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients		...	2	..	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.		...	155	5	.	25	3	...	1	...	...	1	..	221	17
12	Thônzé	Europeans	Indoor patients		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.		...	4	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Natives	Indoor patients		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	.	...
			Outdoor do.		...	599	6	1	162	48	4	32	7	4	4	65	611	89
13	Gyobingauk	Europeans	Indoor patients		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.		...	14	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Natives	Indoor patients		...	12	4	1	5	7	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	1
			Outdoor do.		..	1,029	10	...	151	47	...	6	7	1	7	4	628	60
	Carried over				27	5,825	406	72	2,438	1,005	47	157	74	24	225	395	[illegible]	694

OF LIFE.

treated in the Dispensaries of Lower Burma during the year 1885.—(continued).

3																	4	5	
DISEASES.																		OPERATION.	
LOCAL DISEASES.																			
Goitre.	Respiratory affections.	Heart disease.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Worms.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscesses, boils, and whitlows.	Skin diseases.	Ulcers.	Labour—premature, natural, and difficult.	Other local diseases.	Debility and old age.	Poison and poisoned wounds.	Injuries.	Total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in each dispensary.	Major.	Minor.
...	1	...	1	1	...	...		...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	32	...	...
...	100		10	22	17	3	12	3	10	8	20	..	49	3	...	2	678	...	8
...	35	...	25	10	...	3	11	7	7	6	7	...	39	18	3	207	616	9	11
...	791	10	111	72	175	15	187	134	122	620	285	...	1,142	111	28	164	5,262	2	122
...	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...
...	2	...	1	1	...	...	3	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	22	...	...
...	74	...	78	53	42	3	141	4	9	648	61	...	799	2	2	52	2,714	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	3	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	11	4	...	4	48	...	2
...	41	1	14	15	...	8	9	4	19	9	29	...	22	8	2	29	358	...	18
...	217	2	63	80	52	6	25	9	37	92	127	1	451	27	11	102	2,115	...	26
...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	12	...	2	5	6	..	35		3	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	259	...	...
...	3	...	4	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	6	...	8	...	...	50	132	...	7
...	107	12	41	64	127	15	105	21	41	84	123	1	275	20	...	52	1,693	...	63
...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	2	...	..	...	3	1	12	1	1	...	15	2	2	18	101	4	10
1	450	...	77	201	909	3	14	34	190	248	165	1	1,034	47	3	110	5,015	2	164
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	50	...	6	27	450	1	7	1	45	52	56	...	180	47	4	84	1,298	...	51
1	1,279	25	435	552	1,778	60	554	221	498	1,779	802	3	4,034	298	55	886	20,384	17	482
...	24	3	14	28	2	5	5	33	26	7	18	26	69	19	30	64	619	29	...
...	362	6	118	222	62	17	23	320	112	6	320	...	190	25	...	235	3,616	...	39
...	84	...	69	306	..	6	8	18	63	28	146	82	219	128	13	359	2,340	119	...
...	578	8	191	482	1,276	48	128	433	721	1,746	2,175	...	5,030	756	129	2,162	19,394	...	944
...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
...	11	...	13	18	53	...	...	6	32	12	54	...	13	2	...	8	284	2	...
...	3	1	34	36	...	1	1	...	3	...	48	...	14	28	3	137	455	7	5
...	156	1	111	154	170	17	12	136	142	181	500	...	739	41	16	242	4,659	...	201
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	11	...	...	...	25	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	..	73	99	2	5
...	86	...	31	34	80	1	2	33	49	80	259	6	378	43	22	135	1,526	1	61
...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	13	...	...
...	7	3	9	7	11	3	...	13	...	29	5	...	48	2	...	3	172	...	...
...	1	5	13	3	...	4	1	3	2	3	6	...	30	4	...	77	249	18	32
4	94	6	76	64	53	7	32	26	77	75	138	...	423	55	16	65	1,846	...	74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	13	29	...	3
2	85	1	16	29	335	...	9	3	19	429	449	...	285	3	...	98	2,191	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	1	...	...	18	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	309	9	119	139	579	5	8	43	155	303	468	...	724	60	33	211	4,804	...	124
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20	...	4	3	3	2	...	3	...	2	4	...	41	1	...	4	111	...	...
...	8	...	12	3	...	3	3	...	7	1	7	...	9	3	1	105	196	...	28
...	224	...	70	58	543	3	6	38	77	1,164	970	...	800	28	38	70	6,049	...	89
13	2,067	43	906	1,597	3,167	123	238	1,109	1,491	4,070	5,564	114	8,966	1,19 9	301	4,061	48,712	178	1,631

V.—STATISTICS

[No. 90] *3.—Statement showing the Diseases of the Indoor and the Outdoor Patients*

1	2				GENERAL DISEASES											
					Order A.—Febrile Zymotic diseases.				*Order B.—Constitutional diseases.*							
No.	Name of dispensary.				Smallpox.	Malarious fever, ague, and remittent.	Cholera.	Other diseases of this order.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Other diseases of this order.	Ophthalmia.	Inflammation of the external ear.
	Brought forward ...				27	5,825	406	72	2,438	1,005	47	157	74	24	225	305	2,294	684
Pegu Division—cld.	14 Prome ...	Europeans	Indoor patients ..		..	...	...	..	...	.				..		.	.	..
			Outdoor do. ..		...	39	...	.	2	7							3	
		Natives ..	Indoor patients ...		2	99	20	...	27	28	7	3	...	4	9	.	10	.
			Outdoor do. ...		2	1,260	12	1	265	117	11	16	7	5	11	2	1,296	50
	15 Paungdè ...	Europeans	Indoor patients ...		.	.		..	...	.	.	..	..	..	.	..		...
			Outdoor do. ...		..	6	..	..	2		..			...	.	...	3	...
		Natives ..	Indoor patients ...		..	28	2	...	3	2				..	..		2	.
			Outdoor do ...		.	337	31	...	64	18	12	10	...	..	.	12	551	31
	16 Shwedaung ...	Europeans	Indoor patients ..		..			.	.	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...		..	.	..		..	..	...			.	.
		Natives ..	Indoor patients ...		2	8	1	..	5	6				2	1	3	1	
			Outdoor do. ..		..	449	2	4	55	11	6	..		2	2	107	2,296	41
	Total Pegu ...				33	8,060	474	77	2,861	1,194	83	186	81	37	248	519	6,456	806
Irrawaddy Division.	17 Ma-ubin ...	Europeans	Indoor patients .		.	..		..	.	..	...	3	..	...	...	...	2	..
			Outdoor do. ..		.	11	3	3	5	5		.	.	.	.	.	...	.
		Natives ...	Indoor patients..		.	278	...	..	170	97	1	18	2	5	3	...	198	5
			Outdoor do.															
	18 Yandoon	Europeans	Indoor patients .			...	..		..	.	.			..		..		
			Outdoor do. .			6	.		4	1	..	..	..	..	.		2	..
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.		2	5	4			5		3	1	1	.		.	..
			Outdoor do. ..		5	423	2	23	110	72	45	28	32	32	21	43	406	53
	19 Pantanaw ..	Europeans	Indoor patients ..				.		...		..	.	..	...	..	.	..	
			Outdoor do. ..		...	.		1	..	1	...	.	..				.	.
		Natives ..	Indoor patients. .		..	2	.	.	3	3	..	..	..	.	2	..	.	
			Outdoor do. ...		...	139	3	1	57	90	.	.	3	1	3		82	33
	20 Bassein ...	Europeans	Indoor patients.			16	3	..	2	..	.	..	...	1	.		...	.
			Outdoor do. ..			5	.	..	1	1	.	...	.	...	1	..	...	..
		Natives ..	Indoor patients .		2	42	8		5	5	...	3		6	6	...	1	2
			Outdoor do. ...		..	1,734	4	..	512	145	35	170	1	14	31	...	261	128
	21 Ngathaing-gyaung.	Europeans	Indoor patients ..		.	...	.	.	...		..	..	...	.	.	..	...	..
			Outdoor do . .		.	..	.			.	.	..	.	.	.	..	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients. .		...	11	...	..	3	2	..		...	.	...	.	1	..
			Outdoor do. ...		...	354	..	..	36	8		21	..	1	..	...	25	..
	22 Henzada ...	Europeans	Indoor patients...		...	...	..	..	...			.	..	...	...	...	...	
			Outdoor do. ..		...	58	...	.	13	10		...	...		.	.	10	.
		Natives ...	Indoor patients...		...	42	..	...	11	57	..	1	1	.	2	...	7	..
			Outdoor do. ...		...	1,015		..	312	409	...	...	1	2	10	..	745	18
	23 Myanaung ...	Europeans	Indoor patients...		.	..	...	...		.	..	...	.	.	.	..	...	..
			Outdoor do. .		...	2	..	...	...		...	..	..	..	.	.	...	2
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.		3	22	4	..	1		...	..	..	..	..	.	5	
			Outdoor do.		...	2,051	1	2	254	64	..	.	1	..	10	..	855	16
	24 Thayetmyo ...	Europeans	Indoor patients.		...	2	.	...	...	...	...	.		..	..	...	..	..
			Outdoor do. ...		.	8	...	...	..	2		.	..	...	...	...	3	2
		Natives ...	Indoor patients...		18	115	4	..	18	14	..	1	5	3	3	...	2	...
			Outdoor do. ...		1	596	..	...	167	67	1	7	4	2	3	...	407	98
	Total Irrawaddy ...				31	6,937	36	30	1,687	1,058	82	255	51	64	95	43	2,952	382
Tenasserim Division.	25 Moulmein ..	Europeans	Indoor patients...		..	17	6	...	4	8	..	2	..	1	..	...	...	..
			Outdoor do. ...		...	97	...	...	16	5	..	1	...	..	1	...	3	..
		Natives ...	Indoor patients...		4	52	5	4	16	137	2	8	...	8	23	..	1	..
			Outdoor do. ..		...	1,418	..	...	240	413	41	11	3	3	2	.	102	42
	26 Thatôn ...	Europeans	Indoor patients...		.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...			7	...	...	5	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients...		...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	..	1	...	..	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	131	...	...	65	34	2	4	3	...	4	..	136	24
	27 Tavoy ...	Europeans	Indoor patients...		...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
			Outdoor do. .		...	60	...	...	9	...		.	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Natives ...	Indoor patients ..		...	125	...	...	2	4	...	10	1	...	3	...	1	...
			Outdoor do. ..		...	1,333	5	1	130	55	3	35	4	1	7	19	627	154
	28 Mergui ...	Europeans	Indoor patients...		...	1	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..
			Outdoor do. ..		...	4	...	...	...	.	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	1
		Natives ...	Indoor patients .		.	82	...	...	2	1	...	..	...	...	4	.	5	...
			Outdoor do. ...		..	1,930	...	1	118	23	4	26	...	3	19	2	221	71
	29 Toungoo ...	Europeans	Indoor patients...		...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ..		...	39	...	2	1	2	4	..	...	...	..	...	7	1
		Natives ...	Indoor patients...		1	479	24	7	34	52	...	47	..	17	56	12	27	4
			Outdoor do. ...		3	3,858	52	71	303	81	10	21	8	6	26	24	1,279	178
	30 Shwegyin ...	Europeans	Indoor patients...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
			Outdoor do. ...		..	48	...	17	5	.	...	1	...	..	...	...	33	2
		Natives ...	Indoor patients...		...	96	1	2	3	14	.	3	...	...	4	3	4	..
			Outdoor do. ...		..	1,811	23	143	321	94	5	35	4	6	40	21	840	173
	31 Papun ...	Europeans	Indoor patients. .		...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
			Outdoor do. ..		...	1	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Natives ...	Indoor patients. .		1	66	...	..	2	28	...	...	..	...	.	...	3	...
			Outdoor do.		...	754	...	1	102	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14
	32 Kyaikto ..	Europeans	Indoor patients. .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
			Outdoor do. ...		3	233	45	...	121	26	...	19	8	1	35	...	256	31
	Total Tenasserim ...				12	12,587	161	249	1,413	993	71	216	31	47	225	81	3,620	695
	GRAND TOTAL LOWER BURMA ...				88	32,630	767	379	6,481	3,404	249	781	174	173	707	949	13,437	2,064

OF LIFE.

treated in the Dispensaries of Lower Burma during the year 1885—(continued).

3																4	5	
DISEASES.																	OPERATIONS.	
LOCAL DISEASES.																		
Goitre.	Respiratory affections.	Heart disease.	Dysentery	Diarrhœa.	Worms.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscesses, boils, and whitlows.	Skin diseases.	Ulcers.	Labour—premature, natural, and difficult.	Other local diseases.	Debility and old age.	Poison and poisoned wounds.	Injuries.	Total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in each dispensary.	Major.	Minor.
13	2,067	43	906	1,597	3,167	123	238	1,109	1,491	4,070	5,564	114	8,966	1,199	301	4,061	48,712	178	1,631
...	..		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	..		...	...	1	5	...	1
..	5	...	2	3	..	...	...	9	6	13	14	...	23	1	...	4	131	...	3
2	16	...	39	20	1	5	1	10	24	7	13	4	132	1	4	340	828	21	23
7	264	39	132	135	309	20	17	129	260	157	373	2	950	86	14	317	6,275	...	267
...	.	..	.	...	.	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	1	1	...	...
..	...	..	2	4	...	1	..	..	...	.	2	.	15	1	...	6	42	...	...
...	1	...	5	2	.		..	..	4	.	9		3	..	1	213	275	...	2
1	57	..	34	57	74	1	16	22	27	100	253	...	223	7	4	316	2,258	...	11
..	..	...	..		...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
..	.	..	...	.	..	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	...
...	1	..	3	...	..	...		.	2	..	18	..	5	2	...	136	136	...	7
5	75	.	43	37	267	1	1	18	113	508	380	...	71	22	...	194	4,710	1	120
28	2,486	82	1,166	1,855	3,818	151	273	1,298	1,928	4,855	6,641	120	10,388	1,319	324	5,589	63,436	200	2,066
..	.	..	..	...	.	...	..	..	..	.	2	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	15	...		10	44	8	...	6	3	...	5	.	85	2	2	8	198	...	...
...	..	.	11	8		.	...	...	1	..	9	..	16	...	1	133	204	5	...
8	200	...	71	74	355	15	1	90	75	143	370	1	768	19	18	151	3,093	...	63
...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	.	5	6	...	..	...	...	..	...	5	.	...	...	...	...	33	...	...
..	..	.	2	4		.	1	...	1	...	4	...	13	..	...	60	106	...	6
36	185	...	89	72	611	17	20	84	159	32	459	1	633	48	56	133	3,930	...	169
...	..	..	...	...	.	.	..	...	...	.	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
..	..	.	..	2	..	.	...	...	...	2	1	..	3	...	...	...	10	...	...
	3	..	1	.	..	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	2	1	1	31	54	...	..
...	93	2	54	24	292	4	1	29	116	154	214	8	386	15	30	276	2,110	2	94
...	...		4	1		...	...	1	1	...	9	...	6	...	...	14	58	...	..
...	3	...	3	3	9	...	...	4	2	2	4	..	8	1	1	2	50	...	...
2	3	..	19	10	..	5	...	2	23	3	23	...	71	18	12	185	456	5	4
2	497	2	329	300	1,268	15	21	138	276	491	649	4	1,368	244	60	518	9,216	...	301
...	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	1	...	7	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	4	...	3	...	...	97	185	...	1
...	18	1	87	158	387	15	2	6	131	231	333	...	102	...	...	215	2,131	...	53
...	...	...	...		...	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	64	...	5	2	15	...	...	12	...	...	10	...	101	4	...	1	305	...	1
...	2	...	13	6	.	...	...	14	14	2	18	...	68	9	6	91	364	4	14
3	613	2	115	66	1,369	...	...	320	212	139	766	2	2,310	78	3	127	8,632	...	251
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	3	...	...	...	11	...	...
..	...	...	4	8	...	.	4	4	5	3	13	...	10	...	...	140	226	1	...
32	536	...	70	104	1,215		1	44	91	217	1,741	...	1,544	64	3	227	9,173	...	48
...	...	...	...	..	..	1	..	...	...	...	..	..	2	...	...	...	5	...	...
...	5	..	5	3	8	.	...	4	3	3	22	..	39	4	...	3	104	...	...
...	7	2	21	15	...	9	3	3	27	5	17	...	63	13	...	166	534	2	13
4	324	5	70	97	664	47	50	84	210	149	594	..	1,227	99	41	234	5,252	...	145
87	2,575	14	985	976	6,237	136	105	847	1,355	1,577	5,273	16	8,841	619	234	2,812	46,392	19	1,163
...	4	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	16	2	...	10	83	1	3
...	37	1	12	16	44	...	1	2	1	14	18	...	82	5	...	7	304	...	4
...	6	4	27	36	...	2	1	2	17	10	48	...	66	16	1	158	654	6	26
...	402	4	131	108	1,340	8	5	139	178	630	1,407	...	2,134	28	...	193	9,051	...	31
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13	3	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	4	9	...	42	8	...	...	104	...	...
...	...	...	4	1	..	1	..	2	...	...	17	..	7	1	...	4	43	2	...
...	42	...	30	10	128	4	1	34	42	58	355	...	608	18	1	10	1,751	...	34
...	...		...	...	..	...	1	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	16	1	1	9	16	3	4	5	4	2	7	...	48	16	...	3	204	...	4
...	2	..	9	7	..	...	4	4	11	...	17	...	17	5	2	85	309	1	13
...	420	1	107	175	1,811	..	32	69	153	396	1,203	...	1,090	189	...	132	8,161	...	185
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	21	3	...	1	40	...	...
...	3	1	8	1	...	...	1	...	4	2	4	...	20	8	1	39	181	2	6
...	250	3	102	99	1,421	5	4	43	102	81	443	...	1,440	84	5	85	6,585	...	101
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	...
...	52	...	12	10	16	...	...	3	7	8	6	...	17	3	...	5	195	7	...
...	35	...	208	39	...	9	17	...	25	11	106	..	51	107	7	181	1,557	...	42
39	619	1	359	290	692	15	70	74	305	371	1,332	2	2,015	384	49	690	13,227	...	146
...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
..	50	...	7	17	32	...	...	1	4	8	9	...	81	5	...	7	327	...	2
...	10	1	17	12	1	1	...	1	3	1	3	...	15	8	...	52	255	1	...
4	681	9	217	284	947	10	27	50	351	494	1,126	13	1,888	122	7	558	10,198	1	244
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	9	..	16	6	..	1	4	3	2	5	10	...	6	5	...	6	173	...	2
...	126	...	75	135	56	3	65	11	25	102	157	...	253	16	1	43	1,963	...	29
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..
...	99	...	133	134	282	9	5	80	176	156	334	4	820	2	1	339	3,352	...	52
43	2,880	30	1,480	1,408	6,797	71	242	524	1,414	2,355	6,614	19	10,740	1,028	75	2,612	56,731	21	924
159	9,230	151	4,066	4,789	18,630	418	1,174	2,800	5,195	10,566	19,390	158	34,008	3,264	688	11,890	188,943	257	4,634

V.—STATISTICS

[No. 90] *3.—Statement showing the Deaths from each class of the Disease in the*

No	Name of dispensary.			DEATHS													
				ORDER A.—FEBRILE OR ZOMOTIC DISEASES.				ORDER B.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.								LOCAL	
				Smallpox	Malarious fever, ague, and remittent.	Cholera	Other diseases of this order.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy	Phthisis	Dropsy.	Other diseases of this order.	Ophthalmia.	Inflammation of the external ear.
Arakan Division.	1 Akyab	Europeans	Indoor patients	..	.		...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	.	.				..	..	..	...	..	...	.	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	2	5	46	...	.	...	..	2	..		9	1	..	...
			Outdoor do	...	.	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...		..	.
	2 Maungdaw	Europeans	Indoor patients	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	.	...
			Outdoor do	.	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	.
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	.	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..
			Outdoor do	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..
	3 Paletwa	Europeans	Indoor patients	...		.	...	...	...	.	..		...	...	..	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...		..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	..	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	4 Kyaukpyu	Europeans	Indoor patients	.	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
			Outdoor do.	..	..	.	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	..	1	..	...	...		.	...	..	.	..	..	...
			Outdoor do.	...	.	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	...	..
	5 Sandoway	Europeans	Indoor patients	.		...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	..
			Outdoor do.	.	.	..	.	...	...	..	.	..	..	...	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
	6 Taungup	Europeans	Indoor patients	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total			2	8	47	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	9	1	...	...
Pegu Division.	7 Rangoon	Europeans	Indoor patients	..	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	2	39	11	2	36	3	1	5	8	2	39	9	1	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	8 Pegu	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	1	1	20	...	8	...	..	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9 Kyauktan	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 Tharrawaddy	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11 Mingyi	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12 Th nzè	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13 Gyobingauk	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	..	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Carried over			3	48	40	2	39	4	1	5	3	3	48	10	1	...

OF LIFE.

Dispensaries of Lower Burma for the year 1885—(concluded).

FROM

DISEASES.														CONDITIONS NEITHER GENERAL NOR LOCAL.			
Goitre	Respiratory affections	Heart diseases	Dysentery	Diarrhœa.	Worms.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscesses, boils, and whitlows.	Skin diseases.	Ulcers.	Labour—premature, natural, and difficult.	Other local diseases	Debility and old age.	Poison and poisoned wounds.	Injuries.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11	...	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	6	108
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	...	13	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	6	2	6	124
...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	1	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	25	...	25	195	...	3	1	2	4	5	9	1	44	61	2	16	546
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	12	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	9	...	5	75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

V.—STATISTICS

[No. 90] *3.—Statement showing the Deaths from each class of the Disease in the*

No.	Name of dispensary			DEATHS													
				ORDER A.—FEBRILE OR ZOMOTIC DISEASES.				ORDER B.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.								LOCAL	
				Smallpox.	Malarious fever, ague, and remittent.	Cholera.	Other diseases of this order.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis	Dropsy	Other diseases of this order	Ophthalmia.	Inflammation of the external ear.
	Brought forward			3	48	10	2	39	4	1	5	3	3	43	10	1	...
Pegu Division—cld	14 Promo	Europeans	Indoor patients	..				..	..		..			..	..	..	...
			Outdoor do.						...					...			...
		Natives	Indoor patients	1	4	11			..				1	3			..
			Outdoor do.						..				...	...	..		...
	15 Paungde	Europeans	Indoor patients													..	..
			Outdoor do					...							...	..	..
		Natives	Indoor patients	...		2			..		..					..	..
			Outdoor do.									..	...			..	...
	16 Shwedaung	Europeans	Indoor patients										...				...
			Outdoor do										...				...
		Natives	Indoor patients						..				...	1	..	..	..
			Outdoor do.														...
	Total			4	52	56	2	39	4	1	5	3	4	47	10	1	..
Irrawaddy Division	17 Ma-ubin	Europeans	Indoor patients	..									...				...
			Outdoor do.						..								..
		Natives	Indoor patients		1	3			...								...
			Outdoor do						...								..
	18 Yandoon	Europeans	Indoor patients					...				...					..
			Outdoor do														..
		Natives	Indoor patients		1	3					1	...	1				..
			Outdoor do.		6	2								...			
	19 Pantanaw	Europeans	Indoor patients														...
			Outdoor do.														...
		Natives	Indoor patients						...				...				...
			Outdoor do						...								..
	20 Bassein	Europeans	Indoor patients		...	2			..			..	1				..
			Outdoor do.										...				..
		Natives	Indoor patients	1	1	2			..				1	2		...	..
			Outdoor do.	...											...		
	21 Ngathaing-gyaung	Europeans	Indoor patients														...
			Outdoor do.														
		Natives	Indoor patients														...
			Outdoor do														..
	22 Henzada	Europeans	Indoor patients														...
			Outdoor do.														...
		Natives	Indoor patients		1				1					1			..
			Outdoor do.														...
	23 Myanaung	Europeans	Indoor patients														..
			Outdoor do.														
		Natives	Indoor patients	1	1	3											..
			Outdoor do.														..
	24 Thayetmyo	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do.														
		Natives	Indoor patients	1	3	2		1				1	1				..
			Outdoor do.														
	Total			3	14	17	...	1	1		1	1	4	3		..	
Tenasserim Division.	25 Moulmein	Europeans	Indoor patients		2	3							1				
			Outdoor do														
		Natives	Indoor patients	1	1	3	2		8		4		3	6			
			Outdoor do														
	26 Thaton	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do														
		Natives	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do.														
	27 Tavoy	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do.														
		Natives	Indoor patients		3						2			2			
			Outdoor do.														
	28 Mergui	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do.														
		Natives	Indoor patients					1						1			
			Outdoor do.														
	29 Toungoo	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do.														
		Natives	Indoor patients		21	13	1	1			1		7	5	1		
			Outdoor do.														
	30 Shwegyin	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do														
		Natives	Indoor patients		5	1					1						
			Outdoor do.			4									1		
	31 Papun	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do.														
		Natives	Indoor patients		1												
			Outdoor do														
	32 Kyaikto	Europeans	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do.														
		Natives	Indoor patients														
			Outdoor do.														
	Total			1	31	24	3	2	8	..	8	..	11	14	2	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL			10	107	144	6	42	13	1	16	4	19	*73	13	1	...

OF LIFE.

Dispensaries of Lower Burma for the year 1885—(concluded).

FROM

DISEASE.														CONDITIONS NEITHER GENERAL NOR LOCAL.			
Goitre.	Respiratory affections.	Heart diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Worms.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscesses, boils, and whitlows.	Skin diseases.	Ulcers.	Labour—premature, natural, and difficult.	Other local diseases.	Debility and old age.	Poison and poisoned wounds.	Injuries.	Total.
...	26	3	41	218	...	4	2	2	1	5	11	2	50	71	3	31	675
..	..		.	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
1	1		3	3	..	2	..	.	1	..	...	..	5	1	1	11	52
	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	.	...
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...	...	...		1		..	..	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	5	8
..	..	.	..	...	..		..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	...
...	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
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.	...	...	.	.	.	..	.		..	...	..	..	.		...	..	...
1	27	3	44	222	.	6	2	2	5	5	12	2	55	72	4	48	738
..	..	.	..		..	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...
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...	..	.		3	..	.	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	1	12
...	..	...	4	12	...	.	..	.	..	...	4	1	...	..	...	..	20
.	.	.	...		...	..	..		..	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	..
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...	1	...	.	.		...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
...	1		1		..	...	...	..	.		...	...	...	..	...	...	2
..	.	..	1	...		..	...	..	...	..		...	..	...	...	...	4
...	..		.	...	...	...	...	...		...	.				...	...	...
..	.	..	4	3	..	.	...	.	..	...	1	..	2	2	2	7	28
.	...	...	.	..	..		..	..	..	...	..	.	...	..	...	..	...
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...	..		2	.	.	..	.	..	.	..	...	.	...	...	...	4	6
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..	.	2	2	..	...	.	...	..	..	...	..	...	3	2	..	4	22
	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	2	16	22	..	.	..	...	...	...	9	1	6	6	3	24	137
...	.	..		..	.	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	1	...	...	1	3
...	..	..	.	..	...	...	...	.		..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
...	..	...	10	28		.	.	...	3	..	...	...	8	5	..	8	90
..	..	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	.		...	...	..	...	...	..	...
..	..	.	.	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	1	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	.	2
...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
...	...	...	...	..	..	.	..	...	...	..	..	.	.	...	..	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	.	.	...	..	..	.	...	..	.	..
...	..	.	2	4	.	..	..	...	..	..	1	...	2	1	1	6	24
.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	.	...
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...	3	...	32	7	..	1	.	...	1	..	2	...	2	12	..	10	120
...	...		...	..	..	..	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	..	...		...
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..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	.	...	...	...	...		.
...	4	...	9	5	...	...	...	..	..	...	1	...	3	4	..	2	35
..	...	..	...	2	..	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	1	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..		...	...	.	..	.
...	...	...	...			...	..	.	...	...			...	...	...	..	...
..	...	..	1	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	4
...		...	...	2	...	..	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	7	...	56	17	...	1	...		4	.	4	...	17	25	1	28	216
1	49	5	129	269	...	7	2	2	11	5	25	3	83	100	10	108	1,295

[No. 91]

V.—Statistics of Life.

3.—*Return of Vaccine Operations in Lower Burma during the year 1855-56.*

Division.	District.	Number of operators.	Persons treated. Successful	Persons treated. Unsuccessful including doubtful.	Persons treated. Total	Cost of operations during the year.	Total number of successful operations recorded to date.	Remarks.
						Rs		
Arakan	Akyab	4	2,325	841	3,166	928	2,325	The cost of each successful case was 9 annas and 2 pies only
	Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan	1	245	296	541	300	245	
	Kyaukpyu	2	2,535	316	2,851	735	2,535	
	Sandoway	1	2,760	906	3,666	639	2,760	
	Total	8	7,865	2,359	10,224	2,802	7,865	
Pegu	Hanthawaddy including Rangoon Town	9	9,163	916	10,079	8,385	9,163	
	Pegu	3	1,381	1,730	3,111	1,355	1,381	
	Tharrawaddy	3	898	332	1,230	804	898	
	Prome	8	6,396	1,104	7,500	2,431	6,396	
	Total	23	17,838	4,082	21,920	12,975	17,838	
Irrawaddy	Thôngwa	4	3,314	519	3,833	1,671	3,314	
	Bassein	6	5,464	2,212	7,676	1,886	5,464	
	Henzada	4	1,765	727	2,492	1,279	1,765	
	Thayetmyo	2	2,667	824	3,491	1,680	2,667	
	Total	16	13,210	4,282	17,492	6,426	13,210	
Tenasserim	Amherst including Moulmein Town	8	6,827	1,224	8,051	2,795	6,827	
	Tavoy	2	462	818	1,280	797	462	
	Mergui	1	2,814	59	2,873	542	2,814	
	Shwegyin	3	286	125	411	857	286	
	Toungoo	2	598	247	845	652	598	
	Salween	1	404	16	420	175	404	
	Total	17	11,391	2,489	13,880	6,418	11,391	
	Grand Total	64	50,304	13,212	63,516	28,717	50,304	

APPENDIX TO PART III.

RETURNS OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

(Referred to in paragraph 152, page 46 of Part II.)

[No. 92] *Statistics of Telegraph Line and Offices in the Province of Burma for the year 1885-86.*

LINES.

Mileage of Lines.				Mileage of Wires.			
At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
1,593	497	...	2,090	3,590	572	...	4,162

OFFICES.

	Number of Telegraph Offices open at end of previous year.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open at the end of the year.	Number of messages despatched during the year from Government Offices.	Increase or decrease over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
							Rs. A. P.
Government Offices	33	19	3	49	188,662	27,205	3,29,100 14 9
Licensed Offices	40	10	1	49			
Offices not open for paid messages ...	47	...	11	36			
Total .	120	29	15	134			

Names of Offices Opened and Closed during the year.

OPENED.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

Ma-ubin.
Yandoon.
Damgwunkwin
Sittaing.
Allanmyo
Sinbaungwe.
Minhla
Yenangyaung.
Pagan
Myingyan.
Myotha.
Ava.
Mandalay.
Zegyo.
Kyaukingaung.
Shwebo
Taungdwingyi.
Gyobin
Ningyan

LICENSED OFFICES

Nayaungbyidaik.
Peinzalôk.
Penwègôn.
Kywèbwè.
Kanyutkwin.
Ôktwin.
Pyu.
Toungoo.
Kyauktaga.
Rangoon, Loco. Foreman's.

CLOSED.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

Lingha.

Camp Office (Tavoy-Siam Line).

Amya.

LICENSED OFFICE.

Strand Road.

PART IV.

UPPER BURMA

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF UPPER BURMA

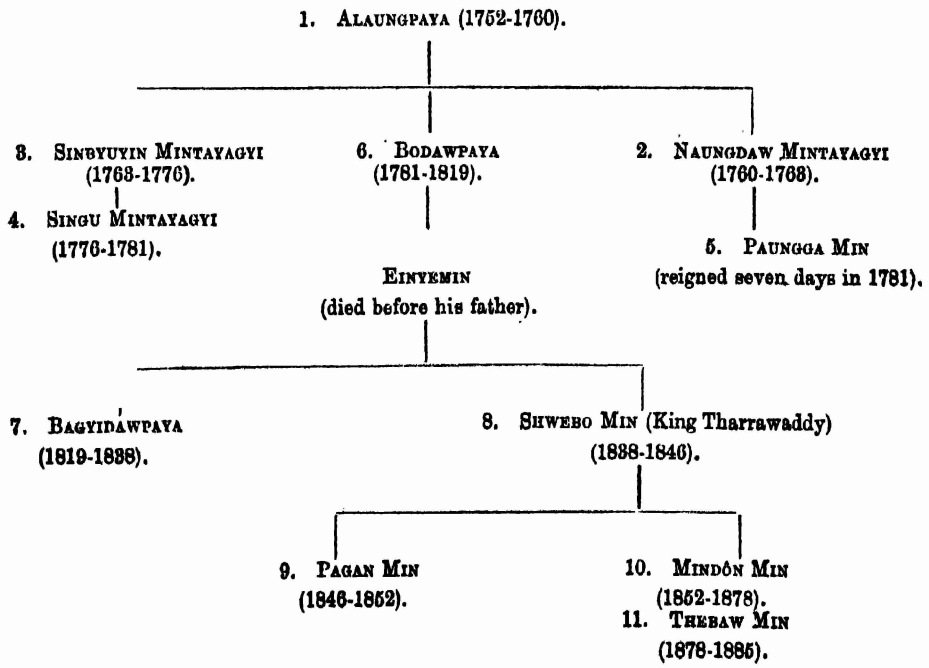
For the year 1886.

Geographical outline.

THE territory of Upper Burma, including the Shan States, covers nearly 200,000 square miles, of which area, approximately, one-half pertains to the Shan States and one-half constitutes Upper Burma proper. On the south Upper Burma is bounded by the British province of Lower Burma. On the west and north-west the maps show Upper Burma to be bounded by the British provinces of Arakan, Chittagong, Assam, and the feudatory State of Manipur. But, as a matter of fact, there lie between Burma and India in this direction semi-civilized tribes, such as Chins, Lushais, Singphos, and others, who have never come really under the control either of the British or of the late Burmese Government. To the north and north-east Upper Burma is bounded by China and tribes subordinate to China. Concerning the people on the northernmost border at present hardly anything is known. But between Upper Burma and Chinese territory proper on the north-east extends a belt of country inhabited by predatory clans of Kachins, who may be geographically within the Empire of China, but who in reality pay no allegiance to anybody. Along the eastern border of Upper Burma proper, from Bhamo to Toungoo, lie the Shan States, which used to be dependencies of the Ava dynasty, but which in the late King's time had more or less thrown off Burman domination.

Historical outline to 1852.

2. The dynasty which till recently reigned in Upper Burma was founded in the year 1752 A.D. by Alaungpaya, who, in early life a hunter, then a dacoit leader, established himself on the throne and extended his authority over the whole of Burma, including Arakan, Pegu, and Tenasserim, to the sea and the borders of Siam. The subjoined table shows the succession of kings of Burma from the time of Alaungpaya to the time of the downfall of his dynasty:—



The early relations of the House of Alaungpaya with the Indian Government are matters of history. In the reign of Bagyidawpaya, the seventh king and fourth in descent from Alaungpaya, occurred the first war between England and Burma, terminated in 1826 by the treaty of Yandabo, whereby the provinces of Arakan and Tenasserim were ceded to the British. In the reign of Bagyidawpaya's nephew, Pagan Min, occurred the second Burmese war, at the conclusion of which in December 1852 Lord Dalhousie by proclamation annexed to the Indian Empire the province of Pegu, including the deltas of the Irrawaddy and the Sittang, and the valleys of those rivers as far north as the parallel of latitude six miles north of the fort at Myedè. The territory which remained to the Burmese King was the country now known as Upper Burma. The pacification of the newly acquired province of Pegu was a work of much labour and was not satisfactorily completed till ten years after the annexation.

Reign of Mindôn Min.

3. Almost immediately after the end of the second war Pagan Min was deposed by his brother, thenceforward known as Mindôn Min or King Mindôn. Mindôn Min was an enlightened Prince who, while professing no love for the British, recognized the power of the British Government, was always careful to keep on friendly terms with them, and was anxious to introduce into his kingdom, as far as was compatible with the maintenance of his own autocratic power, Western ideas and Western civilization. He sent envoys to Europe to study the arts and manufactures of European nations; and throughout his reign young representatives of the families of leading men about the Court were sent to England, France, and Italy to study the languages and manners of those countries. Though the King's zeal was not always tempered by discretion, he did much to increase the revenue of the Crown and to promote the commercial prosperity of his country. In 1867 a treaty was concluded at Mandalay between the British and Burmese Governments, providing for the mutual extradition of criminals, the free intercourse of traders, and the establishment of permanent diplomatic relations between the two countries. So long as Mindôn Min lived, though he clung to the obsolete ceremonials to which he was accustomed and thus debarred the British Resident at Mandalay in his later years from access to his presence, there was no reason to apprehend the occurrence of a breach in the friendship between England and Burma.

Accession of King Thebaw.

4. In October 1878 Mindôn Min died and was succeeded by his son the Thebaw Prince. Early in 1879 the execution of a number of the members of the royal family at Mandalay excited much horror in Lower Burma. Executions of this kind were the usual incidents of a change in the occupancy of the throne of Ava. But hitherto, owing to the remoteness of the capital of the Burmese kingdom from our own territories and to difficulty of communication, these relics of barbarism had not been forcibly presented before the eyes of the civilized world. In 1879 a British Resident was stationed at Mandalay, telegraphic communication was open between Upper and Lower Burma, and trading steamers passed constantly between Mandalay and Rangoon. The cruelties which marked the accession of the new monarch attracted more notice than on previous similar occasions. The British Resident was instrumental in securing the escape of some members of the royal family and was energetic in his protests against the barbarities with which the new reign was ushered in. Indignation among Englishmen at the state of affairs in Mandalay and resentment in the minds of the courtiers of the King on account of the attitude of the Resident combined to render imminent a breach of the friendly relations between the two countries. The immediate apprehension of war passed away; but throughout the year the tension continued, and in October 1879, in view of the passive unfriendliness of the Burmese Government and the unsatisfactory nature of the position of the British Resident in Mandalay, the Government of India withdrew their representative from the Burmese Court, and as long as the Native Government continued to exist no fresh agent was appointed.

Relations between England and Burma from 1878 to 1885.

5. These occurrences were sinister omens for the reign of King Thebaw. Nor did the progress of events afford prospect of the re-settlement of the relations between the Indian and Burmese Governments. Although on two occa-

sions—once in 1879-80 by means of an envoy who, not being accredited with full powers, was not permitted to proceed beyond Thayetmyo, and once in 1882, when an Embassy visited Simla—attempts were made to re-establish cordial relations on a satisfactory footing, there was no real restoration of confidence and good feeling between 1879 and 1886. The action of the Burmese Government gave much reason for complaint. The Resident had been withdrawn from Mandalay because the Burmese monarch had persistently refused to accord him treatment compatible with his dignity and security. In the absence of the Resident matters gradually drifted from bad to worse. British subjects, travellers and traders from Lower Burma, were subjected to insult and violence by local officials in Upper Burma, and representations to the central administration were often fruitless in obtaining redress. In contravention of the express terms of the treaty of 1867 monopolies were created to the detriment of the trade of both England and Burma. Owing to the weakness and corruption of the Burmese Government, society became thoroughly disorganized and the elements of disorder on our frontier became a standing menace to the peace of the British provinces. At the same time the Burmese Government showed a marked and persistent anxiety to enter into alliances with foreign powers, in such a manner and to such an extent as to give ground for apprehension that grave political trouble might hereafter result. While the Indian Government was unrepresented at Mandalay, representatives of Italy and France were welcomed, and two separate embassies were sent to Europe, one under the guise of a merely commercial mission for the purpose of contracting new and if possible close alliances with sundry European powers. Neither of these missions visited England or showed any desire to win the friendship of the representatives of the British Government residing at the Courts to which the Burmese envoys were accredited.

Causes and beginning of the war.

6. Notwithstanding these grounds of complaint, though frequently and vehemently urged to interfere in the interests of the peace and commerce of British Burma, the Government of India from time to time, on review of the situation, found it unsatisfactory, but not yet intolerable, and decided that interposition in the domestic administration of Upper Burma was not necessary. Such was the state of affairs at the beginning of 1885. Early in that year the Burmese Government found or made reason for complaint against the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, a company of merchants, chiefly British subjects, who had extensive dealings in Upper Burma. The claim which the Government advanced against the Corporation was for several lakhs of rupees. In view of the magnitude of the interests which the Corporation had at stake, the Chief Commissioner addressed the Burmese Government for the purpose of securing an impartial investigation of the cause of complaint. Disregarding this attempt at mediation, the Burmese Council decided the case against the Corporation without giving them reasonable opportunity of being heard and condemned them to pay a fine amounting to £230,000. Acting under the orders of the supreme Government, the Chief Commissioner protested against this arbitrary act of the Burmese authorities and invited them to stay proceedings against the Corporation, and to refer the matter to an arbitrator appointed by His Excellency the Viceroy. The reply of the Burmese Foreign Minister was that on no account should proceedings against the Corporation be suspended. In view of this decisive and discourteous refusal to accept the mediation of the British Government in a case where the interests of British subjects were largely involved, and bearing in mind the accumulated causes of dissatisfaction with the existing state of things, the Government of India decided once for all to adjust the relations between the two countries. The Chief Commissioner was therefore instructed to send to the King of Burma an ultimatum requiring him to suspend action in the execution of the decree against the Corporation, to receive at Mandalay an envoy from the Viceroy with a view to the settlement of the matter at issue, and hereafter to permit the residence at the capital of an agent of the Indian Government, who should be received and treated with the respect due to the Government which he represented. It was further intimated that the Burmese Government would in future be required to regulate the external relations of the country in accordance with the advice of the Govern-

ment of India and to afford facilities for opening up British trade with China. A letter embodying these terms was despatched by special steamer to Mandalay on the 22nd October 1885. The Burmese Government were informed that a reply must be received not later than the 10th November and that, unless the conditions laid down were accepted without reserve, the Indian Government would deal with the matter as it thought fit. In view of the possible refusal by the Burmese Government of the terms offered to them, preparations were made for the despatch to Rangoon of a military force of 10,000 men. On the 9th November a reply amounting to an unconditional refusal of the terms was received in Rangoon. On the 7th November, three days after the date of the reply from the Burmese Minister and two days before the receipt by the Chief Commissioner of that reply, the King of Burma issued a proclamation calling on his subjects to rally round him and to resist the unjust demands of the British Government, and expressing his determination to efface these heretic foreigners and conquer and annex their country. In accordance with the terms of the ultimatum, and in view of the hostile tone of the King's proclamation, the Expeditionary Force was ordered to advance. The frontier was crossed on the 14th November 1885. On the 17th Minhla, on the 23rd Pagan, and on the 25th Myingyan were successively occupied. Except at Minhla scarcely any resistance was encountered. Before the Expeditionary Force reached Ava an envoy from the Burmese Court arrived and after some negotiation the unconditional surrender of the capital and of the royal family was arranged. On the 26th and 27th November the forts at Ava and Sagaing were surrendered, and on the 28th General Prendergast and his force occupied Mandalay. The King and his two Queens, with their mother, were at once sent down to Rangoon, whence the former were afterwards transferred to India, the latter to Tavoy. Simultaneously with the advance on Mandalay operations were undertaken with success on the Thayetmyo and Toungoo frontiers.

Early administration after the occupation.

7. Immediately after the occupation of Mandalay a provisional administration was constituted. All the members of the Hlutdaw, or great Council of State, professed themselves willing to continue to take part in the government. They were therefore retained in office, under the guidance of Colonel (now Sir E. B.) Sladen and the control of General (now Sir Harry) Prendergast. Theoretically there was to be no breach of continuity. The State Council was to continue to discharge all its functions and all Civil Officers, whether British or Burmese, were to work under its direction. The Council began by issuing proclamations to this effect and ordering Burmese officials to continue in the regular performance of their duties.

Later administration up to declaration of annexation.

8. On the 15th December the Chief Commissioner arrived at Mandalay and assumed charge of the civil administration. On his way to Mandalay he visited Minhla, Pagan, and Myingyan, where Civil Officers and British garrisons had been placed to restore confidence among the people, to receive the submission of the local authorities, and to pacify the surrounding country. Soon after the Chief Commissioner's arrival at Mandalay it was decided that these three districts, inclusive of the subdivision of Taungdwingyi on the eastern frontier of Lower Burma, should be administered by the Civil Officers already stationed there, in direct subordination to the Chief Commissioner without reference to the Council. The town and district of Mandalay were also removed from the control of the Council and placed under a Deputy Commissioner, who received orders from Colonel Sladen, acting in subordination to the Chief Commissioner without the Council's intervention. It was considered desirable to effect the removal from power and the temporary transfer to India of the Taingda Mingyi, one of the chief ministers, who was believed to be responsible for much of the maladministration of the late King's reign and to be very hostile to British interests. On the 1st January 1886, by the Viceroy's Proclamation, Upper Burma was declared to be part of Her Majesty's dominions and placed under the direct administration of the Governor-General. The shape which the settlement of Upper Burma should take was not at that time finally determined. In February His Excellency the Viceroy visited

Mandalay himself, examined all the factors of the problem concerning the destiny of the newly acquired province, and consulted all whose advice was entitled to consideration. After this it was resolved to incorporate Upper Burma in British India, and this was effected by command of Her Majesty with reference to the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., Chapter 106. From the 1st March Upper Burma, with the exception of the Shan States, was constituted a scheduled district under the Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3.

Abolition of the Hlutdaw.

9. Early in March the Chief Commissioner, who had accompanied His Excellency the Viceroy to Rangoon, returned to Mandalay and resumed charge of the personal direction of the administration. Soon afterwards the Hlutdaw ceased to exist as a Council of State and to exercise any executive or administrative functions. But some of the Burmese ministers were retained as advisers of the Chief Commissioner in matters connected with the late Government.

Measures adopted for pacification of the country.

10. At this time a great part of the country had not been occupied or visited. The following districts had been constituted and placed in charge of Civil Officers:—

Mandalay.	Bhamo.
Katha.	Shwebo.
Ava.	Kyauksè.
Chindwin.	Sagaing.
Myingyan.	Pagan.
Minbu.	Ningyan.

The number of districts was soon increased to 14 by the addition of Ye-u and Yamèthin, and recently the number of districts has been increased to 17 by the constitution of the districts of Taungdwingyi, Meiktila, and the Ruby Mines.

The boundaries of these districts were not closely defined. They were supposed to correspond as far as possible with the old civil divisions of Burmese times. But the extension of our influence and the reduction to order of parts of districts remote from headquarters has been only gradually effected. The plan adopted has been to place in charge of each district a Deputy Commissioner assisted by a Police Officer and supported by adequate military force and by police. The Deputy Commissioner has, as far as possible, enlisted the services of loyal and capable local officials, and has devoted his energies to stamping out dacoit bands and to introducing settled administration. As circumstances have permitted, military and police posts have been pushed forward, and the area under settled government has been extended. The despatch of flying columns to move through a part of the country and to return leaving the people without protection has been discouraged. Vigorous operations have been pursued throughout the year against dacoit and rebel bands which have infested the country, but every indulgence has been shown to villagers who have been compelled to afford assistance and shelter to dacoits in the absence of protection from the local authorities. In March strict orders were issued forbidding the burning of villages as a punitive measure, though the destruction of dacoit strongholds was necessarily permitted and encouraged.

One of the first acts of the Chief Commissioner after his return to Mandalay was to publish instructions to Civil Officers. The constitution of Upper Burma into a scheduled district removed it from the operation of the statute law, which applies to the rest of the Empire. It was clearly impossible that, under the conditions subject to which the administration was being carried on, the whole body of the Indian civil and criminal law should be at once introduced into Upper Burma. The provisional instructions were necessary for the guidance of officers serving in the newly acquired territory during the interval which must elapse before suitable regulations could be framed and issued, and such Acts of the Legislature as seemed applicable could be extended to the province. The instructions which were issued were approved by the Government of India and subsequently validated with retrospective effect by the Legislature. They formed the law of Upper Burma from March to the end of November in the year of report, and

the parts relating to excise and revenue administration are still in force. By these instructions each district was placed in charge of a Civil Officer, who was invested with the full powers of a Deputy Commissioner and, in criminal matters, with power to try as a Magistrate any case and to pass any sentence. The Deputy Commissioner was also invested with full power to revise the proceedings of any subordinate Magistrate or official and to pass any order except an order enhancing a sentence. In criminal matters the Courts were to be guided as far as possible by the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Penal Code, and the Evidence Act. But dacoity or robbery was made punishable with death, though Magistrates were instructed to pass capital sentences only in very heinous cases. In order to provide a safeguard against undue severity in the infliction of punishments, it was ordered that no capital sentence should be carried out except after confirmation by the Chief Commissioner. No regular appeals were allowed from any decision; but it was open for any one who felt aggrieved by the decision of a subordinate officer to move the Deputy Commissioner to revise the order, and for any one who demurred to an order passed by a Deputy Commissioner to bring the matter to the notice of the Chief Commissioner. In revenue matters the customs of the country were as far as possible to be observed, save that no monopolies (except that of precious stones) were allowed, and no customs or transport duties were levied. As regards excise administration, in accordance with the custom of the country, the sale of opium and of intoxicating liquors to Burmans was prohibited. But a limited number of licenses were issued for the sale of liquors to persons not of Burmese race, and the Chinese were specially exempted from the restrictions imposed on the traffic in opium. In carrying out these instructions Deputy Commissioners worked for some time directly under the orders of the Chief Commissioner. In June, however, a Commissioner was appointed for the remote districts of Ningyan and Yamèthin on the south-east of the province, and in August and September the remainder of the province was divided into three Commissionerships. At the present time of writing (December 1886) the distribution of divisions and districts is as follows:—

The Northern division	....	Mandalay. Bhamo. Katha. Ruby Mines. Shwebo.
The Central division	....	Ava. Sagaing. Kyauksè. Ye-u. Chindwin.
The Southern division	....	Myingyan. Pagan. Minbu. Taungdwingyi.
The Eastern division	....	Meiktila. Yamèthin. Ningyan.

As soon as Commissioners were appointed, the Chief Commissioner delegated to those officers the functions of confirming capital sentences in their divisions and of revising and superintending the proceedings of District Officers, thus making them responsible chiefs in all departments for their respective divisions.

History of each district during the year.

11. It will be convenient to sketch briefly the history of each district during the past year.

Mandalay.—Immediately after the occupation the town of Mandalay, with so much of the surrounding district as could be controlled from the capital, was placed in charge of Mr. T. F. Fforde, District Superintendent of Police, assisted in the administration of the town by two Myowuns [or Town Magistrates], who had long been connected with the local Government of Mandalay and who from the

first loyally aided the British officers under whom they were placed. For a short time the State Council under Colonel Sladen's Presidency exercised control over the Mandalay officials. But, as already noted, towards the end of December 1885, the capital and the adjacent districts were removed from their charge and placed directly under Colonel Sladen. Early in January Captain C. H. E. Adamson, Deputy Commissioner, assumed charge of the Mandalay district Throughout the year the efforts of the district authorities have been chiefly directed to the introduction of order in the town and city of Mandalay. In the time of the late Government the population of the city and much of the population of the town consisted of officials, hangers-on of the Court, and soldiers. The great majority of these were thrown out of employment by the change in the form of the administration; and, as a natural consequence, many elements of disorder existed and much intrigue was secretly carried on. Dacoities and robberies, which had been prevalent in the time of the Burmese Government, continued to be committed. But by degrees the police of the town were able to detect and break up many gangs of robbers, and to reduce the place to order. The hot months of March and April were marked by the occurrence of destructive fires in the town and in the walled city. Some of these, no doubt, were the work of incendiaries, but many were certainly accidental. As far as can be ascertained fires were not more frequent or destructive last hot weather than in some previous years. Approximately 800 houses were burnt during the year 1886 out of a total of 5,800 houses inside the city walls, and about 2,000 to 2,500 houses were burnt out of a total of 24,000 houses in the town outside the walls. Most of the houses burnt are built of mats and worth about Rs. 50 apiece. Some few of the destroyed houses were, however, much more valuable. Many of the buildings which were destroyed have been replaced by substantial masonry houses. In April occurred the only attempt at an organized outbreak which has been committed during the year. Some 30 or 40 persons, who professed to be adherents of the Myingun Prince, were concerned in it. Some of them rushed a police station and cut down two or three of the policemen, killed an unarmed European who was walking in a street, and set fire to some houses in the city; others set fire to some houses outside the city wall. The troops and police were quickly in pursuit of the dacoits, who fled immediately. The result of this attempt was considerable destruction of property by fire and some lamentable loss of life. But from a political point of view the affair was of no importance. Some of the ringleaders were afterwards arrested and punished. The early fall of rain at the end of April stopped fires, and from that time there was little or no difficulty in keeping the town in fair order. In August a serious disaster occurred. The part of the town of Mandalay which adjoins the river Irrawaddy is protected from floods by an earthwork embankment. In spite of the precautions which were taken by the local Civil and Public Works Officers, the river, which rose to a height unapproached for the past 60 years, broke through the embankement at a place where the Engineers and local Burmese officials had not anticipated danger and inundated all the low-lying parts of the town. Much destruction of property and some loss of life resulted. Arrangements were made the day after the occurrence of the breach to provide food for those absolutely destitute, and soon afterwards a regular system of relief distribution was organized under the Chief Commissioner's orders. Relief works were opened and all that was possible was done to mitigate the sufferings of those who had undergone loss. The fact that the night on which the inundation occurred was not marked by the slightest disturbance is an indication of the state of order to which the town had been reduced. Much of the credit of this is due to the firm and judicious administration of Captain Adamson, the first Deputy Commissioner, who was compelled by ill-health to accept a transfer to a less laborious charge. More recently efforts have been made to enlist the sympathies of the people on the side of order by use of the system of appointing responsible headmen over small sections of the town. The result of this plan has been satisfactory. With a view to the imposition of a house-tax to provide funds for the necessary local expenditure, a detailed survey of the town is being undertaken. A proposal to appoint a Municipal Committee in Mandalay is now before

the Government of India. Much has been done to improve the roads in the town and city, and arrangements are being made for repairing the embankment. But the sanitary improvement of Mandalay has yet to be begun. The charge of the town and city has left the Deputy Commissioner but little time to visit the interior of the district, which extends to the borders of the Shan States on the east, to the Myitngè river on the south, and to the Shan State of Mainglôn and the Ruby Mine country on the north. In order to bring under control as much of the district as possible, posts were established at Madaya on the north, at Yankintaung on the east, at Lamaing on the north-east, and at Kywethnapa on the south-east on the Myitngè river. These posts had some effect in quieting the neighbouring country; but it was not found practicable before the rainy season to occupy the country lying beyond the hills to the east of Mandalay. The result was that, towards the end of the wet season, Shan dacoits from the villages on this plateau caused considerable trouble by dacoiting villages at the foot of the hills. The occupation of this part of the district was effected as soon as the season permitted. At the time of writing, except tracts on the north-east and east beyond the line of outposts, the whole of the district is getting into order.

Bhamo.—The Bhamo district consists of the country round about the town of Bhamo, on both sides of the Irrawaddy river, the township of Mohnyin, and the great tract of Mogaung towards the headwaters of the river. It nominally includes a large extent of country inhabited by Kachins and other wild tribes, who have never paid any but nominal allegiance to a superior authority. Bhamo was occupied without opposition in December 1885 and the civil administration was at once organized. Trade soon began to revive, the Kachins of the neighbouring hills tendered their submission, and with two exceptions, briefly noticed below, the district has been quiet throughout the year. The Mohnyin township has, however, not yet been brought under control. The first exception to the general tranquillity which has prevailed at and near Bhamo was the commission of dacoities by Kachins from the Hill State of Katran. Two punitive expeditions were sent against Katran. The first met with stubborn resistance and returned without reaching Katran. The second, despatched in May, was withdrawn before reaching the village of the chief by the advice of the Political Officer, who considered that sufficient punishment had already been inflicted. The other occurrence to which reference has been made was an attack on the town of Bhamo, early in November, by a band of dacoits. The assailants were easily put to flight, but not before they caused the loss of three lives and set fire to some buildings near the town gate.

The northern part of the Bhamo district consists of the extensive tract known as Mogaung. This is valuable on account of the jade and amber mines which are there, and on account of the quantities of India-rubber extracted from the forests. The town of Mogaung was visited by a small force in February last. No opposition was encountered and the people received the troops and Civil Officer with professions of loyalty. Although it has not yet been found possible to place troops permanently at Mogaung, the people have continued loyal and have effectually defended themselves against treason in their midst and hostile attempts from without. It is proposed to place in the Mogaung subdivision a levy of 500 men consisting of Gurkhas and other hill tribes. Almost all the revenue yet collected in the Bhamo district is from the lease of the right of extracting jade, amber, and India-rubber in Mogaung.

Katha.—The Katha district lies to the south of Bhamo and nominally includes a considerable extent of country on both sides of the Irrawaddy river. It comprises the townships of Myadaung, Manlè, Shwe ashe chaung, Moda, Katha, and Kyundaung. Early in the year steps were taken to establish British authority in this tract and a garrison with a Civil Officer was placed at Tigyaing and afterwards moved to Katha. For great part of the year the energies of the Deputy Commissioner were directed to the maintenance of peace in the immediate neighbourhood of the post and to efforts to induce the powerful Sawbwa of Wuntho to submit to the British Government without having recourse to arms. Some of the local officials, among whom may be mentioned the Wuns of Myadaung and

Moda, and the Shwe ashe chaung Wun, gave in their adherence to the Deputy Commissioner early in the year and have since done good service. The parts of the district not immediately adjacent to the military post have been much disturbed by dacoits and by raids the result of feuds between the Wuntho Sawbwa and the local officials of the townships and circles on his borders. It was not till August that an outpost towards Wuntho was established at Nahakaung, west of Katha.

But the most important part of the work of the Deputy Commissioner of Katha has been the conduct of negotiations with the Sawbwa of Wuntho, a Shan State of considerable extent lying to the west of the Katha district. During the past year the Sawbwa and his father, known as the Mogaung Wun and one of the most faithful servants of Mindôn Min, have maintained themselves in Wuntho. The wish of the British Government has been throughout to conciliate the Sawbwa and to treat him as a friend, to leave him undisturbed in the possession of all rights and privileges which he has hitherto enjoyed, and to interfere in no way with the internal administration of the State. The Sawbwa has not responded to the advances made to him by the local officers; he has declined to meet the Deputy Commissioner, or to pay the revenue due from his State; and he has at times treated the communications of the Deputy Commissioner with some want of courtesy. More recently he has harassed the outlying part of the country administered by the Shwe ashe chaung Wun and has burnt the town of Mawnaing. On the other hand, since the beginning of the dry season, steps have been taken to consolidate our power in Katha, and throw out posts, which will probably overawe the Sawbwa. Within the last six weeks posts have been established at Malè, Kyundaung, Manlè, and Mawlu, with the result that the extent of country under effective control has been much increased and facilities have been afforded for a march against Wuntho should such a march be necessary. Good work has recently been done in the collection of revenue in the Katha district, the amount collected to date being over £2,000.

On the east of Katha lie the independent Shan States of Mahlaing and Momeik. These have been much disturbed during the year of report by rival claimants to the Sawbwaship. Efforts have been made to establish a settled administration at Momeik, which borders on the Ruby Mines country as well as on Katha. It is thought likely that peace will be restored in Momeik as soon as we are firmly established at Mogôk.

Ruby Mines.—This district is to consist of the country round about Mogôk, Kyatpyin, and Katte, as well as certain tracts which have hitherto been held to form part of the Katha and Mandalay districts. The importance of this tract consists in the existence there of the most valuable ruby mines in the world. Up to the present time only the outskirts of the district have been visited by British officers. The past six weeks have been spent in preparations for an advance to the mines, near which it is proposed to establish the headquarters of the new district. The expedition was on the 15th December within 40 miles of the centre of the ruby tract, it had met with some opposition, and was likely to meet more from persons who had been formerly interested in the ruby trade and desired to keep the English away from the mines.

Shwebo.—The district of Shwebo, so called from the chief town of that name, lies to the south of Katha and Wuntho. It extends southward to the borders of Sagaing and westward from the Irrawaddy to the Mu river. Early in December last Maung Hmat and Maung Thein, cousins of King Thebaw, effected their escape from Mandalay and raised a party of rebels at Shwebo. A column was sent against them and before the end of the month a permanent post was established in Shwebo town, which was taken by assault from the rebels. The whole surrounding district was teeming with dacoits, and the Civil and Military authorities had the difficult task of reducing it to order. From the first the Deputy Commissioner was loyally supported by the Burmese Kayaing Wun (Divisional Commissioner) and his son Maung Tun, a man of much influence. Through their agency a section of the population readily submitted and companies of loyal villagers were raised to accompany the troops on expeditions against dacoits. The history of the year is chiefly a record of successful action taken against strong bands

of dacoits and rebels. Among the chief dacoit leaders may be mentioned Hla U, the noted *Bo*, who has till lately held his own on the borders of the Ye-u, Sagaing, Shwebo, and Chindwin districts; Pyan Gyi and Nga Yaing; and Aung Myat. All these leaders suffered defeat more than once with severe loss. Early in May the disarming of the district was begun and has since been carried out with much success. By the end of August the whole district, except the northern part and a small corner in the south-east, was in order or in satisfactory process of settlement. The northern township of Pyinzala has since been taken in hand and a post has been established at Tantabin with good effect. There is little doubt but that Maung Hmat, the only pretender of royal blood who has been in the field in Burma since the Myinzaing Prince's death, has lately died, and Shwebo may be looked upon as fairly settled. Side by side with the military operations measures for establishing local officials, for collecting the revenue, and for improving communications have been undertaken. The amount of revenue collected up to the present time is about £3,000.

Ye-u.—The Ye-u district, which lies on the west of Shwebo, across the Mu river, was constituted in April last. From the first certain villages threw in their lot with the new administration, having combined to resist the attacks of rebels and dacoits under Hla U and Maung Hmat. Some local police were at once organized and the troops, with the aid of the police and of local auxiliaries, vigorously operated against the dacoits and constantly undertook marches for the protection of loyal villages threatened with attack. The result was that, when a post towards the north was established at Nabeikkyi, the whole of the district had submitted and was ripe for the introduction of settled administration, with the exception of the southern part, where Hla U was still in power in spite of more than one defeat. Even the villages in the south were anxious to submit and many of them gave in their adhesion even before the establishment in September of a post at Myagôn. Early in November active operations, in which the Ye-u military and civil officials took a conspicuous part, were begun against Hla U. The result has been that, though the leader himself has hitherto eluded capture, his power has been entirely broken. The Deputy Commissioner of Ye-u has within the last few weeks received the submission of many dacoit leaders and their followers, who have come in and surrendered their arms. The disarmament of the whole district is being rapidly and effectively carried out. The operations for the purpose of ridding the district of dacoits and affording protection to the loyal inhabitants have left but little time for the organization of the civil administration and the collection of revenue. These matters are now being taken in hand and it is hoped that a fair amount of revenue will be realized before the end of the current financial year.

Sagaing.—The fort at Sagaing was occupied as early as the 14th December 1885, but regular administration was not introduced till some little time later. At first Sagaing, which lies between the Shwebo and Alôn districts on the north and south, and between the Irrawaddy river and the Alôn and Ye-u districts on the east and west, was one of the most turbulent districts in the province. Towards the end of December dacoits held in strength a pagoda in the attack on which Lieutenant Cockeram was killed. Throughout January military operations were continued. Early in February the district was constituted under the charge of Mr. A. R. Colquhoun. The principal dacoit leader was Hla U, who in March dominated the country round Myinmu to the south of Sagaing at the mouth of the Mu river. Active operations were carried on in March; but though the dacoits were more than once defeated with some loss, no notable leaders were captured and the defeated bands collected again as soon as the attacking party withdrew. At the end of April Myinmu itself was attacked, but the assailants were beaten off without difficulty. Throughout the rains the troops and police continued active, and several successful actions were fought. The establishment of posts held by troops at Samôn and Magyizauk and by military police at Ôndaw contributed much to the settlement of the country. By the end of August the Deputy Commissioner was able to report that almost the whole district was in hand and preparations for revenue collection were being made. At the same time Hla U, Min O, and Tha Pwe continued to trouble parts of the district. The last named

was killed at Pethugyi pagoda in August. But a little later, during a time when owing to the unfavourable nature of the climate active operations were suspended, Hla U made head in the Myinmu subdivision and committed many dacoities. Among the worst features of this period was the murder of Thugyis and other local officials who had taken service under the British Government. The establishment of strong police posts at Chaungu and Gwebindaw on the road which is being constructed between Myinmu and Alôn did much to relieve that part of the country from the terror inspired by these dacoit leaders, and as soon as the rains were at an end active operations were again begun and two columns, one from Magyizauk and another from Myinmu, joined in the movement against Hla U. The result has been that the power of this redoubtable leader has been broken in the Sagaing district; and many minor leaders and their followers are coming in and submitting to the Deputy Commissioner, giving up their arms as a pledge of their good faith. The disarmament of the district is being rapidly pushed on and the outlook is promising.

Ava.—The Ava district lies on the left bank of the Irrawaddy river, separated from the Mandalay district on the north by the Myitngè river. It adjoins the Kyauksè district on the east and the Myingyan district on the south. It was early visited by British troops, who marched through it in December; and in January the late Mr. R. H. Pilcher took charge as Deputy Commissioner. The central parts of the district were then much disturbed by dacoits, who professed to be under the leadership of the Chaunggwa and Kyimyindaing Princes. The Chaunggwa Princes are believed to be two young grandsons of Mindôn Min, who were supported by a somewhat noted robber chief named Shwe Yan. The Kyimyindaing Prince is, no doubt, a mere pretender. Probably he is not the same as the pretender to the same name, who later in the year gave trouble in Yamèthin and Ningyan. Towards the end of January a post was established at Myotha on the road from Ava to Myingyan. Operations were carried on with some effect in February and March, in which months Mr. Pilcher was transferred to Kyauksè. A little later a military post was established at Myinthè between Ava and Myotha. In April feeble attacks were made by dacoits on the posts at Myotha and Myinthè, and villages were burnt and a bridge partly destroyed in the immediate neighbourhood of the post at Ava. This was the last time that any dacoit band gave much trouble in the Ava district. Active operations were undertaken against the dacoits and in the middle of June a post of Gurkhas was established at Chaunggwa with the best results. The dacoits under Shwe Yan were compelled to retire to the forests on the borders of the Panlaung stream and have since given little trouble. Later in the year the Myinthè post was taken over by Indian police, and the garrison moved to Ngazun in the south-west of the district, which had continued disturbed. The effect of the establishment of this post and of expeditions undertaken against dacoit villagers between Ngazun and Myotha, and in conjunction with troops from Myingyan against dacoits on the borders of the two districts, was apparent in the improvement of the condition of that part of the country. A combined expedition was also undertaken from Ava and Kyauksè posts against Shwe Yan. Although the result was less decisive than could have been desired, a combination which was being formed was effectually broken up and Shwe Yan was forced to remain passive. By the end of August the Deputy Commissioner was able to report that much of the district was in hand and to begin the collection of revenue. The collection of revenue has been continued with much success, the amount realized amounting now to over £3,700. The Ava district is a conspicuous instance of the value of the system of establishing a number of posts strong enough to hold their own and to send out small columns when required.

Kyauksè.—The Kyauksè district is bounded on the north by the Myitngè, on the east by the Shan hills, on the west by the Samôn stream, and on the south by the Wundwin township of the Meiktila district. When the Myinzaing Prince was driven out of Zibingyi in the Mandalay district in January he fled to Kyauksè. He was driven thence again and fled to Yakainggyi, some 23 miles south-east of Kyauksè. A permanent post was established at Kyauksè early in February and the Prince was soon after driven out of Yakainggyi. In March Mr. Pilcher assumed

charge of the district and continued in charge till his death in October. The Myinzaing Prince above mentioned was a younger son of Mindôn Min, a boy of about 17 years of age. He was supported by some influential ex-officials of the late Government. The record of the Kyauksè district during the early part of the year is a history of the gradual suppression of the Myinzaing Prince's rebellion. In March the country was in a deplorable state. It had been for some time the prey of dacoits and rebels, who held their own even within a few miles of the post at Kyauksè. Active operations were undertaken against them. The road from Kyauksè to Myitngè was protected and the surrounding country brought into order by the establishment of posts at Paleik and Talôksu. In May a post was formed at Yewun, south of Kyauksè, with the effect of pacifying the whole of the intervening country. In July another post was formed at Kumè, south of Yewun. For some time before this the Myinzaing Prince had been forced to retire to Ywangan, a small Shan State on the border of Kyauksè, where he remained till his death, which occurred in August. Although the Prince had not for some months headed any large gathering, yet the fact that he was really a legitimate member of the house of Alaungpaya rendered him always an important potential centre of disaffection. In various parts of the country rebel and dacoit leaders professed to be fighting in his interests. Although he at no time headed any national movement his death removed a possible source of future danger. As soon as he died his followers quarrelled over the division of his property, killed the Sawbwa of Ywangan, who had afforded them an asylum, and dispersed. On the 1st September the occupation of Wundwin, south of the Kyauksè district, completed the chain of posts from Kyauksè to Ningyan. Since then the greater part of the country has been quiet. In a few isolated parts order is not entirely restored, and on the borders of the Meiktila and Kyauksè districts a formidable gathering has recently been collected. Action is now being taken against this band. The chief task now before the Kyauksè District Officers is the realization of some part of the revenue of the current year. Kyauksè is a fertile plain watered by well-devised irrigation works, the maintenance, repair, and improvement of which are to be begun this season. The total revenue amounts to £50,000 or £60,000, of which it is hoped that perhaps nearly half may be realized this year.

Chindwin.—The vast tract under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of the Chindwin district includes the whole of the valley on both sides of the Chindwin river. In November 1885 the Burmese authorities of the Chindwin made prisoners of seven English gentlemen, who were residing there in the employ of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation. Three of these gentlemen were barbarously murdered by their captors; the rest were rescued and sent to Mandalay by the friendly action of the Wun of Mingin, who has since rendered loyal service to the British Government. Other Europeans were also held captive at Kindat. Towards the end of December a force was despatched from Mandalay to rescue the Kindat captives. But the prompt action of Colonel Johnstone, C.S.I., Political Agent at Manipur, who marched on Kindat with 50 sepoys and a Manipuri Contingent, forestalled the arrival of the Mandalay column. The troops returned to Mandalay and it was at first proposed to divide the Chindwin valley into two districts, placing the Manipur Agent in charge of the upper part with headquarters at Kindat, and constituting the Lower Chindwin district under a separate Deputy Commissioner with headquarters at Alôn. The plan, however, was found to be impracticable. Colonel Johnstone went back to Manipur by way of Tamu; but on the outbreak of disturbances between Tamu and Kindat he returned. He attacked a body of rebels in a strong position at Pôntha, about 18 miles from Tamu, and drove them out, but was himself severely wounded. He was succeeded as Agent and as Deputy Commissioner of the Upper Chindwin by Major Trotter. In May Major Trotter attempted to march from Tamu to Kindat to effect a junction with a force which was to come up the river from Alôn. He was attacked at Pantha near Tamu and received a wound from the effects of which he eventually died. He was succeeded for a time by Major Hailes, who commanded at Tamu and was severely wounded in an action near there. In July the whole of the Chindwin country was placed under the control of a Deputy Commissioner whose headquarters were at Alôn. Meanwhile, early in February, arrangements had

been made for administering the Lower Chindwin district and a Deputy Commissioner was established at Alôn. The attention of the local authorities was for some time devoted to the settlement of the country in the neighbourhood of that post. In April the garrison intended for the occupation of the whole district arrived and preparations were made for an advance to Mingin and Kindat in order to meet the Tamu force at the latter place in the middle of May. Mingin was occupied on the 20th April; but difficulties of transport delayed the advance to Kindat, which was not occupied till the 10th June. No resistance was encountered at Kindat, but the force had a trifling skirmish with dacoits at Balet on the river bank. The advance from Tamu was for the time abandoned, and the country between the Chindwin and Manipur was left untouched till towards the end of the rains. The Tamu force, which had been considerably strengthened, then took the field and gained signal successes over strong bodies of dacoits, thereby reducing to order the whole of the Kubo valley. As regards the part of the district adjacent to the Chindwin river the following results had been attained by the end of August. The Chindwin military police levy, over 500 strong, arrived in July and was soon distributed in posts in the Alôn subdivision, which comprises the part of the district towards the mouth of the river. The part on the east bank of the river was in fairly good order, though Hla U still gave trouble and occupied the country to the north-east of the police posts. On the west of the river the Pagyi township was still uncontrolled and much of it was in the hands of a pretender known as the Shwegyobyu Prince. North of Alôn but little progress had been made in the settlement of the country, except in the immediate neighbourhood of the river. The independent State of Kalè, on the right bank below Kindat, was disturbed by internal dissensions, but had shown no signs of hostility to the British Government. North of Kindat the Deputy Commissioner, who steamed up and explored the river for 150 miles above Kindat, had visited the Sawbwa of Thaungthut, and had been well received. The Sawbwa was keeping order in his territory and desired no assistance. Notwithstanding his alliance or kinship with the Sawbwa of Wuntho he has continued on friendly terms with the local authorities. The Deputy Commissioner had also received the submission of a Burmese Wun of the country lying between the Chindwin river and Mogaung. But no posts had been established north of Kindat, and the revenue and other interests of the Government in that part of the country are so slight that it is not proposed at present to push forward posts in that direction. Further south the Wun of Kani had given many proofs of loyalty. Practically, except on the borders of the river and in the Alôn subdivision, but little progress had been made in the settlement of this difficult and extensive country. Since the close of the rains the garrison on the Chindwin has been strengthened by the addition of another regiment. Part of the Alôn force has lately been occupied in the pursuit of Hla U and his followers. In October Mr. Gleeson, Assistant Commissioner of Mingin, was treacherously killed at a village some miles above his headquarters. Later the loyal Wun of Kani was murdered by dacoits. Punitive expeditions have been sent to the scene of the Wun's death and some measure of success has been attained. The brother of the late Wun has been established in his place. More troops from Assam have been brought into the Upper Chindwin for service there, and it is proposed to strengthen the police force in order to secure the early settlement of the whole district south of Kindat. Regarding the progress of revenue collection no recent reports have been received. The estimate at one time was £14,000, but it is doubtful whether any considerable portion of this will be realized during the current year.

Myingyan.—The Myingyan district was constituted as the Expeditionary Force moved up the Irrawaddy towards Mandalay. It comprises a considerable extent of country on both sides of the river, and at one time included part of the recently formed district of Meiktila and the township of Pakôkku afterwards transferred to Pagan. The local officials soon submitted and the settlement of the country in the neighbourhood of Myingyan was speedily accomplished. Early in January the Kayaing Wun (local Governor) gave in his adhesion to the British Government and continued to serve for about six months. He then absconded and joined a rebel *soi-disant* Prince in Pakangyi on the west of the

Irrawaddy. Dacoit leaders, partizans of the Chaunggwa Princes, for some time disturbed the peace of the eastern and northern parts of the district, and the local official in charge of the Welaung tract, on the borders of Pagan, still holds out. The early establishment of posts at Sameikkyôn and Natogyi, on the north and east of Myingyan, contributed much to the settlement of the adjacent country. The part of the district adjoining Ava was disturbed as late as July by a pretender, who assumed the title of Thukayaza. His following was dispersed by a combined movement from Ava and Myingyan, to which reference has already been made, and he himself disappeared. In May a pretender called the Shwegyobyu Prince, with the support of the *ex*-Wun of Myingyan, raised a rebellion in Pakangyi on the right bank of the river. A column marched through that part of the country the same month with temporary success. Civil officials were established in Pakangyi and for a time there seemed reason to hope that the township would become settled. But the small posts at Pakôkku and Yetagyo, which constituted the only force available in Pakangyi, were during the rainy season unable to act in the interior, and peace was not maintained throughout the township. Through the rains the Shwegyobyu Prince held his own and dominated, but did not greatly disturb, most of Pakangyi and Pagyi. It was not till the establishment of a post at Pakangyi itself that the Prince's power was broken. He himself has recently disappeared.

Throughout the year the Deputy Commissioner devoted much attention to the establishment of local officials, the collection of revenue, and the encouragement of trade. Arrangements were made for building bazaars at Myingyan and at Pakôkku. Arrears of revenue for 1885-86, amounting to nearly £4,000, were collected, and up to the end of August about £1,500 had been realized on account of the current year.

Pagan.—The Pagan district was constituted in November 1885 as the Expeditionary Force moved up the river towards Mandalay. At first it included, on the left bank of the river, the whole country from the Myingyan district on the north to the limits of the Taungdwingyi subdivision on the south, taking in the Pin and Mahlaing townships on the south and south-east. It nominally included a considerable tract on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, taking in the whole of the Yaw country, which stretches to the foot of the Arakan hills. Subsequently Mahlaing and the country to the east and south-east were made over to the lately formed district of Meiktila, and more recently the Pin township was made over to Taungdwingyi. The local officials early submitted to the Deputy Commissioner. But before long dacoits under leader named Maung Cho in the east of the district about Sè, and under the Kyimyindaing Prince and his adherents in the south-east near Mahlaing, began to give trouble. On the west of the river also dacoits collected in considerable numbers. Active steps were taken to deal with these gatherings. In January Maung Cho was successfully attacked, but not subdued. In February a post was established at Kyaukpadaung, south of Pagan, for the purpose of supporting the local Burmese official who has done conspicuously good service throughout the year, and a dacoit gathering in that direction was dispersed. In March a force marched from Pagan south-east through Mahlaing, Meiktila, and Yindaw to Yamèthin, encountering the followers of the Kyimyindaing Prince on the way and inflicting much loss on them. A Civil Officer was established at Mahlaing and a military post was left at Meiktila, which was made over to the Yamèthin district. In June the formation of a post at Sè to the south-east of Pagan, in the country up to that time frequented by Maung Cho, had some effect in diminishing the influence of that leader; but he continued to commit dacoities from time to time. Early in July an attack was made on Pin, which had been successfully held by the loyal thugyi without assistance from the Government. A force was sent to drive out the dacoits, and their leader surrendered without assistance. By August the district was in fair order except on the right bank of the river, where only a narrow strip of country was held in the immediate vicinity of the posts at Myitgyi and Pakôkku. Early in the year the Deputy Commissioner had entered into communication with the local officials of the Yaw country, an extensive inland tract on the right bank of the Irrawaddy peopled partly by Burmese and partly by indigenous tribes. In

the time of the Burmese Government the people of Yaw seem to have enjoyed some approach to local autonomy under their own officials. The leading men sent in offers of submission to the Deputy Commissioner early in January last and it was proposed to send a force thither in that month. In view of the impossibility of establishing posts at that time the despatch of the post was postponed. Throughout the year the Deputy Commissioner continued to keep himself informed concerning the state of affairs in Yaw and to maintain friendly communication with the leading officials. An expedition is now marching to Yaw for the purpose of establishing settled administration, confirming the local officials in their posts, and forming such military and police stations as may be found necessary for the protection of the people. It is hoped that no resistance will be encountered.

Minbu.—The Minbu district at first consisted of the country on the north of the old frontier line on both sides of the river Irrawaddy between the Arakan hills and the continuation of the Pegu Yoma. It extended on the north to the borders of the Yaw country and on the left bank of the river as far as the Pin township of the Pagan district. The Taungdwingyi subdivision, which has lately been constituted a separate district, comprised the whole of the eastern part of the country subject to the Deputy Commissioner of Minbu. As practically the Deputy Commissioner of Minbu never exercised any real control over the Taungdwingyi subdivision the latter will be separately dealt with. The Minbu (at first called Minhla) district was constituted under the charge of Mr. R. Phayre immediately after the occupation of the town of Minhla in November last. The Deputy Commissioner at once began to invite the submission of the local officials and succeeded in inducing many of them to take service under the new Government. By the 15th December all the officials on the right bank had submitted and there was every promise of a speedy settlement of the district. Outposts were established at various suitable places and small columns were sent out as occasion demanded to break up dacoit gatherings. The garrison left at Minhla was supported by a small force from Thayetmyo, which was operating in Taungzin, the western part of the Minbu district bordering on the Arakan hills. Enquiries concerning revenue matters were at once instituted by the Deputy Commissioner and within a month from the date of the occupation of Minhla £1,000 of revenue were paid in. The earth-oil wells at Yenangyaung, which had yielded a considerable revenue to the late Government, were held to be within the Minhla district, and early in January arrangements were made for the resumption of work and the realization of a moderate revenue. In spite of the peaceful appearance of the greater part of the district there were, however, indications of future trouble. Maung Swè, the hereditary thugyi of Mindat, had declined to submit and was holding out in the Taungzin township. This man, who has since attained considerable notoriety, had long been known to the authorities of the British district of Thayetmyo. For many years he had been a constant source of annoyance owing to the support and encouragement afforded by him to dacoits on the frontier. More than once he had been re-called to Mandalay at the representation of the British Government, but had been permitted to return. At the time of the outbreak of hostilities he was sent down by the Mandalay authorities to his former jurisdiction on account of his known hostility to the English. Early in the year, and as long as the Thayetmyo frontier force occupied posts in Taungzin, Maung Swè, though at times giving indications of hostile intentions, was comparatively powerless. It was not till after the withdrawal of the Thayetmyo troops that he made head and gathered a formidable following. In the latter part of February an insurrection broke out in the Legaing township on the Môn creek, and the post at Sagu was attacked and burnt. This rising was promptly suppressed by the military authorities acting at the instance of the Deputy Commissioner, and the chiefs were driven to the hills. The leader of the rising was found to be a pôngyi named Ôktama, who up to the present time has continued to give serious trouble in the district. In March he fomented serious disturbances in Salin and Salè, but the dacoits were again dispersed by the troops acting in conjunction with Mr. Phayre. About this time the headquarters of the district were transferred from Minhla to Minbu. Revenue continued to come in steadily notwithstanding these

disturbances, and in the first fortnight of April as much as £2,000 were realized. Early in the same month the transfer of part of the Minbu district to Thayetmyo was provisionally effected. The transfer was made for the sake of administrative convenience and with a view to obliterating the old border line between Upper and Lower Burma. The final transfer under legislative sanction has not yet been effected. At the close of April Maung Swè occupied much of the country to the west of Minbu and Minhla. He was attacked in the middle of May and forced to retreat to Ngapè, a strong position due west of Minbu commanding the An pass. But at the close of May the whole western part of the district was in a ferment and dacoit bands were active on the Salin and Môn creeks, and in the Salè and Yenangyaung townships. Early in June great encouragement was given to the disaffected by the death of Mr. Phayre, who was killed in action near Padein, south of Ngapè. The dacoits were encountered in strength at Salin, where Captain Dunsford was killed on the 12th June, and at Ngapè, where a stubbornly contested action was fought on the 19th of the same month. Ngapè was then occupied in strength, but the extreme unhealthiness of the climate necessitated the withdrawal of the garrison at the end of July. At the same time Salin was attacked by Ôktama. The dacoits were repulsed and finally driven off by reinforcements under Captain Atkinson, who however was killed in the engagement. Ngapè was occupied by Maung Swè as soon as it was evacuated by the garrison, and by the end of August the whole of the western part of the district was in the hands of the rebels except a narrow strip along the river bank. Operations have since been carried on for the pacification of the country as far as the nature of the climate and the season permitted. But it was thought better to await the end of the rains and of the unhealthy season, which immediately succeeds, before undertaking operations on an extended scale. Within the last few weeks a contingent of the Naval Brigade has been working with launches for the purpose of repressing river pirates and clearing the river bank. The An pass, which is almost the only practicable route through the hills into Arakan, is now held by a detachment of Gurkha police, and preparations have been made for a simultaneous advance westward in order to completely clear the country of rebels and dacoits, and disarm the population with a view to the permanent settlement of the district. The advance is now (December 15th) beginning. Minbu is one of the three districts in which after obtaining a hold over the country we have been forced to recede. The climate and the nature of the country have contributed to this unsatisfactory result. Up to the end of August the revenue collected in Minbu (exclusive of Taungdwingyi) amounted to about £12,500.

Taungdwingyi.—Soon after the Expeditionary Force crossed the frontier it was found necessary for the protection of the eastern part of the Thayetmyo district to send forward a column towards Taungdwingyi, an important town north of the Myedè subdivision. On the 30th November this force encountered a considerable body of the enemy at Thitkôkkwin and on the 2nd December inflicted a decisive defeat on them at Nyadaw. Taungdwingyi was occupied without further opposition on the 12th December and Captain Raikes, Deputy Commissioner of Thayetmyo, who had accompanied the column, at once set to work to organize the civil administration. Soon afterwards he returned to Thayetmyo, leaving Taungdwingyi in charge of an Assistant Commissioner. Until lately Taungdwingyi was treated as part of the Minbu district. It has recently been formed into a separate district with the addition of the Pin township of the Pagan district. Arrangements were made to carry on the administration with the aid of the local officials who had submitted and to raise and train a force of local police. In the early part of the year the subdivision remained quiet though threatened by dacoits from the east and disturbed by a rising in February under the Myobin Thugyi, which was however promptly dealt with. Somewhat later dacoities occurred from time to time and in August a few houses were burnt in Taungdwingyi itself. But the disturbances have been insignificant and satisfactory progress has been made in the settlement of this part of the country. The severe loss inflicted on the Burmese at the beginning of the operations in December last no doubt contributed to keep the district quiet.

Ningyan.—A column started from Toungoo to occupy Ningyan on the 24th November 1885; the country was in a somewhat unsettled condition, but no organ-

ized opposition was encountered, and Ningyan was reached during the first week in December. Neighbouring villages were soon afterwards occupied and by the close of the month the country about Ningyan was believed to be rapidly settling down. Early in January the country towards the north began to be disturbed by the Lè Wun and the Theingôn Thugyi, who have continued to give trouble up to the present time. The local Wuns did not in many cases submit, but Myoôks were appointed and local police were raised and distributed. In February the limits of the district were roughly defined and it was separated from the Yamèthin district on the north. The district thus formed lies between Yamèthin and Ningyan, and is bounded on the east by the Shan hills, on the west by the Taungdwingyi district. Through the early months of the year the district continued fairly quiet and revenue was collected. But towards the end of April large bands of dacoits under pretended Princes, who styled themselves Buddhayaza and Thinkayaza, and the Kyimyindaing Prince began to give trouble and continued to disturb the peace of the district till the end of the wet season. Throughout these months, in spite of frequent military movements and the establishment of numerous posts on the chief lines of communication, the greater part of the district was in the hands of dacoits. Communications were interrupted, launches on the river between Sinthewa near Ningyan and Toungoo were attacked, and dacoities were committed and houses burnt not only in outlying villages, but even in the town of Ningyan itself. The garrison of the district was much weakened by sickness, and the nature of the country and the climate entirely prevented the undertaking of any sustained military operations. Towards the end of the rainy season the garrison was largely increased and within the last few weeks active operations have been undertaken under the energetic guidance of General Lockhart, with the result that the district is now in a fair way to settlement. As might be expected from the above account but little revenue has been collected, the total realizations up to the end of August amounting to not quite £2,000.

Yamèthin.—The Yamèthin district consists of the country to the north of Ningyan between the Pagan and Myingyan districts on the west and the Shan hills on the east. It at one time extended as far as the borders of Kyauksè; but lately the new district of Meiktila has been constituted, comprising the northern parts of Yamèthin and some parts of the Myingyan and Pagan districts. Yamèthin was occupied by a force from Ningyan after some opposition on the 18th February last. From the first the greater part of the district has been in a disturbed state, the principal elements of disorder consisting of large dacoit gatherings under the pretended Princes Buddhayaza and Thiba Yaza, the Kyimyindaing Prince, the Lè Wun, the Theingôn Thugyi, and the Myinzaing Prince's leaders U Paung and Nga Maung Gyi. The establishment of posts at Meiktila and Mahlaing, and later at Wundwin in the north, contributed to the pacification of the country in their immediate neighbourhood. But though the tactics adopted in Ningyan were as far as possible pursued, owing to the unfavourable causes described in connection with the latter district, the result of operations in Yamèthin has till recently been unsatisfactory. The record of the greater part of the year is merely an account of dacoities and of expeditions, more or less temporarily successful, but never decisively so, against dacoit bands. It is unnecessary to enter into the details of these matters. At the end of the rainy season the garrison, which had been strongly reinforced, undertook active operations, with considerable success, against the more important bands. A large part of the district is now in fair order, and there is reason to expect that by the end of the present open season the whole of this tract will have been settled. The latest reports received from the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. de la Courneuve, show that the outlook has greatly improved all round. The prospects of the rice harvest are good and revenue is steadily coming in. The amount collected up to the end of November was over £3,500.

Meiktila.—The Meiktila district, formerly a subdivision of the Yamèthin district, with the addition of outlying parts of Myingyan and Pagan, was constituted an independent charge in October last. For the first two or three weeks afterwards it continued fairly quiet; but it has of late been disturbed by formidable gather-

ings in the north and south-west. Active operations are being undertaken against them.

The Shan States.

12. *The Shan States.*—The great group of semi-independent States which lie to the east of Upper Burma, on both sides of the Salween river, stretching to the confines of China, Tonkin, and Siam, have not yet been visited. It is proposed that these States should continue to be administered by their own Chiefs or Sawbwas, and that the British Government should interfere as little as possible with their internal economy so long as they keep the peace among themselves and pay a moderate tribute. Notices proclaiming these intentions were sent early in the current year to the Shan States and special communications have been addressed to the principal Sawbwas. It was intended that a Political Officer, with a suitable escort, should visit the Shan country last cold weather for the purpose of meeting with the Sawbwas, receiving their submission, and confirming them in their chieftainships, assuring them of the good will and friendly intentions of the British Government, and fixing the revenue payable by each State. It was further proposed that the Political Officer should, with the consent of a friendly Sawbwa, fix his headquarters in a healthy place in one of the principal States and remain there as permanent resident and Superintendent. It was found impossible to carry out this programme in the early part of the current year. Meanwhile the shock of the overthrow of the Burmese kingdom has been felt in the Shan States. In some, such as Nyaungywè, the rulers have been deposed and replaced by successful rivals; in others, such as Thibaw, Monè, and Yatsauk, former rulers, dispossessed of their territories in the time of the late king, have made efforts more or less successful to regain their ancient dignity; in others, such as Thônzè, anarchy prevails. Some Sawbwas have joined the Linbin Prince, a son of the late Einshemin and therefore a first cousin of the *ex*-king, and propose to form a confederacy under his sovereignty. Two powerful chiefs, those of Thibaw in the north and of Nyaungywè in the south, have given in their unqualified submission to the British Government and may be depended upon to render us active assistance. Other States are wavering. It is possible that, when an English force visits the Shan States, opposition will die away and order will be restored without difficulty. A Political Officer supported by a sufficient armed force will reach the Shan plateau before the end of January 1887. Our main interests in respect of the Shan States are the maintenance of peace on our borders, and among the Shan States themselves the opening out of the trade routes and the realization of a moderate tribute in return for the abolition of the import and transport duties formerly levied on merchandize brought into Upper Burma. The attention of the Political Officer will be devoted to these matters.

Military operations.

13. From the above sketch it will be seen that the year which has elapsed since the occupation of Mandalay has been devoted to the gradual extension of British influence by means of military operations. As has been already stated the plan on which the military operations of the year have been conducted has been the gradual advancement of outposts, the suppression of large bands of dacoits, and the pacification of the country covered by military stations. With these objects in view about 180 encounters, of more or less importance, have been fought. In few of these have the dacoits offered any strenuous resistance, in scarcely any have the troops failed in accomplishing their purpose. The total number of killed and died from wounds on our side from the 17th November 1885 to the 31st October 1886 has been—

Officers	11
Soldiers	80
Total ...	91

The average number of troops employed in Upper Burma during the year may be stated at about 14,000. At the present time of writing there are about 25,000 troops in the country. The chief difficulties with which the troops have had to contend have been the dense nature of the jungle through which they have often had to march, the want of roads and facilities of communication, the unfavoura-

ble, in some instances the deadly, nature* of the climate. Where loss of life has occurred it has usually been in bush or jungle fighting, where the dacoits have had the immense advantage of an intimate knowledge of the country. The extent to which the system of pushing forward outposts has been pursued may be judged from the fact that on the 1st December 1886 there were 99 stations in Upper Burma held by British troops. In addition to the garrisons of these posts movable columns are operating in almost every district in order to thoroughly complete the pacification of the country before the end of the open season. The command of the Expeditionary Force sent last year against Mandalay was entrusted to Major-General (now Sir Harry) Prendergast, V.C., under whom were Brigadier-General White, V.C., C.B., Brigadier-General Norman, C.B., and Brigadier-General Forde. On the 1st April 1886 Sir Harry Prendergast vacated the command of the Upper Burma Field Force and was succeeded by Major-General (now Sir George) White, V.C. In September His Excellency Sir Herbert Macpherson, V.C., Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, assumed command of the Forces in Burma; but his lamented death deprived the province of the advantages of his experience and capacity. Early in November His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India, arrived in Burma and established his headquarters in Mandalay. The Chief Commissioner desires to record his appreciation of the cordial assistance rendered to him and to the civil administration of the province by the distinguished officers who have successively commanded the Forces in Upper Burma and by the officers serving under them. The chief work of the year has fallen upon the officers and soldiers of the army; and it is satisfactory that during all these arduous operations Military and Civil Officers have worked heartily together, without friction, towards the pacification of the country.

Police.

14. The necessity for supplementing the work done by the troops and providing permanently for the civil administration engaged the attention of the Chief Commissioner as soon as the pleasure of the Government of India was known in respect of the permanent incorporation of Upper Burma in the Indian Empire. In February proposals were framed and submitted to the Government of India for the enlistment of two military police levies, each to consist of 561 officers and men, and of 2,200 military police to be recruited in Northern India; in addition to these it was proposed to raise a small force of Burmese police for detective and purely police work. The enlistment of this force was sanctioned, and steps were at once taken to enlist and train the men. The two levies were speedily raised and consisted of men who had already received military training. Both were in the province by the beginning of July. One was told off for service in the Mandalay district, with the intention that it should eventually take up the posts required for the protection of the Shan border; the other was sent for service in the Chindwin valley. The military police began to arrive somewhat later and were for the most part untrained men. These had all to be drilled and disciplined at Mandalay and other headquarter stations before being sent to outposts or on active service. The local police were raised by District Officers as occasion required and

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* *Note.*—The climate and the hard work have not been without their effect upon the Army. From the 17th November 1885 down to the 31st October 1886 the regimental returns show—

	Died from disease.	Invalided (exclusive of the 18th Bengal Regiment invalids).
Officers	11	... 76
Soldiers, British and Indian ...	919	... 1,956
Total ...	930	... 2,032
	Total wastage ...	3,053

Many of the invalided men return to the ranks after a shorter or longer sojourn in India. Some stations, such as Bhamo and Katha, and some posts, such as Ngapè and Thabyebin, were found much unhealthier than others. It is proposed to hold the more feverish places with local levies for the future. And it is confidently expected that when good barracks are built, when sanitary arrangements are made, and when troops are kept in quarters during the trying months of the hot and rainy seasons, the death-rate and sick-rate will be very greatly reduced. Every effort is and will be made to secure this end.

as circumstances permitted, and received such training as the local officers could supply. The men of the levies have done excellent service in the Mandalay, Sagaing, and Chindwin districts; but the men of the Mandalay levy suffered severely from the effects of the climate at Kywethnapa, an outpost on the Myitngè in the Mandalay district. The rest of the military police have had few opportunities of actual service. They have behaved well on the few occasions on which they have been in action and they are now being distributed in considerable numbers in various parts of the country.

As the situation and the circumstances of the province became more thoroughly realized, and as the extent of territory under administration increased, it became evident that the numbers of the police force would have to be considerably augmented. Two fresh levies were sanctioned some months ago. One, consisting of men from Northern India, is already complete and in position. It is to be employed solely in guarding the railway line from Toungoo to Mandalay during and after its construction. The other, which is to consist of Gurkhas and other hill tribesmen, has been found more difficult to enlist. It has been necessary to take many untrained recruits and to subject them to a course of drill. The members of this levy are now arriving in Mandalay. They are intended for service in the frontier subdivision of Mogaung, and the first party of them, 190 strong, will be sent to Bhamo during the current month. The levies and military police now hold 46 posts throughout Upper Burma. On a review of the requirements of the province in November 1886 it was found desirable to provide for further increase of the police force. The final recommendations now before the Government of India provide for the enlistment of a force, including the police already sanctioned, of 16,000 men. Of these it is proposed that at first 9,000 shall be recruited from India and 7,000 from Burma. In the course of time the foreign and local police will each consist of 8,000 men. The whole of this force will be subjected to military drill and discipline, and will be enrolled for service for three years. For each district a separate battalion will be formed consisting of a fixed number of foreign and local police, under the command of a Military Officer for the purposes of training and discipline, and under the orders of the local Police Officers for ordinary police work. The attempt to drill and discipline Burmans, Shans, Karens, Kachins, and other natives of the province has not hitherto been systematically made. The experiment is being tried in Mandalay and so far the result is promising. There seems no reason why the natives of Burma should not in time provide a valuable contingent for military police purposes.

Disarmament of the country.

15. Among the steps which have been taken for the permanent pacification of the province the disarmament of the population requires some special mention. Orders have been issued for the disarmament of the whole population, but practically what is required is a re-distribution of arms under proper safeguards. Firearms are being carefully collected and marked with distinctive marks and numbers. In the case of dacoit leaders and their followers, or of rebel villages, the surrender of a certain number of firearms is made a condition of the grant of pardon. Persons of proved loyalty are allowed to retain their arms, after they have been numbered and under special license from the Deputy Commissioner, subject to the condition that the holders live in a village which is defensible and possesses a fixed minimum number of arms, so as to be capable of self-protection. It is found that the possession by a village of one or two muskets is a source of danger and a temptation to dacoits, whereas the possession by loyal householders of a moderately large supply of arms affords them means of self-defence. Except in special cases, such as that of foresters working in parties of some strength in remote parts of the country, licenses to carry firearms are not granted; the licenses issued only authorize the holders to possess arms for self-protection. The policy sketched above has for some months past been followed with success in the Taungdwingyi, Myingyan, and Shwebo districts. Of late it has been prescribed for general adoption and has been pursued with conspicuously good results, especially in the Ye-u and Sagaing districts, where numbers of dacoits, the followers of noted leaders, are daily surrendering to the Deputy Commissioners and giving up their arms.

Public works.

16. The public works undertaken in Upper Burma during the past year consisted chiefly of military buildings and improvement of existing roads. The principal military works undertaken since the occupation are the conversion and adaptation of the buildings in the palace at Mandalay for the use of civil and military officers, and troops; the construction of barracks and hospitals for European and Native troops, officers' quarters, and commissariat buildings at Mandalay; and of barracks at Bhamo, Ningyan, Yamèthin, Alôn, Myingyan, Pagan, and Minbu. Most of these works are completed or approaching completion. Among the more important civil works may be mentioned the commencement of a jail at Mandalay, which when finished will accommodate from 1,600 to 2,000 convicts; the building of barracks for the Mandalay levy; and of a strong block-house which is held by police in Mandalay town. Defensible police posts have also been built at Kywethnapa, Myinmu, Pakôkku, and in other places. Fifteen miles of roads in Mandalay have been re-formed, re-bridged, and metalled. Various district roads have been taken in hand. Of these the most important are the Myinmu and Chindwin road (38 miles); the Kyaukmyaung, Shwebo, and Ye-u road (45 miles); the Myingyan and Yamèthin road *viâ* Mahlaing and Meiktila (105 miles); the road from Pagan to Sè; a small length of road from Ningyan to Sinthewa constructed for the purpose of connecting Ningyan with the waterway to Toungoo; and an important road from the Thayetmyo frontier *viâ* Taingda to Ngapè and on to Minbu, which has been undertaken for the purpose of opening out the western part of the Minbu district. None of these roads are yet finished, but work has been done on all of them. At the close of the rainy season much attention was paid to the clearing of tracks 100 feet in width from post to post and in other convenient places in order to allow the free movement of troops. These jungle clearings, though perhaps not strictly speaking public works, are yet of much importance. Attention has also been drawn to the irrigation systems of Kyauksè and Salin. These works are some hundreds of years old; and much may now be done in the way of draining the hollows between the canals; strengthening and reducing the number of the weirs and main canals; strengthening the banks of the larger channels and digging out the smaller; improving the distribution openings so as to prevent wastage; making the larger canals more thoroughly navigable; and bringing a largely increased area under irrigation. Funds for these works have been allotted; but unless the services of a skilled Irrigation Engineer can be obtained, it is improbable that they will be expended during the current year. One of the largest and most important works which will have to be taken in hand at once is the repair and partial re-construction of the Mandalay embankment. The expenditure on public works from the 1st December 1885 to the 30th November 1886, as far as can be ascertained, was approximately—

	£
Military (war)	68,000
Military works	72,500
Civil works	45,000
Total ...	180,500

Toungoo and Mandalay Railway.

17. But the most important of the works undertaken or projected during the current year is the railway from Toungoo to Mandalay. Some years back, when the railway was first made to Prome, it was intended to carry the line on to Allanmyo, and it was expected that the railway of the future to Mandalay would be carried up the Irrawaddy valley. But we have now learnt more of the country beyond Toungoo, and we have ascertained that the hill range known as the Pegu Yoma sinks almost to nothing about Yamèthin. For some time most people acquainted with Burma have been satisfied that the Mandalay Railway ought to start from Toungoo rather than from Prome. The arguments in favour of the Toungoo route are briefly as follows. The distance from Toungoo to Mandalay is, probably, about 60 miles less than from Prome to Mandalay; the country and the marts along the Irrawaddy valley are adequately served by the Irrawaddy river with its steamers and boats, whereas the tract from Ningyan to Kyauksè and Mandalay

is absolutely without any means of through communication whatever; it is much better to carry a railway through a land-locked tract without communications than to put it down alongside a fine navigable river; the Toungoo route serves the passes and caravan paths into the Shan States, some of the stations will be within a dozen miles or so of the mouths of the Shan passes, whereas the Irrawaddy Valley route would be scores of miles from the nearest of the passes into the Shan hills; the Toungoo route is more likely to go near coal* sources than the Prome route. For these reasons it seems clear that the Toungoo route is preferable to the Prome and Irrawaddy Valley route.

Beyond Toungoo the first obligatory point is Ningyan, a town of about 12,000 inhabitants, a place of considerable timber trade, and a mart to which Shan caravans much resort. The line from Toungoo to Ningyan has been surveyed and aligned by the Railway Engineers. The distance is 59 miles; the levels show a rise of 140 feet between Toungoo and Ningyan; the only large stream is the Swa, which will perhaps require 350 feet of waterway with two openings of 100 feet. Beyond Ningyan the line must go up the valley, at places barely 15 miles broad, between the Shan hills on the east and the Pegu Yoma range on the west. This valley leads straight to Yamèthin, which is the largest trade mart between Ningyan and towns on the Irrawaddy river. Yamèthin is at the water-parting† between the Irrawaddy and Sittang rivers. Yamèthin is, probably, the highest point on the line to Mandalay; according to barometrical readings it is about 300 feet above rail-level at Ningyan, or 440 feet above Toungoo. This section from Ningyan to Yamèthin is about 55 miles in length; it crosses two considerable streams, the Ngaleik, close to Ningyan, and the Sinthè, which will require respectively about 600 and 1,000 feet of waterway. The line has been reconnoitred and a traverse has been made from Ningyan to Yamèthin, and the survey of that part of the line is now being pushed on.

North of Yamèthin the line will take the best and straightest route for Kyauksè. Notes taken from the mouths of Natives who know this route seem to show that the line would go by Pyawbwè, Nyaungyan, Wundwin, to a point on the Panlaung river near Myittha, whence it would run straight into Kyauksè. A reconnoissance of the route from Pyawbwè to the Panlaung river has been made and no high ground has been encountered. This section, from Yamèthin to the Panlaung, may be about 55 miles; it will have to cross the Samôn river, and may have to cross it twice. The Panlaung bridge will not be a formidable affair. The section from the Panlaung river to Mandalay is about 50 miles. This length, from Mandalay to Kyauksè, has been surveyed and the site for the bridge over the Myitngè has been selected.

The several sections stand thus—

	Miles.
I.—Toungoo to Ningyan, already surveyed...	59
II.—Ningyan to Yamèthin, being reconnoitred, well known ...	55
III.—Yamèthin to Panlaung river, about	70
IV.—Panlaung river to Mandalay, surveyed and reconnoitred ...	50
Add for possible under-estimate or deflections	6
Total ...	240

The cost of the line is estimated at about 183 lakhs of rupees or, at an exchange of 1*s.* 6*d.* per rupee, about £1,372,000. Sanction to its construction was received early in November, and work was at once begun at Toungoo and Ningyan, and a little later at Mandalay. It is hoped that rails will be laid from Toungoo to Ningyan and from Mandalay to Kyauksè before July next. But the achievement of this result depends much on the early arrival of rails from England.

**Note.*—It is not possible to be confident about coal sources until they have been examined and tested by competent professional men. Circumstantial reports have been made by Burmese and Shan informants of coal in the Shan States about 20 miles from Hlaingdet and of coal on the river Panlaung within moderate distance of the proposed railway alignment. The truth of these reports will be investigated in February 1887 by an officer of the Geological Survey. A Shan Sawbwa and a Burmese thugyi both declared to the Chief Commissioner at Yamèthin, on the 28th May, that they saw large specimens of coal taken from a pit on the Panlaung river and carried to Mandalay in the time of King Mindôn Min.

†Note.—The spill from a tank on the north of the Yamèthin rampart goes into the Irrawaddy *viâ* the Samôn, the Panlaung, and the Myitngè rivers, while the spill from a large tank under the southern rampart of Yamèthin makes its way into the Sittang *viâ* the Sinthè river.

Water communications.

18. In connection with the subject of the improvement of communications may be mentioned the steps taken to open up new lines of communication by water. The water routes of Upper Burma consist mainly of the Irrawaddy river and its tributaries; the river Sittang is for a part of the year navigable through a part of the Ningyan district in the extreme south-east corner of the country. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company have for many years kept a fleet of fine river steamers plying on the upper and lower waters of the Irrawaddy. They enjoy a Government subsidy for carrying the mails and maintaining a regular packet service to Mandalay and Bhamo. The amount of the subsidy was reduced by 30 per cent. in December 1885. Notwithstanding this reduction, the Flotilla Company have done much more for the country since annexation than they did before. They have put on express single-handed steamers to run, once a week each way, between Lower Burma and Mandalay; they run regular weekly steamers to and from Bhamo instead of monthly or fortnightly steamers as stipulated in the former contract; they have put steamers on short intermediate runs from Mandalay to Kyaukmyaung and from Mandalay to Myinmu; they have begun to ply regularly on the Myitngé river; and during the rainy season they ran steamers on the Chindwin. All these additional lines are newly established since annexation; they are of great benefit to the country; in process of time the Flotilla Company will probably make a profit by them; and two of them are perhaps already paying their way. For these new lines the Company have up to the present time received no subsidy; but they get, as a matter of course, a good deal of Government custom; and a subsidy is to be paid when steamers are run regularly throughout the year on the Chindwin river. A small guard of troops or disciplined police is placed on every steamer. So far not a single steamer has been attacked either when plying or when anchored for the night. No steamer on the Irrawaddy or its tributaries has been fired upon since the Expedition came up in November last, except the first few steamers that took troops to the Upper Chindwin. Even on that river no steamer has been fired on since the 8th June, two days before British troops occupied Kindat. To patrol the rivers, to keep down river piracy, to prevent armed bands of rebels or dacoits crossing the rivers, and to facilitate the movement of troops from place to place, there are on the Irrawaddy and its tributaries three large Government steamers and a number of smaller armed launches. Additions to this armed flotilla will soon be made, for at present the Native boat trade on the Irrawaddy is by no means safe from river piracy, and the river trade has in consequence declined greatly.

On the short reach of the Sittang, which is navigable from Toungoo to Ningyan for a few months of the year the Bombay Burma Corporation, in return for a considerable subsidy, maintained during the wet season a service of light draught launches. But the depth of river is not constant and the service worked irregularly.

Telegraph.

19. The establishment, improvement, and extension of telegraphic communication were among the earliest matters to which attention was directed after the fall of Mandalay. The first object was to restore and maintain telegraphic communication between Mandalay and Rangoon. A line from Mandalay to the Lower Burma frontier was already in existence, but it was necessary to re-construct it and to provide for its regular maintenance. This has been done with no small measure of success in spite of frequent interruptions occasioned by dacoits and at times by natural causes. A second wire was laid later in the year from Mandalay and Myingyan; and the great pressure of traffic, chiefly caused by the large number of official messages, has recently rendered necessary the prolongation of the second wire from Myingyan to the frontier. This extension is now almost complete. A line from opposite Minhla to Taungdwingyi, which existed in the time of the late Government, has been kept open with some unfrequent interruptions throughout the year. Telegraphic communication has also been open for some months between Myingyan and Yamèthin; and a line was constructed from Toungoo to Yamèthin, but the section between Yamèthin and Ningyan has never been open for regular traffic. The opening of through communication between Myingyan and Toungoo

by this line will soon be effected. A new line has been laid from Mandalay to Shwebo and Ye-u, and it is proposed to open communications from Ye-u to the Chindwin stations. Recently a permanent line has been constructed to Kyauksè and a flying line to Tônbo in the Mandalay district. For some months past the construction of a line from Mandalay to Bhamo has been in progress, and this line will, it is hoped, be completed early next year. As soon as a garrison is firmly established at the headquarters of the Ruby Mines telegraphic communication will be established between Mogôk and Mandalay. In view of the proposed expedition to the Shan States arrangements have been made for carrying a line from a convenient station on the Myingyan-Yamèthin line to Hlaingdet, and thence as soon as the expedition starts to Nyaungywè or Inleywa, where it is probable that the Superintendent of the Shan States will take up his residence. The work done by the officers of the Telegraph Department has contributed much to the convenience of the civil and military administration in Upper Burma.

Resources of the country.

20. Some mention is required of the natural resources of the country. Besides agricultural products, such as rice, wheat, maize, and other cereals, which are grown in many parts of Upper Burma in large quantities, the country was believed to be rich in mineral wealth. A scientific examination of the mineral resources of the province has been begun by the Geological Survey. Pending the completion of that examination, some ascertained facts bearing on the subject may be provisionally recorded. The country about Mogôk to the north-east of the Mandalay district is the richest, if not the only ruby-producing tract yet discovered. The ruby mines and the produce thereof are, and always have been, a State monopoly. The inhabitants of this tract are said to have certain undefined rights of working for rubies subject to their selling all the output to Government or its nominees. A force with a Civil Officer is on its way to the Ruby Mines which will, it is hoped, be occupied by the close* of the current month. One of the first duties of the Deputy Commissioner of the new district will be to verify what the rights of the people really are and how far they are supported by acknowledged custom or concession by past rulers of Ava. The late King claimed as royal perquisites all the rubies above a certain weight. This claim caused the finders either to secrete or break up the large and more valuable stones. Still the King used to get from the monopoly a yearly revenue of considerable amount. Arrangements are now under consideration for working the mines either by the agency of lessees or otherwise and for realizing a revenue therefrom.

Of gold and silver mines nothing trustworthy is known. Gold-washing is practised in the Katha district; but as far as can be ascertained the result is of no great value.

Jade is found in large quantity, and amber in small quantities, about the head-waters of the Chindwin, the Mogaung, and other higher affluents of the Irrawaddy. The dealers in and the users of jade are Chinese merchants. The stone is a Government monopoly, and the farmer of the monopoly has in past times paid as much as £5,000 a year. The jade exported through Lower Burma seaports used to be valued at £60,000 or £70,000 a year, and a good deal went to China *viâ* Bhamo. Very small pieces of jade of the best quality sometimes fetch enormous prices; but, on the other hand, great blocks which do not meet the connoisseur's views go for next to nothing; and the only markets for jade are China and Japan.

But the most valuable of the Upper Burma minerals is likely to be coal, which is found in quantity at—

(i) the Thingadaw coal-field on the left bank of the Irrawaddy, some 70 miles above Mandalay, and within a few miles of the river;

(ii) the Kalè coal-field, about 150 miles up the Chindwin river, and 3 miles from the main stream;

(iii) the Panlaung coal-field, with the most accessible known outcrop at Myittha near Hlaingdet;

(iv) more than one place on the Shan plateau.

* *Note.*—While these pages were passing through the Press tidings reached Rangoon that the expedition had occupied Mogauk, the headquarters of the Ruby Mines, on the 27th December.

Coal-field No. 1 was examined and reported upon by Dr. Oldham, and a consignment of the coal was tried on the King's steamers. Coal from the Kalè field has been burnt this year and in past years on the Chindwin steamers, and is pronounced to be excellent fuel. The seams are thick and the dip of the strata is moderate. Several tons from the Panlaung outcrop were brought some years ago to Mandalay for trial; but no account of the result of the trial can be found. It may be hoped that, after these coal sources have been inspected and reported on by the officer of the Geological Survey, who has lately arrived, capitalists will before long come forward to work the coal. When the railway opens to Mandalay there should be an annual demand for 20,000 or 30,000 tons of the Thingadaw coal, if it proves to be good fuel. If a branch railway ever comes to Myingyan, there ought to be an active demand for the Kalè coal. Meanwhile arrangements have been made for raising and stocking 1,000 tons of the Kalè coal on the Chindwin, 3 miles from the quarry, for the use of steamers on the Chindwin. It may be hoped that before long the extraction of coal will be started at one or more of the coal-fields described above.

Revenue and finance.

21. Allusions have been made in a previous paragraph of this report to the collection of revenue during the past year, but the subject requires somewhat fuller notice. The principal sources of revenue in Upper Burma in the time of the late Government were—

(i) capitation-tax or thattameda;
(ii) monopolies;
(iii) rent of royal lands;
(iv) tribute from the Shan States;
(v) irrigation-tax;
(vi) forests;
(vii) earth-oil.

Of these sources of revenue we have abandoned that derived from the institution of monopolies, except the monopolies of precious stones and jade and amber, which it is proposed to retain. Under the head of Shan tribute we have as yet realized nothing. The amount realized in the time of the *ex*-King was about £45,000 a year, in addition to which about £75,000 a year was collected by means of imposts and restrictions on the importation and sale of *letpet* (pickled tea), the most valuable product brought down from the Shan States. The revenue derived from the monopoly of *letpet* has been given up and the trade of the Shan States will be proportionately benefited. If the Political Officer, who is shortly to be sent to visit the Shan States, succeeds in establishing friendly relations with most of the ruling Sawbwas, it may be hoped that we shall this year realize some portion of the annual tribute. Some revenue will also be obtained from stamps, salt, and customs duties, and excise, sources of revenue which were not open to the Burmese Government. The accounts of the year not having yet been made up, no figures of the actual realizations under these heads are readily available. The estimate under these heads amounts to about £20,000, most of which we may reasonably expect to realize. On account of duties on jade and precious stones about £400 have already been collected in the Bhamo district; and if the arrangements for the working of the ruby mines are completed early in the coming calendar year, we may hope to realize about £20,000 under this head.

On account of forest revenue the collections have already exceeded £10,000 during the present calendar year, and a possible return of £40,000 in all may be expected. The forests are at present worked by lessees, who pay either fixed sums or royalty on timber extracted.

But the chief source of revenue during the current year must necessarily be the capitation-tax and the rent of royal lands and irrigation-tax. Revenue has been collected during the current year in almost every district in Upper Burma, though in some the realizations are insignificant. According to the latest returns from the districts, for which figures have been supplied for the most part only to

the end of August last, the following sums have been collected principally on account of capitation and land tax :—

	£
Bhamo	1,077
Katha (a)	2,800
Shwebo (b)	3,000
Mandalay	3,500
Kyauksè (c)	616
Ava (c)	3,761
Sagaing (c)	1,156
Myingyan	5,400
Pagan	1,600
Minbu	12,500
Yamèthin (a)	3,500
Ningyan	2,000

(a) To end of November. (b) To middle of December. (c) To middle of November.

For other districts statistics are not available, and those given above are merely approximate. It is anticipated that a considerable amount of revenue will be realized before the close of the year in the Mandalay and Kyauksè districts, where the rent-paying lands are extensive. In the matter of revenue collection District Officers have been instructed to observe as far as possible local customs, to recommend liberal remissions in the case of people who have suffered from attacks by dacoits, and to make no demand for the past year 1885-86.

Recent legislation.

22. In conclusion the legislation of the year affecting Upper Burma may be briefly noticed. On the 29th November 1886, exactly one year after the British occupation of Mandalay, the Upper Burma Laws Act came into force. This Act applies to the whole of Upper Burma, with the exception of the Shan States, the Indian Penal Code, without material alteration or addition, the Evidence Act, with one unimportant variation, and with some modifications of detail a number of general Acts, such as are necessary for the administration of the country. It formally legalizes the provisional instructions under which the administration has been carried on during the past year and indemnifies public officers for all acts done with the approval of the local Government from the date of the capture of Minhla to the commencement of the Act. It contains also a few provisions necessary to enable districts to be constituted and other administrative machinery set in motion. In the town of Mandalay, where there is a large mercantile community, a more complete body of statute law, principally in respect of matters affecting contracts and civil rights and duties, has been introduced. Regulations to provide for the administration of civil and criminal justice and for the acquisition of land for public purposes have been sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council in accordance with the statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3. By the Criminal Justice Regulation the Code of Criminal Procedure has been introduced, with some modifications of detail, into Upper Burma. The chief variations from the Code, as it prevails in other parts of the Empire, consists in the limitation of the right of appeal, the investiture of District Magistrates with the powers of Sessions Courts, the simplification of the procedure for recording the evidence of witnesses, and the prohibition of the reversal of judicial decisions on technical grounds. In respect of the confirmation of capital sentences, the mode of execution, and most other matters connected with the administration of the criminal law, the rules in force in other parts of India now apply to Upper Burma. The Civil Justice Regulation provides for the constitution of regular Courts for the trial of civil suits and prescribes a procedure similar to but somewhat simpler than that contained in the Civil Procedure Code. In the town of Mandalay a Civil Court consisting of two Judges is established and the Code of Civil Procedure is prescribed for the guidance of the Court. The Land Acquisition Regulation provides a procedure for the acquisition of land by Government for public purposes and by Companies based upon and closely following the procedure laid down by the ordinary law. Besides these Regulations, which have become law, there are now under the consideration of

the Government of India drafts of Regulations to provide for the registration of documents relating to the transfer of land, for the control of the traffic in precious stones, for the management of the forests, and for the enlistment and discipline of the military police. The preparation of Regulations dealing with excise and revenue administration is in contemplation. For the present those matters are dealt with under the provisional instructions, which have acquired the force of law under the Upper Burma Laws Act.

MANDALAY:
The 15th December 1886.

H. THIRKELL WHITE,
Secretary for Upper Burma.

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